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**NEW YORK**

**LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS**

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**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH SESSION**

**1921**

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**VOL. XXVIII—Nos. 97-98**

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**ALBANY**  
**J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS**  
**1921**

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**Twenty-Sixth Annual Report**

**OF THE**

**STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS**

**For the Year 1920**

**TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE**

**March 12th 1921**

**Printed at**  
**SING SING PRISON**  
**Ossining, N. Y.**





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# STATE OF NEW YORK

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## IN SENATE

MARCH 12, 1921.

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### TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, *March* 12, 1921.

TO THE HON. JEREMIAH WOOD, *President of the Senate*:

SIR:—By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Very respectfully yours,

(*Signed*) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*President.*

## COMMISSIONERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York  
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath  
HENRY SOLOMON ----- New York  
MIAL H. PIERCE ----- Gouverneur  
CHARLES S. ROGERS ----- Hudson  
CECILIA D. PATTEN ----- Saratoga Springs

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## OFFICERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- President  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- Vice-President  
JOHN F. TREMAIN ----- Secretary

# REPORT

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## TO THE LEGISLATURE:—

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits the Twenty-sixth Annual Report as required by section 43 of the Prison Law.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Commission during the year. Commissioner George W. Davids resigned in January and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Charles S. Rogers of Hudson. Mrs. Cecilia D. Patten of Saratoga Springs was appointed to succeed Commissioner Allan I. Holloway of Buffalo whose term expired June 21st, and Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport of Bath was reappointed.

George McLaughlin, chief inspector, died on November 18, 1920. Mr. McLaughlin was secretary of the Commission from January 3, 1899 to October 1, 1913, when he was made chief inspector, a position he held up to the time of his death.

The attendance at the various meetings held throughout the year was as follows:

January 6. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Davenport, Holloway, Pierce and Weinstock.

February 3. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Holloway and Pierce.

March 2. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Holloway and Pierce.

April 6. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Solomon, Holloway and Pierce.

May 4. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Holloway, Pierce and Rogers.

June 1. At the office of Commissioner Kennedy, 15 Dey street, New York City. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Holloway, Pierce and Rogers.

July 2. At the New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

August 10. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Com-

missioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

August 27. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Rogers and Patten.

September 3. At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

October 5. At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

November 10. At the Builders' Association Exchange, Buffalo. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

December 7. At the Commission's Office, 21 Washington Avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

## SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

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Unusual interest in statistics relating to crime has been manifest during the past year, the first twelve months of national prohibition having ended with the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1920. The Commission is charged by law not alone with the visitation and inspection of all penal institutions in which sane adults charged with or convicted of crime are confined, but with the collection of statistical information relating thereto.

Reports from the various institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission show a continued decrease in the number of persons committed, the peak of the prison population of the state at the close of a fiscal year having been reached in 1915 when it was 17,171, or 8,026 more than at the close of the fiscal year 1920. The decreases in population have been most marked in county jails and penitentiaries, the population of which was made up in former years largely of those committed on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Because of the falling off in population Orange County closed one of its jails. While prohibition has undoubtedly tended to lessen the population of penal institutions, the fact that during the period of the war, and since, it has been comparatively easy to secure employment at good wages, has also tended to keep down the number of prisoners in custody.

Opinions vary as to the effect of prohibition on crime. To get the view of those whose duties enable them to observe results, the Commission at the close of the year sent a letter to the heads of penal institutions and city officials, asking their opinion in the matter. The replies are made the subject of a chapter in this report.

During the year the Commission made 513 inspections of institutions, including state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, New York City institutions and police stations, county jails, city jails, and town and village lockups. Copies of the reports of inspection were sent to the authorities in charge of the institutions inspected and many of the Commission's recommendations have been complied with, as will be noted in the portion of this report devoted to inspections.

In addition to these inspections the Commission has investigated conditions at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, New York City, and the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton. The Commission also investigated the shooting of an inmate of Auburn Prison by an officer of that institution. Copies of these reports are annexed to this report.

The power house for the new prison under construction at Wingdale in Dutchess county has been completed and the cell block and interlocking buildings and mess hall were about 80 per cent. completed at the close of the year.

At Sing Sing Prison, where a new clinic and hospital building, interlocking building, and mess hall and kitchen are being constructed, the work was about 23 per cent. complete at the year's end. The work on these two institutions is under the direction of the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Plans and specifications for a new building for condemned prisoners at Sing Sing Prison were disapproved by the Commission during the year because of the large cost of such an undertaking, an appropriation of \$325,000 having been authorized. The Attorney-General ruled, however, that contracts could be awarded by the Superintendent of State Prisons, notwithstanding the Commission's disapproval, if all other provisions of law applicable were complied with.

The industries in the various prisons reported an output for the fiscal year of \$1,299,730.63 and earnings of \$309,232.43. This was an increase of \$52,237.24 in sales and \$68,993.43 in earnings over the preceding year. The sign and number industry assigned to Auburn Prison experienced delay in getting under way, but was able during the year to turn out a large part of the thousands of automobile license plates for 1921. It is expected that during the coming year the plant will be able to manufacture all the plates required by the state for 1922. No attempt has yet been made to manufacture highway signs, as contemplated when the industry was established.

The special committee appointed by the Superintendent of State Prisons to make a survey of conditions in the state prisons, of which Adolph Lewisohn of New York City was chairman, submitted its report to the Legislature during the year. The Commission was represented on the committee by its president, Commissioner John S. Kennedy. The various recommendations made by the committee were considered by the Commission and the report in general was approved.

The State Farm for Women near Valatie, formerly administered by the Superintendent of State Prisons, has been turned over to the management and control of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, to be used as a colony for mental defectives.

In previous reports the Commission has called attention to the necessity for custodial institutions for the care of mentally defective delinquents. In 1919 a committee of the Commission made a state-wide inquiry on the subject and recommended, among other things, that legislation be enacted to permit the use of the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch as a custodial institution for males. The population of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, from which transfers are made to Napanoch, is low and the institution could easily care for the in-

mates of both institutions at the present time. The Commission believes that the public interest would be better served by the use of the Napanoch reformatory as a custodial institution than to maintain it under the present plan.

Delay in completing the work of remodeling the south wing of the Correctional Hospital on Blackwell's Island into a hospital and clearing house for female prisoners, and the construction of the new buildings at the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt in Orange County, both institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction of New York City, has resulted in renewed agitation for the construction of a House of Detention and Women's Court for which an appropriation was made in 1913, a site purchased, and plans prepared and approved. Bids for the construction of the proposed building exceeded the amount appropriated and the project failed to materialize.

In its inspection of New York City penal institutions the Commission has given careful attention to the problem of the care and treatment of drug addicts; to the failure of the city to provide proper clothing and funds for prisoners upon their discharge; to the lack of a sufficient number of officers to efficiently conduct the institutions; and to other matters due in the main to insufficient appropriations. The Commission has also given special attention to the condition of magistrates' court pens in New York City, and has endeavored to have the city authorities provide funds for meals for prisoners detained in these pens.

The precinct police stations and jails in New York City are under the control of the Police Commissioner. Many of these jails are old and have been criticised by the Commission in its reports of inspection. With a view to discontinuing the use of some of the worst of them, the Police Commissioner issued an order, effective January 1, 1921, dividing the city into eighteen inspection districts and designating certain jails in these districts as places of detention. This reduced the number of jails in which prisoners will be held to 33 and will enable the department to concentrate its efforts to improve conditions in the jails in use. During the year the Commission approved plans for a new station house and jail in the 66th precinct at St. George, borough of Richmond, and sites for new station houses in the 92nd and 105th precincts have been selected.

The Erie County Penitentiary is to be removed from the city of Buffalo to the county farm at Wende. Plans for a new cell block, power house and kitchen have been prepared and it is expected construction will begin in the spring. The county now has a modern shelter house, barn, silos, and other buildings on the farm.

The attention of boards of supervisors and sheriffs throughout the state has been called to the importance of providing for the physical examination of persons committed to



county jails so as to segregate those with infectious or communicable diseases.

Continued improvement in the structural conditions of county jails, city jails and lockups is reported. Fourteen lockups were closed, either by the local authorities or by order of the Commission, because they were insanitary or inadequate.

## PRISON POPULATION

On June 30, 1920, the close of the fiscal year, the total number of prisoners in custody in the state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York City penal institutions was 9,145. This was a decrease of 1,871 as compared with the number in custody on June 30, 1919, and 8,026 less than on the same date in 1915, when the peak of the prison population for a long period of years was reached.

The number of commitments to these institutions during the fiscal year was 59,033, a decrease of 26,142 as compared with the preceding year. The greatest number of commitments to the penal institutions of the State was during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, when 129,352 were committed, or 70,319 more than during the same period of 1920.

The total number of commitments to the various groups during the past four fiscal years ending June 30th was as follows:

	1917	1918	1919	1920
State Prisons -----	1,434	1,570	1,424	1,496
State Reformatories -----	971	936	1,050	855
Penitentiaries -----	15,441	9,138	8,502	3,541
County Jails -----	39,978	16,722	15,517	8,167
New York City Institutions	71,528	61,016	58,682	44,974
Total -----	129,352	89,382	85,175	59,033

The following table shows the number of commitments annually to the penal institutions and the population at the close of the fiscal year since 1905:

YEAR	No. of Commitments during year	Population at close of fiscal year
1905 -----	101,466	12,793
1906 -----	94,677	11,595
1907 -----	97,619	12,277
1908 -----	118,647	14,734
1909 -----	111,642	13,889
1910 -----	95,444	13,280
1911 -----	102,922	14,116
1912 -----	97,295	14,791
1913 -----	101,611	14,861
1914 -----	118,027	16,678
1915 -----	121,110	17,171
1916 -----	*78,235	15,342
1917 -----	129,352	14,977
1918 -----	89,382	12,195
1919 -----	85,175	11,016
1920 -----	59,033	9,145

\*Commitments during 9 months, due to change of fiscal year.

The decrease in prison population is attributed largely to the curtailment of the liquor traffic, industrial conditions which have afforded opportunity for employment at high wages, and probation. The greatest reduction in population was in the county jails and penitentiaries, and in this connection the following table is of interest:

Showing the number of admissions to county jails for Intoxication, Tramps, Vagrants, Drunk and Disorderly, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

YEAR	INTOXICATION		TRAMPS		VAGRANTS		DRUNK and DISORDERLY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1917 ----	12,945	569	671	4	2,908	394	738	74
1918 ----	7,481	403	359	8	1,953	267	272	20
1919 ----	5,715	451	421	2	1,890	560	119	13
1920 ----	1,537	114	131	3	1,470	369	37	2

## PROHIBITION AND CRIME

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The close relationship between alcoholism and criminality has aroused unusual interest in criminal statistics and in the observations of city officials and those in charge of penal institutions as to what effect prohibition is having upon crime since July 1, 1919, when war time prohibition became operative.

With prohibition in its infancy, and as yet inadequately enforced, it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusions as to its ultimate effect upon crime. Statistics show that there has been a marked decrease in the population of penal institutions during the year, particularly penitentiaries and county jails, but this is attributed in part to conditions in the industrial world which made it possible for nearly every man to find employment at good wages. Detailed statistical information will be found in the statistical portion of this report and in the chapter on prison population.

At the close of 1920 the Commission sent a communication to wardens, sheriffs and other officials in charge of penal institutions throughout the state and to mayors, commissioners of public safety and chiefs of police, requesting their views as to the effect of prohibition on crime. The replies were interesting and varied.

Dr. Frank L. Christian, Superintendent of Reformatories, Elmira, replied in part as follows:

"Owing to abnormal conditions existing throughout the country for the past few years it is difficult to properly estimate just what has been the result of prohibition on crime. There is a very close relationship between industrial conditions and crime and until recently we have been on the peak of an industrial wave; there has been a job for every man who would work, at high wages, and the criminal class who usually belong to the lowest strata of society have been employed at wages they have never known before. The small populations that are found in the jails and penitentiaries where misdemeanants are usually sent may be caused to a considerable degree by prohibition; insofar as the reformatories are concerned I believe that the value of prohibition in the prevention of delinquency and crime will be more evident a generation from today than it is at the present time. The close relationship which exists between feeble-mindedness, mental defect, and crime, is too well known to repeat, and there is probably no factor in the production of feeble-mindedness greater than alcoholism in the

parent. The studies which have been made at the reformatories have demonstrated that the vast majority of criminals originate from a badly damaged heredity. The continuance of prohibition over a long period is going to have its effect in producing a better race than we have today."

The consensus of opinion of the wardens of the state prisons is that prohibition has had little effect upon the class of persons sentenced to a state prison. For instance, one warden says:

"There is no question, of course, that there are cases here which have been brought about by excessive drinking, but they are very small in number. A hard or heavy drinker rarely finds his way into state prison; a jail or penitentiary is his durance vile. How often have you read of a man being sentenced to state prison because, while under the influence of liquor, he committed a felony that warranted such punishment? It is not a frequent occurrence. Therefore, I can say that prohibition has had no effect on such cases—neither decreased nor increased them. That is, up to the present time."

Another warden writes:

"In my opinion the decrease in the prison population is due in part to prohibition and also in large measure to the unusual conditions which prevailed in this country during the period of the war. Potential criminals in large numbers were drafted into the army and the high rate of wages paid labor made it unnecessary for the average man to steal. Since the close of the war the population of the prisons is increasing gradually, and a great number of the new men are drug addicts."

It is a well known fact that for many years commitments to penitentiaries were largely for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Statistics show that commitments to the Albany County Penitentiary for these offenses dropped from 190 in 1917 to 10 in 1920; Erie County Penitentiary from 7,599 in 1917 to 2,471 in 1920; Monroe County Penitentiary from 984 in 1917 to 67 in 1920. Onondaga County Penitentiary from 880 in 1917 to 18 in 1920. The Westchester County Penitentiary was leased to the Government for hospital purposes during the war, but the record of commitments for intoxication dropped from 20 per cent. before the war to 8 per cent. since.

The majority of sheriffs agree that prohibition has been the means of materially decreasing commitments to county jails, although there have been some increases in the number of admissions during the latter part of the year. The sheriff of one of the largest counties of the state says: "Prohibition has had a most beneficial effect\*\*\*\*and I think it is one of the best laws that was ever enacted."

Another writes: "We had 8 persons committed for intoxication during the year as compared with 60 to 160 in previous years.\*\*\*\*\* Prohibition has certainly brought about a great change for the better in this country."

The viewpoint of a sheriff of a county not far from the Canadian border is of interest. He writes:

"We have had only 12 in our jail in the last year for intoxication and none for bootlegging. But it is not my judgment that prohibition has all the credit, for since the war it has been almost impossible to get a man to do any kind of work in the country towns; there has not been the men of the same type in the country nor one-half as many of them.

"I think it might be a good thing should prohibition be enforced, but as it is today I think it is the cause of more violations of the law than anything that ever happened, and the violator thinks light of it. I believe that today there are ten selling booze where there was only one before the dry law. Today a man that wants it can buy it and it will be left at his house for him and if his neighbor wants a quart of it he will sell it to him. It is a great temptation to the man that has a car and a few hundred dollars; he can go to Canada, get a few cases of the wet goods, take it to New York, and make a thousand dollars on it and there are hundreds of them doing it; and I contend that before there can be much said in favor of the dry law those conditions will have to be stopped, and how is it to be done? Who is going to pay the shot? It would be no small job to stop the sale and traffic, for I believe that there are one-half of the people interested one way or another in it.

"In looking up jail records only of course it looks as though prohibition had done it all and reduced crime, but I cannot see it that way because there are people handling it today that never thought of such a thing before, but are in it for the money and they get it. Jail records only show the poor unfortunate man that when he gets a little too much cider or booze he wants to show himself and he gets out on the street, then the good soul at once looks up an officer and has him taken in; he is one that helps make up the jail record; he has to serve a sentence.

"But what about the man with the coin, he wants to put on a party; he buys a couple of cases; he can get it delivered to his door; his friends can all get drunk; no one thinks anything of that today, although those two cases have no doubt caused fifty violations since it left Canada.\*\*\*

"I don't think that in getting jail records alone is a fair way to put it up to the people as to what prohibition has done for our country up to the present time, if that is the purpose of the jail records."

The opinions of the various city officials throughout the state vary widely as to the effect of prohibition upon crime. The mayor of the city of New York writes as follows:

"According to the figures furnished to me by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, the number of admissions to the alcoholic wards of the Kings County Hospital were more than double during the year 1920 than for the same period prior to prohibition going into effect. In this connection the superintendent of the hospital says:

'It is interesting to note that the number of alcoholic cases for the 1920 period just about doubles that of the 1919 period, notwithstanding the high prices, the prohibited sale and the supposed difficulty in obtaining the liquor illicitly. Our alcoholic patients now come to us as a result of the so-called hard liquors, while during the 1919 period there were a great many "beer drunks" owing to the permissive open selling of that beverage.

'During the summer, the patients coming in began to show evidences of a more severe poisoning, as though the liquors they had been drinking were not as good in quality as that to which the population has been accustomed; it seems as though they were poisoned with some sort of by-products. From July 1st to December 1, 1919, there were seven deaths in our alcoholic wards. During the same period of 1920 there were eleven deaths. It is the writer's opinion that anything and everything is clandestinely sold these days for hard liquor and the consumers are as tolerant of the quality as they are of the price.'

"The cases of blindness and death which are from time to time reported from the various forms of alcoholic poisoning are some of the unfortunate aspects of the situation. But the ultimate effects of prohibition will best be seen by its influence upon a new generation."

The Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York submits the following statement:

Commitments for Intoxication to the Workhouse for  
a period of 6 years past

Year	Male	Female	Total
1915 -----	2,699	2,227	4,926
1916 -----	1,071	1,290	2,361
1917 -----	731	836	1,567
1918 -----	328	336	664
1919 -----	197	232	429
1920 -----	99	77	176

In the opinion of one up-state commissioner of public safety, at least, prohibition is a "dismal failure:"

"The difference in the number of arrests is no indica-



tion of the sobriety of this municipality. In 1919 plain drunks were the case, where now, men arraigned on charges of public intoxication and disorderly conduct are still dazed and 80 per cent. of them suffer from lapse of memory. In those cases it would be more charitable to call a physician than to make an arrest. If every person found drunk and disorderly was arrested we would be obliged to build a Chicago Colliseum to detain them. Our total number of arraignments for 1919 were 345 and in this (Prohibition year) 1920 they were 471.

"If that is any criterion it demonstrates that in this arid era the standard of morality has not been elevated and the unwillingness of some to obey this law makes the work of the police department more complex and difficult. The forbidden fruit will always be a temptation and no man-made law can ever eliminate the instinct born in the Garden of Eden. I cannot find where Prohibition has added one piano in the homes of my neighbors; there are just as many mortgages filed as heretofore; culture is no more in advance; social conditions have not softened; and the prolific soil of evil still sprouts and grows as many scandals as in the days of the high ball. Deadly concoctions are peddled under the name of 'Booze' and we stand amazed at the ramifications of this terrible traffic. A condition that causes people to lie, steal, and even kill to accomplish; that goes into the vitals of social life; that is a menace to old and young is indeed a deplorable condition and more so because of the impossibility of enforcing the law against it. In my opinion it is a dismal failure."

On the other hand many mayors and public officials point to the beneficial effects of prohibition as the following extract from a mayor's letter shows:

"It is my opinion that prohibition has had a beneficial effect on the working classes, because at the present time we have practically no calls for charity, except from widows with large families of children or cases where there is sickness. Of course, in the vicinity of New York City prohibition has not been as effective as it probably has in other parts of the country. We still have considerable drunkenness on the streets to contend with,\*\*\*\*but there is no doubt that prohibition is having the effect of emptying the jails and our police station now has very few inmates."

Another mayor says:

"Since prohibition went into effect there has been an increase in the individual deposits in our banks, showing thrift. We have less intoxicated people walking our streets, making it much pleasanter for pedestrians. We have fewer people upon our books that ask for help from the city. It

is true that liquor is being sold in our city, but in a very careful way.

"The man that used to stop on his way home from work to get a drink does not make that stop, for the place is closed and that is a benefit, not only to him but to hundreds of other men. The money spent for their drinks at that time now goes home to help feed and clothe their families. This alone is worth yours and my vote for a dry city, and I am not a prohibitionist either. If a vote were taken today for a wet or dry city here, I am sure it would go three to one in favor of the drys."

Still another mayor reports a decline of over 62 per cent. in the number of arrests and states that "this indicates that a great improvement under prohibition has taken place locally, even with the present lawlessness and illicit liquors in our midst. My experience is that the necessities and some of the comforts of life are being supplied in multiplied thousands of homes heretofore needy. The present alcoholic addicts and defectives, the product of the liquor license system, are rightly recognized as the left-over liquor problem and not the result of prohibition. \*\*\*The results of prohibition as applied to this city are good."

The Commissioner of Public Safety of one of the large up-state cities views the situation as follows:

"Since 1917 public intoxication has decreased from 2,686 to 578 this year. This has caused in total arraignments from 6,659 in 1917 to a decrease of 3,125 in 1920.

"Intoxication cases have increased over 100 per cent. in the past six months over the six previous months, due undoubtedly to bootlegging.

"Our chief of police says that with the decline in arrests for drunkenness and offenses incident thereto, has come an increase in more serious crimes of violence, such as robbery, burglary, etc. Felonious assaults have increased about 70 per cent. in the last six months. The type of men convicted of intoxication is entirely different than previously. They are to a large extent men of respectability."

The chief of police of a city not far from the Pennsylvania border complains of lack of enforcement of the law. He says:

"I wish to state that the prohibition law would be all right if it was enforced by the Federal enforcement officers or local police were upheld in their efforts to enforce it.

"The local officers have made several arrests for violation of the 18th amendment, but in no case has there been a penalty inflicted which would keep the offenders from a future violation. In two cases where the local officers made arrests and confiscated liquor, the city had to incur the expense of taking them before a U. S. Commissioner and then before a Federal judge in New York City where they were

fined \$20 each, and I have reasons to believe are doing business still.

"In another case where 54 gallons of whiskey were taken from a man who brought it to this city in an automobile he was arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner and held under bail for trial. Later, the Commissioner and a Federal officer came to this city and said the party had been fined \$250 and ordered whiskey returned to him.

"On another occasion an Italian was arrested for bringing a quantity of liquor and spirits to this city. The U. S. Commissioner was notified, also the Headquarters of the Federal Enforcement Officers, but I could get no satisfaction where to arraign this man, so after holding him several days he was released.

"I would only be too glad to have the officers of this department do all in their power to enforce the 18th amendment, but can get no satisfaction from the Federal enforcement officers in doing it.

"The number of arrests in this city for the year 1918 was 537, for public intoxication 120. The year 1919 was 522, for public intoxication 95. The year 1920 was 381, for public intoxication 20.

"I am satisfied from reports brought me by officers of this department that there are more places where liquor is sold, and more consumed, than before the 18th amendment became effective."

Many other public officials complain of the lack of proper authority to enforce the present prohibitory laws. Before definite conclusions can be drawn as to the effect of prohibition upon crime, it is evident that its continuance over a period of years will be required together with adequate means of enforcement.

## PROBATION AND PAROLE

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Under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions Law, the State Commission of Prisons annually designates one of its members to serve as a member of the State Probation Commission. Commissioner Allan I. Holloway served in this capacity until January, 1920, upon which date Commissioner Henry Solomon was appointed and is now serving as a member of the Probation Commission.

The Probation Commission has extended and developed efficient probation service throughout the State and the system appears to have been thoroughly justified as a method for dealing with suitable cases. Youthful offenders, first offenders, and others who are not repeating and confirmed offenders and not mentally defective, make good in a large majority of cases when placed under strict conditions of probation and when they receive thorough-going supervision.

The past year has been a time of testing for the probation system. All forms of so-called leniency in dealing with offenders have been questioned and demand has been made for more prompt and severe dealing with the criminal. During this period the probation system has shown itself to be an effective aid to justice and the suppression of crime. It makes possible, through its investigating service, a careful discrimination between the accidental beginner in crime and the confirmed and dangerous criminal, giving to the former his opportunity to make good under supervision and removing the latter from society.

The Probation Commission reports that throughout this period the probation system has held its own, not only in the extensiveness of its application in the courts but in its popular estimation. No general criticism has been directed against the system in this State. Of course, occasionally the wrong case is placed on probation, but in general, experience has shown that the judges can be trusted with the implement of probation in dealing with crime. The work of the courts has become vastly more effective, both in social service and in attaining the exact aims of justice, by the policy of this State in giving the courts practically unlimited discretion in the use of the suspended sentence and probation.

In spite of a considerable decrease in court arraignments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and in spite of a large decrease in the population of all correctional institutions, the Probation Commission reports that the use of probation in the courts has practically held its own. The decrease from the previous year, when more persons were placed on probation than any other year in the history of the State, has been small.

During the year ending June 30, 1920, 19,637 persons were placed on probation in all courts, as compared with 22,846 during the previous year. At the close of the year 15,395 persons were actually on probation, as compared with 15,685 one year before. The classification of these probationers shows that 3,324 were boys, 1,009 girls (both under sixteen), 9,905 men, and 1,157 women.

The gain in the number of salaried probation officers employed by the courts is encouraging. The success of the system depends upon the securing of well-trained, adequately-salaried probation officers to administer it. At the close of the year there were 241 salaried officers in all courts, as compared with 221 the previous year. The number of volunteer probation officers serving in the courts also increased and now numbers 140. The State's system in placing all salaried probation officers under civil service has been justified. It has been possible to insist on standards in experience and personal qualifications which are essential. During the past year the salaries of probation officers have been generally increased, especially in New York City, and are now far more adequate than they were a few years ago.

Reports received by the Probation Commission on the results in 19,555 cases discharged from probation last year show the following: 79.6 per cent. were discharged with improvement; 6.1 per cent. were discharged but reported unimproved; 8.2 per cent. were re-arrested and committed during the probation period; and 6.1 per cent. were absconded or lost from oversight. The Commission believes that these percentages indicate remarkably successful results in the application of the probation system.

Aside from the extensive use of probation in children's cases, the system being an essential accompaniment of all children's courts, the greatest and perhaps the most important field for the use of probation is among non-support and all domestic relations cases. Probation officers all over the State are doing effective service in their investigations and constructive work to remove the causes of family difficulties. They bring about many reconciliations each year and when this cannot be done the probation system, and that alone, is depended upon in a vast number of cases to derive necessary support for deserted wives and children. Through the operation of the probation system last year a total of \$1,432,631.92 was collected through the courts and paid over for the support of wives and children. This total does not include the large additional sums paid by men on probation direct to wives and children under court orders. All money in the foregoing total was collected either by probation officers or clerks of courts from men under the supervision of probation officers and paid in cash or by check to the families. In addition to the foregoing the probation resulted in the collection of \$32,069.61 in installment fines and

\$93,422.58 in restitution. A remarkable financial economy in the use of probation is shown not only by these figures, but by the estimate of the State Probation Commission that the average per capita cost of a year's probation in this State amounts to only \$22.64, whereas the per capita cost of the maintenance in the average State penal and reformatory institution is \$396.56.

We believe that the sane use of the probation system should be still further extended, especially in the courts of the smaller cities and villages where it is not now used. The Probation Commission is to be commended for its activity and leadership in developing the right use of the system and studying its application in all parts of the State.

The Commission as well as the Probation Commission has urged that more effective provision be made for the supervision of paroled persons, especially from the state prisons. As recommended in the recent Prison Survey, we believe that the State should provide more parole officers. At the same time we approve the suggestions of the Probation Commission that the probation officers all over the State be used to a greater extent in the supervision of persons of all ages paroled from correctional institutions. Many probation officers are doing effective work in this regard. As they are on the ground and know local needs, it is clear that if their duties in the courts permit them to assume the additional work of supervising and assisting paroled persons, they should be permitted and urged to do so. In so doing probation officers should, as they have done, cooperate fully with the agents of the various institutions and report regularly on these cases to the institutions which have released them. The methods for effective dealing with persons on probation from the courts and those paroled from the institutions is similar in all essentials, and it would appear that the probation and parole work of the State could be further coordinated.

STATE PRISONS

The State maintains four state prisons—Auburn, Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing. These institutions have a total cell capacity of 4,927, which includes 205 beds in the dormitory at Sing Sing, but does not include the accommodations for inmates in the tuberculosis hospital at Clinton. The average daily population of these four prisons during the past fiscal year was 3,886, the lowest since 1907 when it was 3,540. There were 3,880 prisoners in custody at the close of the year; in 1907 there were 3,452.

The comparative population of the four prisons during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919 and 1920 was as follows:

PRISON	Population at Close of Year		Average Daily Population		Cell Capacity
	1919	1920	1919	1920	
Auburn -----	1,152	1,124	1,131	1,166	1,282
Anburn, women ---	72	78	63	70	120
Clinton -----	1,169	969	1,195	1,065	1,200
Great Meadow ----	421	530	491	480	1,168
Sing Sing -----	1,153	1,179	1,185	1,105	*1,157
Total -----	3,967	3,880	4,065	3,886	4,927

\*This includes 205 beds in the dormitory and 28 cells for convicted men.

The peak of the state prison population was reached in 1916 when the average daily number of inmates was 5,539 and the number in custody at the close of the fiscal year 5,486. Since then the population has been steadily decreasing as shown by the following:

YEAR	Average Daily Population	Population at close of fiscal year
1907 -----	3,540	3,452
1908 -----	3,913	4,063
1909 -----	4,535	4,439
1910 -----	4,752	4,630
1911 -----	4,793	4,532
1912 -----	4,702	4,646
1913 -----	4,785	4,720
1914 -----	4,957	4,954
1915 -----	5,315	5,401
1916 -----	5,539	5,486
1917 -----	4,989	4,509
1918 -----	4,342	4,274
1919 -----	4,065	3,967
1920 -----	3,886	3,880



A still further decrease is shown in reports from the prisons on December 25, 1920, when the number in custody was 3,803.

It cost the State \$1,501,695.32 to maintain these prisoners for the last fiscal year as compared with \$1,389,235.29 the preceding year—an increase of \$112,460.03. The average per capita cost increased from \$398.32 to \$438.70 as shown by the following table:

PRISON	Expenditures		Per Capita Expenditures	
	1918-1919	1919-20	1918-1919	1919-1920
Auburn -----	\$351,474.28	\$394,466.49	\$310.76	\$338.31
Auburn, women --	34,682.08	41,143.85	550.51	587.76
Clinton -----	392,746.22	400,065.36	329.48	375.64
Great Meadow ----	215,186.82	245,315.99	438.26	511.07
Sing Sing -----	390,145.89	420,703.63	362.61	380.72
Total -----	\$1,389,235.29	\$1,501,695.32	*\$398.32	*\$438.70

\*Average.

It has not been necessary during the year to use the so-called south hall, one of the cell blocks at Clinton, and none of the prisons has been overcrowded. Great Meadow Prison, the only modern institution of the four, has accommodations for 1,168 prisoners, but has never been filled. Because 300 cells were demolished in the cell block at Sing Sing, where a modern prison is being erected, it is necessary to maintain a dormitory where about 200 inmates are cared for. The great majority of prisoners are committed to Sing Sing in the first instance and it is necessary to make frequent transfers of inmates to the other prisons to keep within the institution's housing capacity.

There has been an unusually large number of transfers back to Sing Sing during the past fiscal year when 108 were transferred from Auburn, 225 from Clinton and 63 from Great Meadow—a total of 396—as compared with 36 from Auburn, 32 from Clinton and 12 from Great Meadow—a total of 80 the preceding year. Sing Sing transferred a total of 964 to the other prisons as compared with 553 the preceding year. The transfer of so many prisoners has the effect of adding materially to the cost of maintenance.

There were fewer deaths and transfers to the Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane and more escapes than the preceding year. Twenty-eight inmates died from natural causes, 3 committed suicide, and 6 were electrocuted. The year before there were 34 deaths, 3 suicides and 6 electrocutions. Thirty-nine were transferred because of insanity as compared with 46 the preceding year. Thirty-three men and 2 women escaped—26 from Auburn, 1 from Great Meadow, and 8 from Sing Sing.

### HEALTH CONDITIONS

There was an outbreak of food poisoning (*Botulinus* poisoning) during the year at Clinton Prison, caused by eating canned salmon in the general mess hall. The condition of the

several men affected was serious and two of them died. The prison authorities were aided in combating the poison by the State Department of Health, representatives from the Harvard School for Preventive Medicine and the Dannemora State Hospital, and other visiting physicians. Dr. J. B. Ransom, the prison physician, in his report to the Superintendent of State Prisons states that the mortality from such outbreaks as computed has been 67 per cent., while the mortality shown in these cases was about .057. Remarkable static electric phenomena developed in connection with the cases which attracted much interest in scientific circles.

Apart from minor outbreaks of grippe in other prisons the general health of the prison population was reported as good during the year. The new tuberculosis hospital at Clinton Prison is doing splendid work and particular attention is being paid to the treatment of venereal disease and drug addiction in all the prisons.

### NEW CONSTRUCTION

Sing Sing Prison is being reconstructed under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Prisons to whom was delegated by the Legislature the completion of this institution and the new farm and industrial prison being erected at Wingdale in Dutchess county, a task originally undertaken by the State Commission on New Prisons.

A new clinic and hospital building, interlocking building, and mess hall and kitchen are under construction at Sing Sing. The work was about 23 per cent. completed at the close of the year. At the present rate of progress it will probably be two or three years before the new buildings will be ready for occupancy. Three hundred of the cells in the old cell block have been torn down and a fire wall constructed at the end of the remaining cells. The portion of the building from which the cells have been removed is being used for vocational school work.

An expenditure of \$325,000 for the construction of a new building for condemned prisoners was authorized by the Legislature of 1920 of which amount \$200,000 was appropriated. Plans for the building were prepared by the State Architect and submitted to the Commission for its approval. But one bid was received for the work when the contracts were first advertised, amounting to \$456,000, or \$131,000 more than the amount authorized.

The Commission disapproved the plans on the ground of the excessive cost and recommended that other plans be prepared. The contracts were advertised a second time, the low bids totaling \$284,939. The Attorney-General, in an opinion sent to the Superintendent of State Prisons, held that the Legislature having determined the question of the necessity for the building and the amount of money to be spent in the construction of it, the

Superintendent would be justified in awarding the contracts without the approval of the Commission, if in his judgment the purposes specified in the appropriation bill will be satisfied thereby, provided all other provisions of law applicable have been complied with. The contracts were approved by the State Comptroller on December 15th and the bond was approved by the Attorney-General on December 31st. It is proposed to erect the new building on the site of the present athletic field in the southwest corner of the prison yard.

It was the expectation of those in charge of the construction of the new prison at Wingdale that the work would be so far progressed by the summer of 1920 that at least 200 inmates could be cared for there, but the expectations were not realized. The power house was completed last year and the cell block building, mess hall and interlocking building were about 80 per cent. completed on December 31st.

Inmates from Sing Sing Prison have been employed at Wingdale during the year assisting in preliminary construction work, cultivating the farm in connection with the institution, and operating a quarry.

Housing conditions at Auburn and Clinton prisons remain practically unchanged. Both have old cell blocks without modern sanitary facilities. The eventual removal of Auburn Prison from its present location in the heart of the city of Auburn to a farm site has been recommended in previous reports, but there seems little likelihood of the consummation of such a project in the near future. Great Meadow is the only modern prison of the four now being maintained.

Lewis E. Lawes, formerly superintendent of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton Farms, assumed the wardenship of Sing Sing Prison on January 1st, succeeding Daniel J. Grant who had been placed temporarily in charge following the resignation of Warden Edward V. Brophy.

John B. Trombly, warden of Clinton Prison, died February 22, 1920, and James L. Long, deputy superintendent of state prisons, was placed temporarily in charge of the institution pending the filling of the vacancy. Harry M. Kaiser of Buffalo, a former warden of the institution, later was appointed to take charge.

On May 26th David Harris, an inmate of Auburn Prison, was shot and killed by Andrew F. Froitzheim, a guard. A committee of the Commission investigated the circumstances and reported that in its opinion the officer was justified in using his revolver in defending himself against an unprovoked assault by the prisoner. The report is annexed to this report.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES

The total output of the industries in the four state prisons

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was \$1,299,730.63 and the earnings were \$309,232.43 as follows:

Prison	Sales	Earnings
Auburn -----	\$417,077.46	\$70,253.15
Clinton -----	366,207.27	79,496.38
Great Meadow -----	27,595.77	4,645.20
Sing Sing -----	488,850.13	154,847.70
Total -----	<u>\$1,299,730.63</u>	<u>\$309,232.43</u>

As compared with the work of the preceding year the sales showed an increase of \$52,237.24 and the earnings \$68,993.92.

The Prison Law requires that prices for goods manufactured in the prisons shall be as near the prevailing market price as possible and the prices are fixed by the State Board of Classification composed of representatives of the Superintendent of State Prisons, State Hospital Commission, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, and this Commission.

During the year the industries were the subject of special attention on the part of the Commission with a view to speeding up production. Commissioners were assigned to visit the various prisons and their reports are annexed to this report. A special report was also made by a committee of the Commission relative to the manufacture of license plates for automobiles, a new industry established at Auburn Prison during the year.

The woodworking, or cabinet, shop is the largest industry at Auburn and the cloth ranks next in point of inmates employed. There is a foundry, a broom, basket and weave shop and a bed and brass industry.

Clinton Prison does spinning, weaving, cloth finishing, and dyeing in addition to manufacturing shirts and clothing. Tinware and galvanized iron products are made in another department. The institution is cutting timber from a tract of land owned by the state and manufactures its own lumber. There is a woodworking industry of which one of the principal products is wheelbarrows.

The knitting and hosiery shop is the principal industry at Sing Sing Prison with the shoe department next in point of numbers employed. There is also a brush and mattress industry, a printing department, and a sheet metal shop.

Great Meadow, although classed as an industrial prison, has few industries. There is a mat shop, a sock industry and an ice plant which employ a comparatively few men, but the inmates are largely engaged in agricultural and institutional work. A carpentry industry was assigned during the year, but before important industries can be carried on to advantage a shop building must be erected. An appropriation of \$25,000 for such a building was made in 1916 but has not yet been constructed. The manufacture of mats is being carried on in the basement of one of the buildings. In addition to the industries (farming

being included as an industry) prisoners are employed at road building, stone quarrying, reforestation, and institutional work.

Although some new machinery and equipment have been added during the year, the industries still use many obsolete machines. Some of the machinery is not provided with safety devices to guard against injury to the inmates, but conditions are being improved. The Commission has urged that a part of the profits of the industries be utilized to modernize the various plants, and this is gradually being done.

At present the inmates work on an average about six hours a day. The Commission has urged that so far as practicable every able-bodied prisoner should be required to work eight hours. The prison authorities are unwilling to undertake this with the present number of officers who now have to work long hours. So far as possible, however, the Commission believes every man should be kept diligently at his task during the hours of labor assigned to him.

There are many things which interrupt steady employment of those in the industries. The schools, which are conducted during the day, take quite a number from their task. Bathing, barbering, band practice, sick calls, and visits break in on the daily routine. Transfers from one institution to another by reason of distribution of population, health, discipline or other causes continually handicap those in charge of production. In the summer some of the best men are sent to road camps. The Commission believes that so far as possible efforts should be made to disturb the industries as little as possible in the selection of men for transfer, picking them from among those assigned to maintenance rather than from the shops.

While school work tends to keep down production to a certain extent, the Commission has urged that every effort be made to extend educational advantages to the inmates, particularly the illiterates of whom there are many in the various prisons.

### STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

The State Farm for Women at Valatie, originally planned as a place of detention for women of thirty years or more who had been convicted of a misdemeanor five times within a period of two years, was turned over to the management and control of the State Commission for Mental Defectives as the result of the enactment of chapter 53 of the laws of 1920, to be used as a colony of such institution for mental defectives as the commission shall designate from time to time. When first opened for the reception of inmates on October 1, 1914, the institution was under the administration of the Superintendent of State Prisons, but in December, 1918, it was turned over to the State Department of Health to be used for the treatment of women with venereal diseases. The Legislature of 1919 discontinued its use as a State Farm for Women and directed that the farm and

stock be considered as a part of one of the state prisons pending further disposition of the property. A superintendent was appointed by the Superintendent of State Prisons to look after the property and the farm was cultivated by inmates from Auburn Prison until the State Commission for Mental Defectives took the institution in charge.

## STATE REFORMATORIES

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In a number of previous reports the Commission has called attention to the fact that while the State maintains two reformatories for male felons between the ages of 16 and 30 years, it has no such institution for young male misdemeanants, presumably lesser offenders, who as a rule are committed to penitentiaries or county jails. The two institutions for felons are the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch. Both are under the jurisdiction of the same Board of Managers. Commitments are made to Elmira and the population of the Napanoch institution is made up of inmates transferred from there.

The Legislature of 1912 established a State Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants and appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and the initial work of the institution, but the appropriation was permitted to lapse and the reformatory failed to materialize.

At the close of the fiscal year in which the Legislature voted to establish a reformatory for misdemeanants the population of the Elmira reformatory was 1,297 and the cell capacity 1,440, although there were only 1,272 single cells, the others including 136 equipped for two prisoners and 32 for three. The reformatory at Napanoch had 451 inmates and 496 cells. Since that time the population of both these institutions has decreased. At the close of the last fiscal year there were 777 inmates at Elmira and but 205 at Napanoch.

In view of this decrease in population the Legislature of 1920 amended the penal and prison laws so as to provide that a male between the ages of 16 and 30, who has formerly been convicted of a misdemeanor, may in the discretion of the trial court be sentenced to the reformatory at Elmira for a period not to exceed three years. It was further provided that in the event of the reformatories being overcrowded, the superintendent of reformatories may so advise the committing court and the offender sentenced to some other institution.

From the time this act became a law on May 19, 1920, to December 31, 1920, there were committed to the reformatory at Elmira a total of 19 misdemeanants who, the superintendent states, have been treated in all respects like the other inmates of the institution.

Of this number one had been convicted five times prior to the reformatory sentence, two had been convicted four times, four three times, eight twice, and four once.

While this amendment of the law takes care of the comparatively few cases of the more serious offender, it does not pro-



vide for the great majority of young men who commit an offense punishable as a misdemeanor and who must either be put on probation or sentence suspended or be sent to a county jail or penitentiary where there is little or no opportunity for vocational or educational advancement; instead they are thrown in with a class of older and more hardened criminals and are likely to be discharged the worse for their imprisonment so far as reformatory results are concerned.

All of the inmates of both the reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch could be cared for at Elmira and there would still be a considerable number of cells available. The greatest number of inmates at Napanoch at any one time during the past fiscal year was 233, and at one time the population numbered only 193. The per capita cost at Elmira for the year was \$359.34 and at Napanoch \$506.94.

The Commission in 1918 made an inquiry into the subject of mental disease and delinquency and recommended legislation which would provide for the commitment or transfer of mentally defective delinquents to custodial institutions where they could receive special treatment and care and be discharged only when it is thought they can safely return to society rather than send them to penal and correctional institutions where they serve a definite sentence and are returned to society in the same, if not worse condition than when committed. The Commission at that time expressed the opinion that with proper custodial institutions to provide for the care of the segregable group of the mentally defective, the problems of the administration of the prisons and reformatories would be made much easier and more effective; that better results would be accomplished in the schools; and that with a more efficient assignment of labor improved industrial conditions would result. It was suggested in the report that legislation be enacted to permit the use of the Eastern New York Reformatory as a custodial institution for males. In view of the small population of the institution and opportunity for caring for them at Elmira, the Commission believes that better use could be made of it by adopting the suggestion that it be made a custodial institution for mentally defective delinquents.

The reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch are being conducted along practically the same lines as in previous years, as is shown in the reports of inspection. The men at Elmira are given military, educational, vocational and physical training, and agriculture is an important feature of both institutions. There is a school of letters at Napanoch and the inmates are also given practical instruction in building trades through actual construction work.

The Legislature of 1920 passed an act (Chapter 170) permitting the employment of inmates of state reformatories on public highways outside of an incorporated village or city, the county or town receiving the benefit of such labor to pay an agreed compensation for such labor not exceeding one dollar per



day, the money so received to be available only for the maintenance, housing, purchase of food, transportation, guarding, and other necessary expenses. Considerable work was done in the vicinity of Elmira during the summer by inmates from the reformatory.

The manufacture of clothing, blank books and stationery and coffee roasting also gives employment to some of the inmates. During the past fiscal year the sales of these industries amounted to \$29,219.47 as compared with \$16,209.19 the preceding year. The earnings were \$1,437.22 as compared with \$2,387.93. The sales during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919 and 1920, were as follows:

	1919	1920
Stationery -----	\$2,692.52	\$3,425.90
Clothing -----	288.15	155.75
Coffee -----	13,228.52	25,625.22
Miscellaneous -----		12.60
Total -----	<u>\$16,209.19</u>	<u>\$29,219.47</u>

#### REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN

The State maintains two reformatories for women—the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. Each of these institutions is administered by a separate board of managers and receives offenders sixteen years of age and older convicted of felonies or lesser crimes. They are subject to the joint inspection of the State Board of Charities and the State Commission of Prisons.

Charges of cruelty at the State Reformatory for Women were investigated at the direction of the Governor by Commissioner John S. Kennedy whose report is annexed to this report. The Commissioner recommended, among other things, the removal of the superintendent and assistant, both of whom subsequently resigned.

The Western House of Refuge for Women was the subject of an investigation by a joint committee of the Legislature, charges of incompetency, mismanagement and wrong-doing having been made. The committee in a report dated January 20, 1920, recommended that, without prejudice to any member of the then board, a new board of managers be created as rapidly as possible and that in the selection of a new board care be used “to choose persons who are particularly interested in the character of work carried on at the Western House of Refuge for Women and that the entire district served have representation thereon.”

In March, 1920, the Governor requested Commissioner Kennedy to visit the institution and report as to conditions at that time. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor,

which is made a part of this report, recommended that the entire board of managers be retired and a new board appointed.

The number of inmates in custody in the reformatory at Bedford at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th was 229 as compared with 348 the preceding year. There were 165 at Albion at the end of the year as compared with 170 the year before. The number of actual commitments for the year was 85 to Bedford and 83 to Albion.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

To lack of funds is attributed the slow progress which is being made in improving the penal institutions of the City of New York. Commissioner James A. Hamilton, in charge of the Department of Correction, sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1919 a three-year program for the improvement of institutions in his charge which involved an expenditure estimated at \$4,256,000 and which it was proposed to finance through corporate stock issues from 1919 to 1921, but the funds were not forthcoming.

Most of the institutions through which the thousands of the city's offenders pass annually are old and unsuited to modern needs. They include the New York County Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, which is the Department's receiving and classification prison, the Correction Hospital, or Workhouse as it is better known, also on Blackwell's Island, the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton in Orange county in process of construction, three city prisons in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, respectively, eight district prisons, a traffic detention prison and a house of detention for witnesses:

There were received at these institutions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 61,770 males and 7,151 females, a total of 68,921 as compared with 71,316 males and 13,492 females, a total of 84,808, the preceding year, or a decrease of 15,887.

The population of these various institutions at the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1918, 1919 and 1920, were as follows:

	1918	1919	1920
Penitentiary -----	559	537	337
Workhouse -----	1,002	544	404
Reformatory Prison -----	665	676	569
Municipal Farm -----	438	346	321
New York City Reformatory -----	497	458	395
City Prison, Manhattan -----	684	595	386
City Prison, Brooklyn -----	320	289	244
City Prison, Queens -----	151	65	64
Second District Prison -----	79	65	65
Fourth District Prison -----	26	26	23
Fifth District Prison -----	28	59	29
Seventh District Prison -----	25	27	21
Detention Prison for Witnesses -----	8	13	10
Total -----	4,482	3,700	2,868

All of these institutions have been inspected by the Commission during the year and the reports of inspection are annexed to this report. Although the Penitentiary has been designated by law as a receiving and classification institution and the industries formerly there have been removed to the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, the industrial building which it was proposed to remodel for use as a clearing house remains practically untouched for lack of funds.

Part of the work of remodeling the south wing of the old Workhouse now known as the Correction Hospital, for use as a hospital and clearing house for females has been completed, but the work has dragged along and is still unfinished. Nor has the work on the buildings at Greycourt, in Orange county, where a women's farm colony is to be maintained, progressed as rapidly as had been expected. Meanwhile, women, old and young, are being sent prior to conviction to the dingy, cramped quarters in the City Prison, Manhattan, known as the Tombs, the Jefferson Market Prison, and the Fifth District Prison, known as the Harlem Prison. After conviction they are sent to the Correction Hospital on Blackwell's Island where they are confined, usually two or more in a room, without modern sanitary facilities.

#### HOUSE OF DETENTION AND WOMEN'S COURT

These conditions, which have been criticised for years by the Commission in its reports, have given rise to a renewed agitation for the erection by the city of a modern House of Detention and Women's Court. That the need for such an institution is urgent is evident by the following statement submitted to the Commission by the New York Probation and Protective Association:

"During the year 1920, 3,818 women awaiting trial or sentence, or detained as witnesses, were held in the prisons of Manhattan and the Bronx under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, 2,434 in Jefferson Market Prison, 988 in the Tombs Prison, and 395 in the Harlem Prison. This does not include the women brought directly to Jefferson Market Prison by the police prior to their arraignment in court.

"In these prisons cells are dark and insanitary; adequate segregation of the different classes of offenders is impossible, and there is no proper place for the care of witnesses.

"Jefferson Market Prison has 56 dark insanitary cells with iron bars in front of them. Seven of these cells are designated as 'police cells' where women are held when arrested after court has closed. The same cell will be occupied one night by a woman of the street and the next night by a girl who has taken some small article from a

department store. Frequently, two women are placed in the same cell and sometimes three are locked in together. Many of the women in the prison are suffering from gonorrhea or syphilis in a highly infectious state, yet there is no provision to prevent spread of infection. Cells are not cleaned and blankets are not fumigated before a new occupant is placed in each cell. Even after women are examined by the physician of the Board of Health the diagnosis is not known to the matron in charge.

"The toilets are old and frequently out of order so that they cannot be flushed. Bathing facilities are utterly inadequate. There is no provision for the sanitary needs of the women.

"On a single night we find in this prison two or three drug addicts who are calling loudly for drugs or knocking on the bars of their cells; four or five women transferred from the Workhouse to do work in the prison; several shoplifters, most of whom have been arrested for the first time; women charged with soliciting on the streets or carrying on prostitution in a tenement house, some of whom have been arrested many times; and one or two young girls charged with incorrigibility, being held for investigation by the Women's Court or who have been committed to a reformatory. Although some classification is attempted, this is inadequate in view of the fact that all the women have their meals together, that they can talk back and forth from tier to tier, and that matrons know nothing about the girls and women except the offense with which they are charged. It has even happened within the last month that girls 14 and 15 years old who claimed to be 16 and 17 years of age were in this prison with the hardened women.

"In the Tombs Prison are women held for trial or sentence in the Court of Special and General Sessions, ten or twelve women transferred from the Workhouse to do cleaning in the prison and young women serving a sentence of one or two days for petit larceny. Recently, when two young girls went to the Tombs Prison for failure to pay a fine imposed for violation of the Compulsory Education Law, it became evident that there was no other place to which they could be committed.

"Since the closing of the police house of detention in Mulberry Street, women witnesses not cared for by private organizations have been held in the Harlem Prison. It is not right to hold women who are not charged with any crime in a prison, nor should the City of New York expect private organizations to care for these women and girls.

"A great burden is now being placed upon private organizations to care for a large number of young women held for trial or investigation or as witnesses in cases pending in the courts, for whom no compensation is made by the

city. The support of these women is definitely a public function.

"A House of Detention is also needed in order to provide better facilities for examination, observation and investigation of arrested women, so that dispositions will be based upon a more definite understanding of needs. A physical examination for venereal disease is now a part of the routine for women convicted by the Women's Court of offenses relating to prostitution. Social investigations are made in many cases. Mental examinations are also made in selected cases. In a suitable House of Detention it will be much more possible to provide for observation of women with physical and mental difficulties. Magistrates will also be more willing to hold young women for investigation if they are not required to remain in prison cells."

The establishment of a Municipal House of Detention near the Night Court for Women was made mandatory by the Inferior Courts Act which became law June 25, 1910. Section 77 of the law states:

"There shall be established on or before October 1, 1910, a place of detention, under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of correction, convenient to the Night Court for Women, where women may be detained both before and after being heard, and in such detention place the young and less hardened shall be segregated so far as practicable, from the older and more hardened offenders."

In June, 1913, a committee of which Mrs. J. Borden Hariman was chairman, succeeded in securing an authorization of corporate stock amounting to \$450,000 for a House of Detention and Women's Court. The site of the old Tenderloin station house in West 30th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was selected and an adjoining lot purchased by the city, March 13, 1914, for \$62,500. Plans were prepared for a sixteen-story building with 260 rooms and in addition 40 detention rooms for women prior to arraignment, isolation and hospital facilities, and necessary rooms and offices for the proper conduct of work in the building. There were also provided in addition to the court room, offices for the judges, clerks and probation officers. These plans received the approval of this Commission and of the Commissioner of Correction and other city authorities.

Bids for the construction of the building exceeded the amount appropriated and efforts to secure an additional appropriation were unsuccessful. In 1917 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided to divert \$333,000 of the funds to the Farm Colony at Greycourt, \$70,000 to the reconstruction of the south wing of the Workhouse, and \$33,000 to improvements at Jefferson Market Prison.

Those interested in the project now propose to ask for an

appropriation of approximately \$500,000 for a House of Detention and Women's Court. The site is still available and the plans would be modified to provide a small court room so as to admit few spectators and give as much privacy as possible to the hearings. Necessary waiting room, rooms for probation officers, clerks, physicians, etc., and approximately 200 single rooms for women would be provided. Provision would be made for segregation of different classes of offenders on different floors of the building to prevent moral and physical contamination. Witnesses would be on a separate floor so as not to come in contact with those charged with or convicted of crime. Of the 200 rooms, approximately 50 would be used for the detention of women brought by the police prior to trial in court.

In this building would be cared for the class of women now being sent to the Jefferson Market Prison, the Tombs, and the Harlem Prison. In view of the wretched conditions in these institutions the Commission believes the City of New York should provide suitable and adequate accommodations for the girls and women who come in conflict with the laws, particularly, as the state has decreed that a place of detention shall be provided where the young and less hardened shall be segregated so far as practicable from the older and more hardened offenders.

### PROBLEM OF THE DRUG ADDICT

The problem of the drug addict is one of the most important with which the Department of Correction has to deal. So many are the unfortunates afflicted with this terrible habit that the Department in 1918 set apart the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island for the care and treatment of males. The females are cared for at the Correction Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The method of treating these unfortunates is described in statements by the physicians in charge of the work attached to the reports of inspection of these institutions in another part of this report.

When last inspected on October 12, 1920, there were 273 inmates at Riker's Island of whom 65 were self-committed. While the self-committed addicts have a separate dormitory and separate tables at mess, they are in most other respects treated on the same basis as those serving sentences for criminal offenses. They wear the same clothing, are assigned to the same task, and are under the same discipline and subject to punishments as the delinquent inmates. They are required to remain at the institution 100 days.

The Commission in its reports has called attention to what appeared to be a lack of nurses to properly care for so large a number of addicts and has questioned the advisability of handling men convicted of crimes and those with no criminal records but seeking relief from the consequences of the drug habit, on practically the same basis. Copies of these reports were sent to the Commissioner of Correction and to the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control.



In reply to the Commission's request for a statement regarding the treatment of men at Riker's Island, Commissioner Walter R. Herrick of the Department of Narcotic Drug Control says in part:

"This Department appreciates greatly the assistance Commissioner Hamilton has given it in the treatment of patients suffering from drug addiction in the city of Greater New York. This Department is greatly handicapped in its work from lack of hospital facilities for the care of drug addicts throughout the whole State. Outside the city of Greater New York we are practically without such hospital facilities. As head of this Department, I believe that the State should establish and maintain hospitals sufficient to cope with this evil. I do not believe that the burden should be placed upon the various municipal and other political units of the State. The Commissioner of the Department of Correction of New York City has done his best to aid us in our work; I understand that the care and treatment of addicts on Riker's Island is purely voluntary on the part of Commissioner Hamilton and that it is in no way a requirement for the proper administration of his Department. For this voluntary assistance this Department cannot be other than duly appreciative. Commissioner Hamilton, like the heads of many other departments, both state and municipal, is handicapped in the work he would like to accomplish by lack of funds, and I believe that he is doing the best possible with the resources and funds which he has at his disposal."

The report of the warden in charge of the Municipal Farm shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 1,392 inmates were received and 1,417 were discharged. There was but one death during the year.

Commissioner Hamilton describes the drug addict as "a pitiable sight when entering our institutions. He is a physical wreck, due to his excesses; his mind is temporarily unbalanced, and he seems bereft of all moral sense; i. e., he does not seem to be able to distinguish between that which is right and that which is wrong; he is opposed to all restraint and is unwilling to submit to the necessary time for getting him off the drug and for rehabilitation. One hundred days is a minimum period and better results are obtained where we have an inmate for a period of six months or a year. In all instances, however, we obey the mandate of the court and release the inmates at the expiration of their terms."

Of the women admitted to the Correction Hospital during the year, Commissioner Hamilton states that 358 were drug addicts.

### REFORMATORY PRISON

The Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island is known as the



industrial institution of the Department. Clothing, shoes, beds, brooms and brushes are manufactured here, and a print shop does the printing for the Departments of Correction and Charities. Its population includes those who work in the shops and at institutional work, aged and infirm men, and prisoners having tuberculosis. A few incorrigible boys are also sent here. During the last fiscal year the number of inmates admitted was 1,413 and 1,520 were discharged.

During the year charges were made by a former inmate of the institution relative to the cause of death of two inmates, it being alleged that the management of the institution was lax and inefficient in that one of the deceased inmates was placed in charge of the institution hospital and was able to obtain from the drug room certain drugs and chemicals from which he made a drink giving the same effect as an alcoholic beverage; that he gave a part of the drink to another inmate, and both died as a result.

The Commission investigated the charges and found that the deaths were the result of natural causes following a physical condition present at the time of their respective receptions at the institution. The investigation demonstrated, however, the need of additional appropriations to secure competent and efficient assistants to aid the resident prison physician in caring for those in the institution's hospital. Other recommendations were made which will be found in the report of the investigation annexed to this report.

### REFORMATORY FOR MALE MISDEMEANANTS

The New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton is in process of construction. It receives both male misdemeanants and felons between the ages of 16 and 30 by transfer from the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island. Five of the permanent buildings have been erected, but some of them are unequipped and temporary wooden buildings are still in use. All of the wooden bunk houses have been torn down. A report of inspection, which is made a part of this report, shows the progress which is being made in the construction of this institution.

On January 1, 1920, Lewis E. Lawes, superintendent of the Reformatory, resigned to accept the position of Warden at Sing Sing Prison and Major Sidney W. Brewster, assistant superintendent, was made acting superintendent. Reports which reached the Commission relative to alleged treatment of inmates resulted in an investigation of conditions by a special committee of the Commission. Commissioner Weinstock filed a report in which he recommended, among other things, that Major Brewster be relieved from duty. Commissioner Patten filed a dissenting report. Commissioner Weinstock's report was approved by the Commission by a vote of 4 to 2. Both reports are annexed to this report.

On December 1, 1920, before the investigation was concluded, Major Brewster was relieved from acting duty and Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleth was placed temporarily in charge.

### THE CITY PRISONS

Of the three city prisons in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, the Tombs is best known, for more prisoners are admitted to it annually than to any other institution in the Department of Correction. Thousands accused of all sorts of crimes are continually passing in and out of its doors, and although there has been a decrease in the number in the last two years the warden still has difficulty in legally classifying those committed to it. The great majority of prisoners are held to await the action of the courts, but a number of those serving sentences are transferred here from the penitentiary and workhouse to do the institutional work. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 12,708 persons were admitted, of whom 11,685 were males and 1,023 females.

The City Prison, Brooklyn, which cares for a similar class of prisoners in the borough of Brooklyn, had the next highest number of admissions for the year, the total being 9,157 of whom 8,344 were males and 813 females. As in the case of the Tombs, reports show that in this institution there was a failure to observe the law respecting the classification of prisoners.

The number of admissions to the City Prison, Queens, for the year was 1,419, of whom 1,353 were males and 66 females. The inmates were properly classified in this institution at the time of inspection.

In all of these institutions, however, were found boys and girls between 16 and 21 years of age, some of them just past their sixteenth birthday. Many of them are first offenders, charged with crimes that are not serious, and when they finally reach court are put on probation. "The imprisonment of these boys in city prisons," says one of the reports of inspection, "cannot help but have a serious effect on their minds for the rest of their lives, either leaving an impression of horror of being locked in a jail, or a spirit of bravado, causing them to boast to their companions, and oftentimes proves to be the first step toward a life of crime. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the age of boys and girls to be sent to the Children's Court should not be raised from sixteen to eighteen years, and with actual conditions as found in these prisons there seems to be a strong argument for such action."

The eight district prisons and traffic detention prison are used for the temporary detention of those held to await the action of the magistrates' courts and to some of them short-term prisoners are sent. They are in charge of a warden who also has charge of the House of Detention for Male Witnesses at 125-131 Worth street. Female witnesses are held in the Fifth District Prison.

### THE DISCHARGED PRISONER

The attention of the city authorities has been called by the Commission to the failure to provide suitable clothing and funds for prisoners discharged from the various penal institutions of the city. It frequently happens that men and women sentenced during the summer and at the time of their commitment clad only in light summer garments, are released in winter and go out without proper clothing and with no funds whatever unless they are helped by friends on the outside or fellow-inmates and officers of the institution who can ill afford to help them. In some instances prisoners whose terms did not expire until warm weather have given up their heavier clothing to aid a fellow-inmate going out during the winter.

"Such treatment on the part of the city of its released prisoners," comments one of the commissioners in a report on the subject, "certainly is not much encouragement for them to 'go straight' upon release; to be turned out on the street in winter disheartened, without friends, proper clothing or money, the temptation to resort to stealing and other crimes must be very strong. The city officials in their present endeavor to wipe out the sources of crime can well give this situation serious consideration."

The Commission suggested that it might be possible to use some of the profits of the sales of goods to prisoners in the various commissaries for the purchase of clothing, but the trustees of the commissary concluded it was inadvisable.

Section 324 of the Prison law provides that clothing and a sum of money not exceeding, on the average, five dollars, shall be supplied to prisoners convicted of a felony when released from a penitentiary, and the Commissioner of Correction requested funds for this purpose but the request was disallowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

There is also an insufficient number of officers available in the Department to which the Commission has called attention in its reports.

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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On January 1, 1920, there were 83 precinct police stations in the City of New York, 30 in the borough of Manhattan, 10 in the Bronx, 4 in Richmond, 30 in Brooklyn, and 9 in Queens. These station houses are in charge of the Police Commissioner and persons arrested are detained in the various jails attached to the stations until turned over to the courts for the disposition of their cases.

All of these jails were inspected by the Commission during the year and reports with recommendations for improving conditions were sent to the Police Commissioner. Particularly bad conditions were reported in the jails in the 14th, 25th, 43rd, 67th, 89th, 98th, 102nd, 103rd and 112th precincts, and the city authorities were cited to appear at the October meeting of the Commission to show cause why these jails should not be closed.

At the hearing the representative of the Police Commissioner informed the Commission that the Department planned to redistrict the precincts in the various inspection districts so that prisoners arrested could be sent to jails in station houses where more modern conditions prevail. This order, it was stated, would mean the abandonment of all but two of the jails under citation as places of detention and these would be improved. The two exceptions were the 14th at 135 Charles street, borough of Manhattan, and the 67th at Coney Island, which would be used for the detention of males only in case of emergency when the 72nd precinct was filled. The proceedings in all of the cases, except the 14th which is still pending, were thereupon discontinued.

Consequently, an order was issued, effective January 1, 1921, dividing the city into eighteen inspection districts and designating the precincts where prisoners are to be detained as follows:

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

**First District:** Comprises the 5th, 7th, 13th, 15th, 17th and 21st precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 13th precinct at Delancy and Clinton streets. The 15th precinct at 321 East 5th street will be used as an auxiliary jail for males.

**Second District:** Comprises the 1st, 4th, 6th, 14th, 16th and 18th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 14th precinct at 135 Charles street. Auxiliary jail for males, 18th precinct at 230 West 20th street.

**Third District:** Comprises the 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 32nd precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the

23rd precinct at 130 West 30th street. Auxiliary jail for males, 26th precinct at 345 West 47th street.

Fourth District: Comprises the 25th, 29th, 31st, 39th and 43rd precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 31st precinct at 153 East 67th street. Auxiliary jail for males, 39th precinct at 177 East 104th street.

Fifth District: Comprises the 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 37th precinct at 229 West 123rd street. Auxiliary jail for males, 36th precinct at 438 West 125th street.

### BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Sixth District: Comprises the 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th and 50th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 46th precinct at 160th street and Third avenue. Auxiliary jail for males, 49th precinct at 925 Bathgate avenue.

Seventh District: Comprises the 51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th and 57th precincts. Male prisoners will be sent to the 53rd precinct at Webster avenue at 202nd street, with the 56th precinct at 229th street and White Plains avenue as an auxiliary jail. Female prisoners will be sent to the 46th precinct in the sixth inspection district.

### BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Eighth District: Comprises the 60th, 63rd, 65th and 66th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 65th precinct at New Brighton until the new station house and jail in the 66th precinct at Stapleton is constructed.

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Tenth District: Comprises the 67th, 68th, 70th, 72nd and 73rd precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 72nd precinct at Avenue U and 15th street. Auxiliary jail for males, 67th precinct at Coney Island.

Eleventh District: Comprises the 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 87th and 88th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 85th precinct at 2 Liberty avenue. Auxiliary jail for males, 88th precinct at 653 Grand avenue.

Twelfth District: Comprises the 74th, 76th, 77th, 78th and 79th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 74th precinct at 154 Lawrence avenue. Auxiliary jail for males, 76th precinct at 4th avenue and 43rd street.

Fourteenth District: Comprises the 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd and 93rd precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to the 93rd precinct at 74 Poplar street. Auxiliary jail for males, 92nd precinct at 318 Adams street.

Fifteenth District: Comprises the 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th and 98th precincts. Male and female prisoners will be sent to

the 95th precinct at 627 Gates avenue. Auxiliary jail for males, 97th precinct at Wilson and Dekalb avenues.

Sixteenth District: Comprises the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th precincts. Male prisoners will be sent to the 101st precinct at 2 Lee avenue with the 103rd at 263 Bedford avenue as an auxiliary jail. Females will be sent to the 104th precinct at 45 Herbert street.

### BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Seventeenth District: Comprises the 109th, 111th, 112th and 113th precincts. Male prisoners from the 109th and 111th precincts will be sent to the 109th precinct at 85 Fourth street, Long Island City, and male prisoners from the 112th and 113th precincts to the 113th precinct at Flushing. Female prisoners from the district will be sent to the 109th precinct.

Eighteenth District: Comprises the 116th, 118th, 120th, 123rd and 125th precincts. Male prisoners from the 116th, 118th and 120th precincts will be sent to the 118th precinct at Richmond Hill and males from the 123rd and 125th precincts to the 123rd at Rockaway Beach. Female prisoners from the district will be sent to the 118th precinct.

The effect of this order will be to reduce the number of precinct jails used as places of detention to 33 and will enable the Police Department to concentrate its efforts to improve conditions in the jails designated. Some of the jails which will be abandoned as places of detention have been criticised by the Commission as unfit for use as will be noted by referring to the reports of inspection of the various jails in another part of this report. Not all of the jails designated in the new order are modern or satisfactory, but improvements in most of them have been made or are contemplated during the coming year.

The Commission in November approved plans and specifications for a new station house and jail in the 66th precinct at St. George, borough of Richmond, designed to care for all the prisoners arrested in the borough. Until the new building is constructed prisoners will be detained in the jail in the 65th precinct.

Sites have been selected for new station houses in the 92nd and 105th precincts, but title has not been taken owing to legal technicalities. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the budget for 1921 declined the Police Department's request for funds for the construction of new station houses because of high costs. The Department states that requests will be renewed for new buildings in the 5th, 7th, 16th, 21st, 25th, 42nd, 112th, 116th, 120th, 123rd and 125th precincts.

## MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

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The Commission has given special attention during the year to conditions existing in the prisoners' pens attached to the various district magistrates' courts throughout the City of New York, reports concerning which are made a part of this report. Some of these pens are dark, gloomy, and in need of paint and repairs. Others are without modern sanitary facilities and in one instance the pen was described as insecure. Copies of these reports have been sent to the officials in charge and a number of the Commission's recommendations for improvement have been complied with.

The attention of the Board of Estimate has been called to the failure in some instances to provide food for prisoners detained in these pens beyond the noon hour. No funds are provided for this purpose and the Commission has urged that an appropriation be made.



## PENITENTIARIES

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There are five penitentiaries in the State maintained by the counties in which they are located, viz., Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester. The City of New York has a penitentiary on Blackwell's Island which has been designated as a receiving and classification institution and to which the city's prisoners are sent for distribution to the other institutions in charge of the Department of Correction. The New York County Penitentiary is therefore included among the New York City institutions rather than in the penitentiary group.

The county penitentiaries, besides providing custody for local prisoners, both male and female, also receive convicted persons from various surrounding counties with which contracts are in force. In other words, the county not having an institution of this kind farms out for a certain sum per week the custodial care and treatment of a certain class of offenders to the county conducting a penitentiary. Most penitentiary prisoners are misdemeanants, but under present law a person convicted of a felony may be sentenced to a county penitentiary at State expense, provided the sentence does not exceed one year, and minors convicted of a felony may be sent to these institutions without restriction as to length of sentence. State tramps are also committed to county penitentiaries and their maintenance is chargeable against the State. Such state functions have been delegated to counties because of the lack of suitable state institutions for this class of offenders, usually charged with minor crimes.

The most striking change in connection with the penitentiaries is the remarkable decrease in population, which of course tends to increase the per capita cost of maintenance and overcomes to a considerable extent, for the present, the criticism relative to unemployment of prisoners to which most of these institutions have been subject for many years.

The following shows the decrease in admissions and population during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920:

		Total Admissions	Highest population at one time in the 5 penitentiaries	Lowest population at one time in the 5 penitentiaries
1917	-----	15,475	2,265	1,306
1918	-----	9,178	2,073	755
1919	-----	8,542	1,229	618
1920	-----	3,574	886	302

The amount charged per week for board of county and



federal prisoners in the five penitentiaries during the year was as follows:

	County	Federal
Albany -----	\$5.00	\$3.50
Erie -----	4.50	2.80
Monroe -----	4.00	4.20
Onondaga -----	4.00	4.20
Westchester -----	3.99	No Federal pris'rs

The prisoners in Albany, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester county penitentiaries were reported as practically all employed during the year; in Erie county about fifty per cent. were employed.

The Commission believes that the county penitentiary as conducted for many years is lacking in the features deemed essential in modern prison administration. While considerable has been accomplished along industrial lines, such as agriculture, quarry and road work, yet there is practically no effective treatment of this class of inmate of a preventive or reformative character. If these institutions were maintained by the State, as has been recommended by this Commission for many years, the inmates could be examined and treated mentally and physically, and properly classified, and real progressive methods inaugurated along educational and vocational lines which would lead to their physical, mental and moral betterment. At present the State has no part in the management of penitentiaries, except the powers of visitation and inspection by this Commission, although it contributes largely to their maintenance.

A considerable percentage of persons committed to county penitentiaries are minors, 352 of the total of 3,574 admitted, or nearly ten per cent. having been under the age of twenty-one. However, since 1916 the law prohibits the commingling of minors with adults in these institutions.

Reports of inspections by the Commission and detailed statistical information will be found annexed to this report.

The Albany County Penitentiary occupies about forty acres of valuable land in the heart of the City of Albany; about twenty acres are available for agricultural purposes and during the past year an average of twelve men were employed during the summer. The institution was built in 1847 and has practically outlived its usefulness, although it has been materially improved along sanitary lines during recent years. It has a total cell capacity of 364 for both males and females. The total number of admissions during the year was 202 males and 11 females; at one time the population was as low as 26 males and 1 female. The county contemplates the erection of a new county jail outside the city and the eventual abandonment of the penitentiary, which should be done as soon as conditions will permit.

The Erie County Penitentiary, which is an old institution in the City of Buffalo with a cell capacity of 693, is soon to be

removed to the Penitentiary Farm at Wende, about 13 miles east of the city. This farm contains 746 acres and has afforded employment for many prisoners since 1914. A modern shelter house, barn, silos, etc., have been erected, and plans have been prepared for the construction of a large cell house and power plant at an early date. Ultimately, the scheme contemplates the erection of an administration building, warden's residence, quarters for females, and in fact, all the various units which are required in a modern penitentiary. This project has received the unqualified endorsement of the Commission.

The total number of admissions to the Erie County Penitentiary during the year was 2,230 males and 146 females, with a maximum daily population of 336 males and 60 females, and a minimum of 127 males and 17 females. In addition to farm work other employment is afforded to a considerable number of the inmates in the tailor and carpenter shops, and the women are employed in the laundry and sewing room.

Monroe County Penitentiary is located just outside the City of Rochester and has a farm of 450 acres of good land which has been intensively worked during the year by inmate labor. The institution was self-sustaining and returned a profit to the county of \$5,423.48 for the year's operations, which the Commission suggests that in all justice to the institution should be expended on the penitentiary plant.

The buildings are old, but in a good state of repair. The cells in the institution are without modern sanitary facilities. The Commission has urged the county authorities to enlarge these cells, which are below the standard size, by converting two into one and equipping each with a toilet and lavatory of an approved type.

The total number of admissions to the Monroe County Penitentiary during the fiscal year was 402 males and 27 females, with a maximum daily population of 126 males and 12 females and a minimum of 46 males and 5 females.

The Onondaga County Penitentiary continues to operate its quarry and stone crushing plant by inmate labor, the men working eight hours a day. The farm of 100 acres has also been under cultivation. These industries have furnished employment for practically every able-bodied man. The total number of admissions to the Onondaga County Penitentiary during the fiscal year was 316 males and 10 females, with a maximum daily population of 168 males and 13 females and a minimum of 46 males and 1 female.

The Westchester County Penitentiary is a modern institution, opened in April, 1917, with a capacity of 286. It is situated on a farm of 600 acres which has been worked by inmate labor during the past year with good results. During the war the institution was leased to the Federal Government and used as a barracks for soldiers acting as nurses and orderlies. It was reopened September 1, 1919, and is used for the detention of

males only. The total number of admissions from September 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, was 230. The maximum daily population was 75, with a minimum of 33.

The county authorities have under consideration a tentative proposition for abandoning the county jail at White Plains and using a part of the penitentiary for county jail purposes.

## COUNTY JAILS

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During all the years of its work the Commission has devoted special attention to the improvement of county jails and to their proper management. These efforts, through periodic inspections and recommendations followed by publicity, have been fruitful of results in nearly every county of the State.

Illegal conditions which existed because of overcrowding in many of these jails disappeared in large measure during the past year because of the curtailment of the liquor traffic and to industrial conditions which have afforded almost universal employment. In a few counties, however, these illegalities have persisted, and in two of them—Nassau and Clinton—the Commission is endeavoring, through legal proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General, to compel the boards of supervisors to provide jails which shall be adequate to legally classify the prisoners committed to them. Boards of supervisors in Cortland, Niagara and Rockland counties have appeared before the Commission in answer to notifications to show cause why jail conditions in their respective counties should not be improved, and these proceedings are still pending.

Reports from sheriffs throughout the state show that the total number of admissions to the county jails during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 18,341 as compared with 39,978 in 1917. The largest decrease is found in the number of commitments to jails for intoxication and disorderly conduct, which totaled 14,326 in 1917 as compared with 1,690 in 1920.

While there was a decrease for the fiscal year in commitments, later reports indicated that the population of many of these jails is increasing.

The case of the Nassau County Jail is still pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. For several years reports of inspection of this jail showed that it was inadequate at times to permit the sheriff to legally classify the persons committed to it. Efforts of the Commission to get the Board of Supervisors to provide an adequate jail having been unsuccessful, the Attorney-General at the request of the Commission petitioned the court for an order requiring an increase in the jail facilities. The matter was referred to Hon. William D. Dickey, official referee, who reported under date of December 22, 1919, recommending that additional facilities be provided. An order was then agreed upon between the Commission and the Board of Supervisors as to the improvements to be made, which was entered by the court on February 13, 1920. Subsequently, the grand jury investigated conditions and made a report. Efforts were made by the Board to have the scope of the

proposed improvements modified, but this the Commission declined to do and a motion was made by the county authorities to vacate the order of February 13th. The court granted the motion on July 9, 1920, and remitted the proceedings to the official referee "for such further proceedings and proof as the parties may see fit to offer in view of the changed conditions, with direction that the official referee make such supplemental report as he may deem necessary, with all convenient speed."

From this order the Commission appealed to the Court of Appeals which dismissed the appeal and the matter will be taken up again by the official referee.

The Clinton County Jail is at times inadequate to legally classify all the persons committed to it and the sheriff is compelled to frequently violate the law because of these conditions. Plans were approved by the Commission for rebuilding this jail, but the authorities failed to proceed with the work and the Attorney-General in October, 1918, was requested to institute proceedings to compel the Board of Supervisors to provide an adequate and sanitary jail.

In March, 1919, after the proceedings had been instituted in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, a committee of the Board signed an agreement with the Commission whereby additional facilities for classifying prisoners were to be provided and new plumbing installed. The agreement so far as the plumbing was concerned was carried out, but additional classification facilities in the main section of the jail were not provided. When the matter came before the court in May the county authorities contended that they were unable to dispose of an issue of five per cent. bonds and therefore were without funds to proceed with the work. The proceedings were thereupon adjourned. A report of inspection in December shows that the law is almost continually being violated and the Commission has urged that the proceedings be expedited.

No new county jails have been constructed during the year and few changes of a structural nature have been made. All of the jails have been inspected by the Commission and many improvements along sanitary lines or in the nature of added equipment have been made. Modern toilets and lavatories have been installed in the jails in Broome, Herkimer and Steuben counties. Electric lights, a safe, and a new automatic gas water heater have been installed in Allegany and a new heating plant in Columbia. Improvements to floors have been made in Ontario and Schoharie, and a steel stairway and fire door installed in Schuyler. Painting has been done in Cattaraugus, Chemung, Columbia, Jefferson, Madison, Ontario, Schuyler and Tompkins.

Plans have been approved for the installation of tool-proof steel in the Onondaga County Court House Jail to make it more secure, but the work has not been undertaken.

The Tioga county authorities proposed to remodel a portion of the county jail at Owego for office purposes, but the project

was disapproved by the Commission. In Westchester county the abandonment of the county jail at White Plains and the use of the Penitentiary at East View for both court and sentenced prisoners has been suggested by the local officials, but no definite action to that end has been taken.

Because of the small number of prisoners committed to it, the Orange County Jail at Newburgh was closed by the Board of Supervisors on June 1st and all prisoners from the county are being sent to the county jail at Goshen.

The old Bronx County Jail at 161st street and Third avenue, which was used during the war for Red Cross purposes, was reopened in January as a place of detention for male minors, female prisoners, and witnesses. Adult male prisoners are sent to the new jail at 177th street and Arthur avenue.

The county jail system has practically no reformatory features. Its principal function at present is the detention of persons awaiting the action of the courts, and of course, this class cannot be legally compelled to work except to care for their own cells which is considered a part of the discipline of the institution.

During the past year sentenced prisoners have been employed to some extent on jail farms in Chenango, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Oswego, Rensselaer and St. Lawrence counties; and in Bronx, Fulton, Genesee, Ontario, Otsego and Steuben counties prisoners have rendered some services on farms in connection with county almshouses and sanatoriums. In a few other counties gardening, road and street work afford some employment for the inmates.

In Essex county farming had been successfully carried on in former years, but was discontinued this year because of lack of sentenced prisoners to do the work. In fact, at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1920, there were no inmates in the jails of Allegany, Delaware, Hamilton, Lewis, Orange (Newburgh), Queens, Seneca (Ovid and Waterloo) and Yates counties, and in various other counties there were no sentenced prisoners on that date.

The Commission has recommended that so far as possible outdoor employment be provided for sentenced prisoners, and that court prisoners be permitted to exercise in the open air wherever feasible and consistent with their safe-keeping.

The average cost of boarding prisoners in the 54 counties reporting this information for the fiscal year was \$3.71 as compared with \$3.24 the preceding year. The highest rate was \$7.00 in Hamilton county. There was but one prisoner in the jail during the year, a man of 70 who died while awaiting trial.

St. Lawrence and Oneida reported the lowest rates—\$1.39 and \$1.60 respectively—but both of these counties have jail farms which aid in keeping down the cost of maintenance. Other counties reporting rates under \$2.00 per week were Nassau, \$1.66; Rockland, \$1.82; Genesee, \$1.90; and Washington, \$1.94.



It cost more than \$5.00 a week to provide food for prisoners in the following counties: Clinton, \$6.56; Greene, \$5.25; Kings, \$5.39; New York, \$6.09; Queens, \$5.25; Richmond, \$5.00; Tioga, \$5.40; Yates, \$6.82.

Rates in other counties will be found in the statistical portion of this report.

The Commission has called to the attention of boards of supervisors and sheriffs throughout the State the importance of providing for the medical examination of every person admitted to a county jail, and that all persons afflicted with venereal disease, tuberculosis or other communicable diseases be segregated. The Prison Law provides that the board of supervisors must appoint a physician for each county jail, and while in some instances the suggested plan might cause additional expense, the Commission believes that the results would warrant such expenditure and in the end be of much benefit to the community. A case was brought to light in the Broome county jail, where an inmate had been in jail two months and upon examination of the physician it was found that he was suffering with incipient tuberculosis. Upon order of court he was transferred to the county sanatorium from which he subsequently escaped.

In August a complaint was made against the Oneida county sheriff, alleging improper medical attendance and insufficient food for the inmates in the county jail at Utica. The matter was investigated by representatives of the Commission, and while the charges were not sustained, there is and has been for a number of years room for improvement in these old jails of which there are two in the county. The Commission is still of the opinion that both jails are inadequate, insanitary, and do not provide for a legal separation and classification of prisoners at all times.

During the year charges were filed with the Governor against the sheriff of Steuben county, alleging irregularities in the conduct of the Steuben county jail and other matters. A special commissioner was assigned to the case by the Governor, who subsequently reported that the charges were not sustained.

The Commission recommends an amendment to the Constitution which will permit a sheriff to be eligible for reelection. The Constitution now provides that sheriffs shall be elected once in three years; that they shall hold no other office; and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their office.

Such an amendment, we believe, would serve as an incentive for efficiency on the part of sheriffs who now have to relinquish their office at the end of two terms irrespective of whether their records have been good or bad. In many cases, sheriffs have been reelected, with a term intervening, and undoubtedly would have served continuously had the Constitution permitted.

## CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

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These minor institutions are subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Commission of Prisons. On December 31, 1920, there were of record 82 city jails and 334 town and village lockups. Much progress has been made during the past ten years in structural and sanitary improvements to these places, which are used largely for the temporary detention of persons charged with or convicted of crime.

Owing to the large decrease in the number of arrests, the necessity for lockups in many places has lessened during the past two years and many of them are being discontinued. It is interesting to note that since 1910, 109 town and village lockups have been closed by order of the Commission, because of inadequate and insanitary conditions, or by the local officials themselves, as the lockups were no longer needed.

During the year 241 inspections were made of city jails and lockups and reports with recommendations for improvements forwarded to the authorities in charge. Many of the recommendations have been complied with. The city jails and lockups ordered closed by the Commission or abandoned by the local authorities this year were at Barker, Cranberry Lake, Cohocton, Goshen, Haverstraw, Macedon, Madrid, Manhasset, Montezuma, Montour Falls, Rensselaer, Schron Lake, Waukena and Youngstown.

The jail in the City of Lockport has been ordered closed by the Commission, but the operation of the order has been suspended until January 19, 1921, pending improvements. The village lockup at Kenmore has also been closed by the Commission, but the closing order will not become effective until January 10, 1921, its operation having been suspended to permit it to be used until a new lockup being erected by the town of Tonawanda on the "River Road" near Kenmore has been completed.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo were cited before the Commission on October 7, 1919, to show cause why the First and Seventh precinct jails should not be closed. Subsequently, Police Headquarters which contained the First Precinct jail were destroyed by fire. Some improvements have been made in the Seventh Precinct jail, but the work as specified has not been entirely completed and the show-cause proceedings are still pending.

Improvements of a minor nature have been made in some of the other precinct jails, of which there are sixteen in the City of Buffalo, such as installing electric lights, etc. In the Fourth



Precinct jail the walls have been repaired and painted white, and an additional window installed in the rear wall. Practically all the other precinct jails are badly in need of painting, and in some instances modern plumbing should be installed in place of the present fixtures which are obsolete. The only place provided for the temporary detention of females is at the Second Precinct Police Station, which is considered inadequate for the needs of the entire city. It is probable that when a new police headquarters are built a central jail will be installed, which should afford ample quarters for the detention of females.

Amsterdam has a new detention room for females and juveniles in connection with its city jail.

Plans for a new town lockup at Painted Post and tentative plans for a new village lockup at Falconer have been approved by the Commission, and plans for a new village lockup at New Berlin have been submitted for approval.

Improvements of a minor nature have been made during the past year in the city jails and lockups at Clayton, Deferiet, Hammondsport, Holley, Liverpool, Malone, North Tarrytown, Tarrytown, Watertown and Yonkers.

During the year the authorities of the following places were cited to show cause why their respective lockups should not be closed under the provisions of Chapter 379 of the Laws of 1914, and action taken as indicated:

#### TOWN LOCKUPS

Canajoharie: Authorities cited for December 7, 1920; proceedings adjourned pending improvements.

Clyde: Authorities cited for September 3, 1920. Plans for improving lockup submitted and approved; proceedings pending.

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP

Macedon: Authorities cited for February 1, 1921.

The following action was taken during the year in cases where show-cause proceedings were instituted prior to 1920:

#### CITY JAILS

Auburn: Authorities cited for March 5, 1918; jail ordered closed in effect June 7, 1918; operation of order suspended pending improvements; jail improved; closing order set aside; and show-cause proceedings discontinued January 6, 1920.

Buffalo, First Precinct Jail: Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; police headquarters and jail subsequently damaged by fire; proceedings pending.

Buffalo, Seventh Precinct Jail: Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; specifications for improvements approved and improvements partially completed; proceedings pending.

Elmira: Authorities cited for September 6, 1919; plans for

improvements approved and work partially completed; proceedings pending.

Lockport: Authorities cited for September 7, 1918; jail ordered closed and operation of order suspended until January 19, 1921, pending improvements.

Schenectady: Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; jail improved; show-cause proceedings discontinued November 19, 1920.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP

Haverstraw: Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup partially improved; ordered closed in effect February 22, 1921.

### TOWN LOCKUP

Oyster Bay: Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued May 4, 1920.

### VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Goshen: Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup closed by local authorities; proceedings discontinued January 6, 1920.

Kenmore: Authorities cited for September 6, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect March 18, 1919; operation of order suspended until January 10, 1921, pending erection of new town lockup.

Warwick: Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued August 10, 1920.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Commission's recommendations in brief are as follows:

1. Make provision for the proper segregation and care of mentally defective delinquents. In view of the small population of the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, the Commission suggests legislation which would make this institution available for male delinquents of this class.

2. Provide for the eventual removal of the State Prison at Auburn to a farm site.

3. Because of the small number of inmates in the State Prison for Women at Auburn and the consequent high per capita cost, we recommend that consideration be given to the abandonment of this institution and the placing of the inmates in another location.

4. Encourage the extension of educational facilities in the state penal institutions, so that men and women when released may be better qualified to return to society.

5. Amend the Constitution so as to make possible the reelection of sheriffs.

6. Enact a full indeterminate sentence law.

*(Signed)* JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*President.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## SPECIAL REPORTS

### State Prisons

#### AUBURN PRISON

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*Report of the Inquiry into the Matter of the Shooting of David Harris by A. F. Froitzheim at Auburn Prison.*

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

At the meeting of the Commission held July 2, 1920, your Committee was directed to investigate the circumstances of the death of David Harris, an inmate of Auburn Prison, who was killed therein by Andrew F. Froitzheim, a guard, on May 26, 1920.

We requested the Attorney-General to assist us in the making of our investigation and he assigned Deputy Attorney-General Henry C. Henderson for that purpose.

Your Committee went to Auburn July 8th last and made the investigation directed. The record of the proceedings before the Coroner investigating the death of Harris was on file in the office of the County Clerk and we went to that office and examined this record and read the evidence in that proceeding. We then went to Auburn Prison and examined E. S. Jennings, the Warden, Dr. Frank L. Heacox, prison physician, and Andrew F. Froitzheim, J. J. Holmes, Francis Kelly and Samuel W. Hammond, guards and employees of this prison, and we append hereto a copy of the proceedings before the Coroner and the evidence taken by us.

Your Committee reports as its conclusion that the assault of Harris, the prisoner, on the guard Froitzheim was not only unjustified but unprovoked and unexpected.

We are satisfied that Froitzheim, the guard, did not intend to kill Harris, the prisoner, when he discharged his pistol, and we believe that Froitzheim, the guard, was justified in using his pistol in defending himself against the unprovoked assault of Harris, the prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
CHARLES S. ROGERS.

Albany, N. Y., August 9, 1920.

## AUBURN PRISON

## AUBURN

## TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:—

Of the 1,157 inmates in Auburn Prison on May 18th, 729 or 63 per cent. were assigned to the industries. Of the remainder 327 were assigned to maintenance. The balance were employed at construction, road work or were in the non-productive group which includes those in the school, musicians, Mutual Welfare League, sick in hospital, or idle on the doctor's orders.

Taken as a whole the condition of the industries appeared to have improved since the inspection made on December 16-17, 1919. There were fewer idle men in the shops, and those who were not at work were said to be waiting for material. In most of the shops the men go to work at 8.15 a. m. and work until 11.45 a. m. The hours in the afternoon are from 12.45 to 4.15 p. m. or a total working day of 7 hours. Actually, however, the men do not work that number of hours; six probably would be nearer the average. They do not work Saturday afternoons or holidays.

The woodworking or cabinet shop is the largest of the industries, employing from 230 to 235 or more men. Various articles of furniture, including school desks, are manufactured here and the demand for its products is greater than the output. It was stated that the orders for school desks from New York City alone would keep that department running for a year. The ironwork for the desks is cast in the foundry where about 50 men are employed. Two new automatic turning lathes and a glue jointer have been added to the equipment of the shop recently. This has resulted in the saving of much time and material and has lessened the danger of injury to the men.

The next largest industry is the cloth shop where cloth and blankets are manufactured. The output here could be increased if more men were available. On the day of our visit 172 men were assigned to this shop.

The broom, basket and weave shop, employing 71 men, had all the orders necessary to keep the shop working and all the men appeared to be busy. There were idle men in the bed and brass department, due, it was explained, to lack of material. The foundry could turn out more heavy castings to advantage if orders were forthcoming.

The new plant for the manufacture of license plates for automobiles was not yet in operation. An embossing machine and other machinery were installed ready for work, but lack of steel and enamel and the completion of the heating plant has caused delay. About 7,250 pairs of plates had been embossed but had not yet been enameled. The prison authorities were said to be making every effort to get this plant ready so as to be able to turn out the plates for 1921. This will furnish steady employment for fifty or more men. The machinery has been installed in a light, well ventilated shop.

At the time of our visit men were being picked for employment at the various road camps. Lists are given to the superintendent of industries and the various men in charge of the shops from which to check those who can best be spared. The taking of more or less skilled men from the shops for road work is but one of the handicaps which beset the operation of the industries. A daily report of the time lost in the various shops is made by the officer in charge. An analysis of these reports for May 18th shows that a total of 620 men were called from their work for one cause or another with a consequent loss of 1,039 hours or 148 working days, based on a seven hour day. Of that number 206 men spent 219 hours in school; 14 men spent 98 hours and 20 minutes practicing with the band; 233 men were barbered with a consequent loss of 74 hours and 45 minutes. Forty-nine men were sent to other shops to do work involving a loss to their particular industry of 349 hours; 3 were doing repair work for 21 hours; 12 men spent 61 hours and 35 minutes in the League rooms; 18 were chalked in, either on the doctor's orders or for

disciplinary reasons, for 125 hours and 40 minutes. Twenty-three men lost 4 hours and 45 minutes on hospital call and 4 others, sick in the hospital, were off 28 hours and 20 minutes. Visits to the front office, chaplain's office, tailor shop, box office, Bertillon gallery, store house and choir practice added to the total. Five men were permitted out of their shops for 7 hours and 30 minutes to play ball. We doubt the wisdom or necessity for releasing these men during working hours to play ball, inasmuch as they have an opportunity for such recreation in the yard after the shops close. It probably tends to make others dissatisfied at being compelled to stick to their task while the more fortunate inmates are given this privilege.

The men have been told by the warden that if their privileges are to be continued they must speed up production. A man who fails to do a fair day's work can be penalized by withholding his compensation in the discretion of the authorities. Owing to the constant shifts and interruptions, however, it is impossible to keep the work up to what it should be. In none of the prisons do the men work eight hours a day. This is due in part to the lack of sufficient officers to make it possible to work them in eight hour shifts. Were the inmates to work longer hours the officers' hours would be increased accordingly. The inmates as a whole are unwilling workers and should be held to their tasks at least during the hours in which they are supposed to work. There appears to be plenty of work to be done and every man who can be spared from the maintenance or other groups who shows an adaptability for industrial training should be assigned to a shop and made to do his full share.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### CLINTON PRISON

#### DANNEMORA

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS;—

On April 26-27, 1920, we visited Clinton Prison with a view to ascertaining the condition of the industries. The population of the institution on the 26th was 1,000, and on the 27th, 996. Of this number 239 were assigned to the maintenance department, 449 to the industries, 75 to construction work, and 233 were classed in the nonproductive group, which includes those in the school, musicians, Mutual Welfare League, sick in hospital or idle on the doctor's orders.

The men in the shops go to their work about 8 o'clock or a few minutes before, and the power is shut off at 11.45 a. m. so as to permit the companies to get into the mess hall by noon. After dinner they are given a brief period in the yard for smoking and are supposed to start the afternoon work at 12.45 p. m. and continue until 3.15 when the power is again turned off and the men are permitted to go into the yard at 3.30 for recreation. Until recently they were permitted to remain in the yard from 3.30 to 4.30, but this period has been extended half an hour so that they now go to their supper at 5 p. m. The usual Saturday half holiday has been changed from Saturday to Wednesday.

We found that production in most of the departments is falling off and that many of the men, according to statements of those in charge, were not devoting full time to their tasks.

A year ago there were about 550 men employed in the industries, whereas this year there are only about 350. This number does not include the men charged to industries who are employed at the power house and

in the yard, office men, and barbers. The population of the institution on April 26, 1919, was 1206, and on the same date in the present year it was 1,000.

The first shop we visited was the tinware department in which 39 men were employed. In one room, known as the "can shop," there were nine inmates, only two of whom were at work; one of the men in this shop was said to be mentally unsound; he was not at work. The rest of the men in the tinware department were apparently all busy. We remained in this shop during the forenoon and at no time did we note more than two or three men working in the can shop. Although the power is not turned off until 11.45 a. m., most of the men in this shop as if by common consent began to wash up about 11 o'clock, some of them going out of the door into the sunlight. Two of the men remained at their machines until about 11.20, but there was very little work done after 11 o'clock. It was stated that there were ample orders to be filled in this department.

In the afternoon we visited the shirt and clothing department in which there were about 70 men employed; very few of them were working. It was explained that the men had been out for their bath and as the power would be turned off within a half an hour or so the men had not resumed their work. The foreman stated that of 73 machines in that department all but 30 were idle and that he could use 40 or 50 more men in this shop if available. Under a new rule the foreman in this and other shops go to their dinner at 11 o'clock instead of 12 as formerly. An examination of orders for this department showed that there was plenty to do, one order dating back since November and another in December, which were not filled.

In the weaving department where about 100 men are employed, only four out of six shops were running with a production of about 50 per cent. as compared with a year ago at which time nearly double the number of men were employed. Of the 138 looms, 67 were idle. Six men out of the company were said to be rehearsing for a vaudeville show. Two of the best loom fixers were said to have been assigned to the job of sorting potatoes. One of the weave shops had been closed for about a year, due, it was said, to lack of men to operate the machines and a shortage of officers. This shop is equipped with 24 looms and was considered one of the best shops in the industry. Each of these looms is capable of turning out about 30 yards of denim a day. On an average of 30 yards a day this would mean a production of about 200,000 yards a year if machines were run to capacity.

In the spinning department where about 70 men are employed the output was said to average about 2,000 pounds a week as compared with 5,000 a year ago. This department supplies warp to the weaving department in Clinton Prison and also to Auburn Prison.

In the cloth finishing department it was said they could keep up with their work by working only during the morning hours.

In the dye shop, to which 12 men are assigned, no one was working at the time of our visit. A relief officer was in charge, the regular man being away.

The men in the woodenware department, to which 26 were assigned, appeared to be at work and the foreman stated he had no difficulty in keeping the men employed.

From our observation we judge that the men work only about five or six hours a day. There are various things which break in upon the routine. The companies bathe once a week, taking about one hour for a company. Four times a month the men are permitted to purchase groceries during the working hours. Hebrew services are held Thursday afternoons and Christian Science services once every two weeks. Inmates also are excused for school.

Both the superintendent of industries and the foremen in charge of the shops state that they are not consulted when it is desired to transfer a man from one of the shops to some other occupation. Sometimes some



of their most competent men are taken out to do unskilled work in another part of the institution. The change whereby the foremen went to dinner at 11 o'clock instead of 12 appears to have had the effect of slowing down production, for the reason that the foremen are relieved by officers who are not always familiar with the work of the department and the inmates take advantage of this fact to "soldier." In the case of the tinware department, the foreman now goes to dinner at 12 as formerly.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

CLINTON PRISON  
DANNEMORA

To THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:—

On April 26-27, 1920, we visited Clinton Prison with a view of obtaining information relative to the conduct of the industries, a report of which was submitted at the May meeting. We made a subsequent visit to the institution on July 22-23 and are gratified to report that at the time of our later visit conditions apparently were improving. There appeared to be more cooperation and a better understanding between those in charge and a better feeling among the inmates.

In the shops visited the men appeared to be working steadily and there was less idleness apparent. The foreman reported that the men were working practically up to the time the whistle blew. There are ample orders in the various departments to keep all employed. The number assigned to the various shops was below what it was at the time of our previous visit owing to a decrease in the population of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

SING SING PRISON  
OSSINING

Inspected May 26, 1920. Lewis E. Lawes, Warden; Martin J. Deely, principal keeper; John P. Joyce, superintendent of industries.

The total inmate population on this date was 1,203, assigned as follows:

Maintenance			
Kitchen	6	Outside men	12
Bakery	9	Barn men	4
Mess hall	45	Clerks	40
Laundry	22	Medical department	17
Halls and galleries	36	League (barbers)	6
Power house	7	League (store help & janitors)	10
Engineers and firemen	8	Non-productive	
Jobbing shop	38	School	17
State shop	37	Musicians	29
Yard men	76	League (except barbers and in-	
Warden's premises	6	structors)	21



Condemned -----	25	Knitting and hosiery -----	156
Isolation -----	1	Farm (Wingdale & greenhouse) -----	24
Sick in hospital -----	40	Office men -----	17
Idle on doctor's orders -----	7	Stock room and shipping -----	21
At court -----	2	Power house -----	11
		Engineers and firemen -----	14
Total -----	1,203	Yard men -----	115
<i>Industries</i>		Jobbing shop -----	57
Shoes -----	82	League (barbers) -----	6
Brush & mattress -----	34	<i>Construction</i>	
Printing -----	26	New prison, Sing Sing -----	47
Sheet metal -----	15	New Prison, Wingdale -----	57

This report deals only with the industrial conditions, as in my general report of December 5, 1919, I discussed in detail all the departments of the prison.

I interviewed the warden, principal keeper, superintendent of industries, the foremen of the knitting, shoe, brush and mattress and sheet metal shops, and the foreman in charge of the stock room and shipping department; also the executive board of the Mutual Welfare League and several inmates.

The two principal industries are the manufacture of knit goods and hosiery and the making of shoes.

#### *Knitting and Hosiery:*

When this industry is running to capacity 218 men are employed, 156 being assigned on this date. The foreman of this shop believes that the actual working time of the inmates of this industry amounts to 5 1-2 hours for those attending school and 6 1-2 hours for those who do not attend school, and that ninety per cent. is unwilling labor. It was stated that as many as 20 or 25 men were taken away from this shop over night by draft without previous notice. Recently, 42 men were sent to Wingdale and Comstock. This drafting of men results in a loss to this industry of 200 men a year.

For the first time since 1916 all orders were filled in this department. With the exception of a few stocking machines, the machinery in this industry is up-to-date.

#### *Shoes:*

The average output of this shop is about 200 pairs a day. On this date 82 men were assigned. The foreman of this shop believes that six hours' work per day is obtained from his men; that the work is hampered at times by drafts, and of course the school system breaks in on the work each day as several of his men attend school. For example, there are two men on the lasting machine, and as one goes to school in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and as several other men are working from that one machine, the whole system is blocked if that machine is not kept going.

This department was not behind on orders, although it has been, it was stated, on account of conditions of the leather trade. The foreman of this shop said that the machinery is modern; that it was recently pronounced by an expert to be an up-to-date plant. Last year the sales from this industry were the greatest since it has been in existence.

#### *Brush and Mattress:*

In my previous report I stated that the average output of this department was 43 dozen brushes a day. On this date 43 men were assigned to this industry, who work about six hours a day, according to the statement of the foreman, unless handicapped by schools, bathing, visits, shaving, etc. This department cannot fill all its orders. The foreman believes that this could be accomplished by the assignment of 100 men working on full time, or if machinery were installed the output could be greatly increased. I was told that with modern brush-making machines 15 men would take the place of 50. One of such machines is about to be installed. This shop has been handicapped recently because

they were unable to obtain blocks. It is claimed that this is an industry where it is easy to teach the men; those with little knowledge can be made in two weeks so they will do a good day's work.

*Sheet Metal:*

On this date 15 men were assigned to this industry. The shop in which this industry was formerly housed was destroyed by fire. Little has been done except transfer the machinery to its present quarters.

*Printing:*

On this date 26 men were assigned to this industry. There is no civilian foreman and the shop is managed by inmates. A new linotype machine has been installed so that there are now two machines, the other one being the property of the Mutual Welfare League.

Conditions have improved since my last inspection and work is being turned out with more promptness than formerly.

*Stock Room and Shipping Department:*

On this date 21 men were assigned. The interior of the stock room is entirely of combustible material. The shelves are built in at right angles with the windows and front on narrow aisles instead of facing the windows and having aisles wide enough for stock truck. All supplies except coal comes into this department and the product of the industries is shipped out from here. An inventory is taken once a year.

*Vocational School:*

This was described in my last report of inspection. As stated at that time, there is an automobile class, barber class, show-card and commercial drawing, telegraphing, cloth cutting, and designing. The largest number are in the automobile class there being 39 at the time of my visit. Examinations are conducted every four or five weeks and it takes four or five months to complete this course. There have been as many as 84 in the class and it was stated that men have secured very good positions after their discharge from prison.

It was stated by the Superintendent of Industries that it was impossible to buy in large quantities because of the prevailing monthly estimate system; that there had been instances where prices raised 30 to 50 per cent., owing to unusual conditions of the market, before approval of the estimate could be secured from the Comptroller.

All bookkeepers in the auditing department of the industries are inmates, and it was stated that the prisoners shaved, bathed, changed clothing, attended school, etc., during the working hours; that the inmates went to work at 7:50 and worked until 11:50, resuming their labors at 12:50 and quitting at 4:00 P. M., about six hours a day, actual service being performed.

The warden is apparently endeavoring to increase the efficiency of the industries and expressed himself in accord with the development of some merit system which would instill in the men an incentive to perform a day's work. He stated that an effort would be made to arrange for the shaving and bathing hours so that these and other side issues will not interfere with the shops.

*Transfers:*

Under the law the Superintendent of State Prisons has the power of transfer of inmates from one state prison to another. It is the opinion of all the officials in charge of Sing Sing with whom I conversed that the industries have been seriously hampered from time to time by indiscriminate drafting of men, a large percentage of whom are taken from the shops. Men who have become proficient in certain trades should not be drafted to other prisons, there to start all over again at some other trade, unless there is some special reason for such transfer. As Sing Sing receives approximately 100 new men each month, it is obvious that transfers must be made in order to prevent overcrowding here and a light population in other prisons; however, there seems to be no good reason why selections should not be made from yard men, common laborers, new arrivals, etc., nor why the Prison Department should not give a reason-

able notice in advance when any skilled men are to be taken from the industries. It becomes necessary at times to transfer some such inmates; for instance, tubercular men are sent to Clinton Prison, and because of the fact that Great Meadow Prison has no walls only reliable short-term men are transferred to that institution.

I am not unmindful of the fact that reformation and ultimate diminution of crime ought to be the main object of penal treatment; and therefore educational instruction and vocational training, which may perhaps show comparatively little direct profit to the State, are essential and may eventually result in a vast saving if a decrease in crime is promoted thereby.

It is recommended:

1. That men who have become at least partially efficient in the shops be not transferred to any other prison unless absolutely necessary, and then due notice should be given.

2. Man and equip the printing shop so it can fill orders promptly without hindrance from League work; put it in charge of a civilian foreman, and make it a vocational training school when there are no orders.

3. That prisoners be required to work eight hours a day.

4. Consider the advisability of having one or more prison officers in each shop.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

# REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

## RELATIVE TO THE

### Investigation and Inquiry into Allegations of Cruelty to Prisoners in the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills

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*To the Governor of the State of New York:*

Pursuant to your verbal direction given on November 18, 1919, to investigate allegations of cruelty to prisoners in the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, I proceeded there on November 19th and, with the proper authority from the State Commission of Prisons, opened a public inquiry and submit the following report:

No formal charges were presented in this matter and there was before your Commissioner only the widely circulated statements printed in the public press and the testimony produced during the trial of a former inmate, in the Westchester County Court, during November, 1919, as to punishments inflicted by reformatory officials.

Eight public hearings were held on the following dates: November 19, 22 and 30, December 6, 12, 13 and 20, 1919, and January 3, 1920.

The appearances at the hearings were William G. Barrett, President, Daniel P. Hays, George B. Robinson and Reverend James B. Kelly, of the Board of Managers. Dr. Pearce Bailey, a member of the Board, was ill and did not attend, and there were two vacancies in the Board caused by the resignations of Mrs. Katherine Marquand and Mrs. Edith C. Macy. Humphrey J. Lynch, attorney for the former inmate whose trial brought out the testimony which precipitated the inquiry, appeared for Edwin Pathan, Lewis Miller, O. W. Green, Daniel J. Smith, Mrs. Gamung, Mrs. Lent and Paul Loizeau, of Katonah, N. Y., Bernard M. Wood of New York City, A. Franklin Hanson of Rye, N. Y., and George H. Bliss of White Plains, N. Y. Miss Mary Vida Clark represented a committee of seven from the following women's organizations of New York City; Women's Department National Civic Federation; Jewish Big Sisters; Committee on Courts of Women's City Club; Bureau of Social Hygiene; New York Protective and Probation Association; General Committee for Friendly Aid to Jewish Girls; Women's Prison Association; Catholic Big Sisters; Protestant Big Sisters; Women's Municipal League; Church Mission of Help; National League for Women's Service; Y. W. C. A.; Colored Y. W. C. A. and the Salvation Army.

Ample opportunity was given to any one having information pertaining to conditions at the reformatory to be heard and present their evidence. The ordinary rules of legal procedure were not adhered to as the purpose of the hearings was to ascertain the facts in the quickest possible manner. Hearsay evidence, however, was not considered and all witnesses were sworn.

There were 43 witnesses examined and 609 pages of testimony taken, in addition to the filing of a number of letters and statements in evidence.

A statement from the Board of Managers was requested at the close of the hearings but each member elected to submit a separate statement, the first being received on February 11th, and the last on February 28, 1920. Copies of the statements are attached hereto and made a part of this record.

In addition, your Commissioner examined reports of inspection of the State Commission of Prisons and the State Board of Charities and correspondence carried on between the Commissions and the Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Reformatory, certain minutes of the

meetings of the Board of Managers and other available documentary evidence.

Out of a maze of conflicting testimony taken from present and past officials of the institution, present and ex-employees, and present and ex-inmates, I have come to the conclusion that certain punishments have been inflicted which were cruel and unusual and had no justification under the necessities of the situation as developed.

It was proven to my satisfaction that young women, many of them admitted to be psychopaths, who had transgressed the rules or who, under a state of excitement, were found difficult to control, were handcuffed with their hands behind their backs and fastened to the cell grating by another pair of handcuffs attached to those on their wrists so that, in some cases, their toes, or the balls of the feet, only touched the floor; and, while thus suspended, their faces were dipped into pails of water until subdued.

Testimony was also produced to the effect that prisoners were, while in the position just described, lifted completely off their feet and suspended for various periods of time. After submitting this testimony to prison and other high-class physicians, who agree that this could not be done without serious injury to the persons, and no evidence of such injuries being produced, I am of the opinion that punishments of this kind have not been imposed.

There were other punishments of less severity but, in my opinion, unwise and unnecessary, which will be discussed hereafter in this report.

The major punishments described above have been in use for about three years and up to a short period before this inquiry commenced.

There does not seem to have been any violation of law in the punishments which have been inflicted as an examination fails to disclose any statute which covers such acts.

By action of the Board of Managers taken on December 12, 1919, during the progress of the investigation, the so-called "stringing-up" "water treatment" and handcuffing in cells were ordered discontinued and should be—FOREVER.

In discussing the situation at this reformatory, it should be understood that the problems here are the most difficult of any correctional or penal institution in the State.

Opened in 1901 as a reformatory for the confinement of females convicted of certain crimes, from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th judicial districts, "who are not insane and not mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution," the institution, while serving in a very limited degree its original purpose, is in the main not a reformatory at all.

At the outset, it is presumed that the population was largely of first offenders but the beneficent operation of the suspended sentence, probation laws and various social and religious movements have picked up from the courts a very large proportion of the accidental and even intentional first offenders. Young women are only sent to Bedford when there are prevalent conditions which make it evident to the magistrate that the girls could not be helped by probation and that they require institutional treatment.

During the past year, of 167 committed to the institution, 100 had from one to five arrests, and one had fourteen previous arrests.

What the institution has to deal with is a heterogeneous population largely drawn from the lowest strata of New York City life; 75 per cent. of the women being prostitutes and 70 per cent. of these suffering from venereal diseases. With the law recognizing no distinction between the normal and mentally enfeebled, we find here 60 per cent. of various types of feeble-minded with between 25 and 30 per cent. distinctly low grade who should never have been sent to a reformatory institution for a definite sentence but should have been committed to a custodial institution for an

indefinite time, not to be returned to society until competent medical authority decided they could safely do so.

It is admitted by the management that at least 10 per cent. of the population are psychopathic cases, to whom is due the major part of the disturbances and trouble in the institution, for whom the State has made no provision for needed therapeutic treatment and whose handling by the management has, in a large measure, brought about the present situation at the reformatory. Then there are the undiscovered epileptics, quantities unknown, who, when not understood, are unwittingly the source of much trouble. There are undoubtedly some inmates, of a fairly normal type, who are trouble makers and who can only be located by examination. These constitute a problem that must be dealt with on its merits. Probably most serious of all the commitments are the supposedly incorrigible girls sent here by the courts after they have been found impossible to control in the private correctional institutions of New York City.

Made up in an extreme degree of all the unfortunate types mentioned above, the futility of sending such prisoners to a reformatory institution, as at present constituted, needs no argument. Twenty-eight of such cases were received during the year.

With the prisoners of the various types of mentally and physically ill in our correctional and penal institutions, and the necessity for specialized treatment no longer a theory but a generally accepted fact, the State, here, as in other institutions, has not recognized the fact by appropriating funds to segregate these groups and give proper care and treatment to them and cannot escape a large share of the responsibility for conditions such as have been developed at Bedford. The present plant equipment and staff is set up on the assumption that the institution is dealing with a normal reformatory population. Another hindrance to proper management for which the State must take responsibility is the miserably underpaid subordinate employees here, as elsewhere in State institutions, which, in these times, spells restlessness, incompetency, lack of interest and vacancies.

With such a situation as described, calling for the undivided attention of the most capable superintendency, the institution has been handicapped during the administration of the present superintendent by internal differences, described by the president of the Board of Managers as follows:

"The members of the Board of Managers have not always been in harmony. They have not always agreed on policy or in other ways. At times there has been lack of co-operation between them and the Superintendent. There have been a number of officers of the institution who were there when Miss Cobb came and probably have technically supported her but have not worked with her fully and completely."

Further indicating lack of harmony on the board in the past, Mr. Robinson says:

"I take exception to Mr. Barrett's reference to lack of cooperation with the Superintendent by some members of the Board of Managers, which made more difficult her situation in conducting the reformatory.

"Since I became a member of the Board of Managers in 1916, I have not noticed any lack of disposition on the part of any Manager to cooperate with Superintendent Cobb. This applies to those Managers who have resigned—Mrs. Marquand and Mrs. Macy—as to those constituting the present Board."

Mrs. Marquand, in a letter to your commissioner, said:

"My relations with my associates on the Board have always been cordial and agreeable, but committed as they are to the policy of strengthening the autocratic control of the Superintendent even to such a point as the summary dismissal, without reason given, of of-



officials after many years of competent and devoted service, I felt that my usefulness at the Institution had ceased."

Added to this, the management contend that there has been a systematic propaganda carried on by discharged employees, alleged disloyal employees still in service and other outside influences to discredit the present superintendent and first assistant superintendent and to secure their removal. It is needless to say that such influences, if they exist, have had no effect on the conduct of this investigation and due consideration has been given testimony which, even remotely, showed a taint of any such bias.

The present superintendent, Miss Helen A. Cobb, took charge of the institution in August, 1916, and about that time Miss Julia A. Minogue was made first assistant superintendent and disciplinary officer. Both are still continuing in these positions. During that period, the following persons have served on the Board of Managers: James Wood, Charles H. Turner, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Arthur W. Lawrence, Miss Caroline Choate, Mrs. Katherine C. Marquand, Mrs. Edith W. C. Macy, William G. Barrett, Daniel P. Hayes, George B. Robinson, Dr. Pearce Bailey and Rev. Thomas B. Kelly. The last-named five constituted the present board, there being two vacancies caused by the resignations previously mentioned, which were announced at the opening of this inquiry. The managers are appointed by the Governor and responsible to him. They have, under the statute, general superintendence, management and control over the institution and the appointment of a female superintendent, who shall serve during the pleasure of the board.

At the time Miss Cobb assumed charge, it is asserted by the management, and no evidence to the contrary has been produced, that conditions of discipline were in a deplorable condition, all of the cells in the two confinement buildings being full and disorder running through the cottages. It is further stated that Miss Minogue took hold of the difficult situation and, by constant work, in due time brought order out of chaos.

The unusual situation at Bedford has been under the observation of the State Commission of Prisons and the State Board of Charities, which have limited powers over the institution, for some time. In December, 1918, in the course of general inspection as a Prison Commissioner, the undersigned visited the reformatory and made a report to the Commission, which called attention to the impossible situation existing in the make up of the population, as described above, pointed out the need of specialized treatment for the mentally ill types and sharply criticised the punishment methods in vogue. The answer to the question, as to what methods of punishment were in use, was that among other means handcuffs and close confinements in the disciplinary building were used and that there were ten cases of handcuffing during 1918. The report asserted that "handcuffing has no place in humane prison systems of the day." The use of the disciplinary building was also criticised as follows:

"The disciplinary building is not a modern isolation prison but a dungeon when used in the extreme, and its further use as at present should be discontinued."

Discussing the archaic methods used, the report recited as follows:

"In no other penal institution in the State, made up as they are, with mixed populations, having all the mentally ill classes found here, is it found necessary to use the restraining means objected to. These practices have passed on years ago. It is urged that this population of women, with New York City origin, is different than any other institution but an investigation of like institutions shows that discipline can be maintained by other means. The State hospitals for the insane, with their difficult problems of numerous disturbed patients, under the order of the State Hospital Commission, limit mechanical restraint and seclusion to two hours restraint

and three hours seclusion in their rooms in one day. This can only be done on the direction of the physician and the patient must be visited each hour. The restraint is limited to the use of safety sheets, camisole, sheets or towels. Hydrotherapy is used extensively and successfully in these hospitals for cases of excitement and mental disturbance. Authorities seem to be in entire agreement that various forms of hydrotherapeutic devices form one of the more valuable of the recent additions to the main treatment in cases of excitement, and that manual or mechanical restraints are undesirable."

Attention was called to the great many punishments for minor offences, there being 1,211 during 1918 for various breaches of discipline and the question was raised as to whether these punishments are not overdone, and whether some form of discipline of a reformatory nature could not be substituted in a great many of the cases.

"As to the punishment for minor offences by confinement in rooms in cottages and in the 'prison,' which under normal conditions could not be criticised, there must arise the question of the value of even such punishments when applied to low grade, feeble-minded and psychopathic inmates."

The report continued:

"If the inmates were normal minded or even of the higher graded feeble-minded, the necessity of the existence of the system in its entirety would not exist but, when it is stated by the Management that the most serious cases of discipline are with the psychopathic inmates, then the question of its propriety and necessity forces itself to the forefront."

The report was transmitted to the Board of Managers in February, 1919, with a recommendation "that it proceed to an immediate study of the whole situation as it exists, and submit at an early date a plan for maintaining discipline in this institution in the light of its present needs along modern scientific and humane lines."

On April 7, 1919, the secretary of the Commission visited the reformatory and found nearly one-seventh of the population in the two confinement buildings, besides those in punishment in their cottage rooms, and ascertained that all of those confined were mentally subnormal, their average mental age being 11.6 years and one of these, who had a mental age of six years and ten months, had been locked up in punishment four times in six months. The disciplinary or punishment methods had not been changed, handcuffs were in use and the double doors of the disciplinary building were still in service.

Conferences were held with the superintendent and the first assistant superintendent, both of whom steadfastly defended the measures in use as absolutely necessary to maintain order among the prisoners. Differing entirely with them and insisting upon action by the Board of Managers, a resolution was passed by it on April 23, 1919, as follows:

"To the two special recommendations, namely, the elimination of handcuffs and the abolition of the two outside cell doors at the Disciplinary Building, the Board of Managers have given much thought. They have found in the past that the use of handcuffs at times could not be avoided because of the particularly difficult and varied group of inmates which constitutes the population of the Reformatory, because of the lack of adequate buildings and equipment, and because of the difficulty of obtaining properly trained and experienced employees. The Board of Managers feel that the time may now be opportune to try to dispense with the handcuffs and to eliminate the use of the two outside cell doors of the Disciplinary Building, and will accept these recommendations and use their best efforts to put them into successful operation."

Notwithstanding this action by the board, the records produced at the inquiry show that, on May 12th, a girl in a "spell of hysteria" was



handcuffed to her bed and, on June 3d, the same low grade feeble-minded girl mentioned above was handcuffed to the gate and given the water treatment for the second time in nine months. On June 10th, three more were given the same treatment and between that date and the opening of the inquiry on November 19th, eight other girls were handcuffed to cell gratings and heads dipped and five handcuffed without dipping.

During the examination of the superintendent at the inquiry, she was asked why, during the progress of the inspection referred to, she had not given information of the so-called "stringing-up" and "water treatments," as the records produced in the inquiry show twenty-four cases of handcuffing during 1918 and that, of this number, in six cases they were cuffed to the cell grating and their heads dipped in water. Her answer was that these measures were not considered punishment but simply "restraint" and "treatment."

The State Board of Charities investigated this institution in 1915, prior to the coming of the present superintendent, and at that time called attention to the hopelessness of dealing with the feeble-minded here and calling attention to the necessity of custodial care for mentally defective delinquents. The mistaken use of the Disciplinary Building for long confinements was criticised and the discontinuance of Rebecca Hall with its obsolete cell construction, poor lighting and ventilating and fire hazard was advocated with the demand that it be taken down. As to the bureau of social hygiene then in existence, the Board declared it to be "the most important step in advance yet taken in the precise adaptation of remedial measures to the radical reform of the individual inmates of the institution." In October, 1918, the Board called the attention of the Board of Managers to "the desirability of installing hydrotherapeutic apparatus for the care of psychopathic cases and the institution of a ward or unit for the care of such cases, which shall to a large extent, supplant the Disciplinary Building. In addition to continuous tubs in such a hydrotherapeutic unit, there should be beds and nursing care which would be able to provide for packs and other allied measures." In December, 1918, it was the opinion of the Board that "the methods of punishment were pretty crude and were not in line with what would seem to be the physical and mental needs of these girls." In the annual inspection by the Board for 1919, the lack of reading matter and work for girls in confinement in Rebecca Hall was commented on and it was reported that one girl stated that "she had neither work nor outdoor exercise for a week or more." The use of handcuffs and dipping heads into water was reported and the continued absence of any facilities for hydrotherapeutic treatments was noted.

In August, 1919, anonymous criticisms of girls in punishment were sent to the Board, it being claimed that inmates were being strung up with handcuffs, which complaint was taken up with Dr. Pearce Bailey, who stated in reply:

"It appears that a few of the girls who were particularly violent and unmanageable had their faces dipped in water and also were handcuffed to the bed or the door of the cell for a few minutes \* \* \*. It seems rather stretching a point to denominate these measures as inhuman or cruel but, at the same time, the question may properly be asked if they are advisable. The whole matter will be laid before the Board of Managers at the next meeting in September and, in the meantime, the President directed that the practices referred to be discontinued."

In October, 1919, complaints relative to the discharge of several persons who had been long-time employees were laid before the Board and are now pending there. This matter was not taken up at the inquiry because of its pendency before that body. The powers of this Board over the institutions are, as with the State Commission of Prisons, largely advisory, calling attention to abuses, defects and evils, and in assisting

institutions in securing desirable conditions, but have no power to enforce orders except through a court proceeding.

The Western House of Refuge at Albion, which covers the same purposes as Bedford for the judicial districts not taken in by the latter institution, was recently investigated by a Senate Committee. The investigation developed somewhat the same conditions of internal differences as existed at Bedford for some time back, and the Committee reported that the differences cannot be composed and a recommendation was made that a new Board of Managers be created as rapidly as possible, and that the selection of new members be made from persons more generally geographically distributed, rather than chosen from people in close proximity to the institution. The Committee states "that it is quite remarkable that the institution has not suffered serious results because of this controversy."

The Committee found also that the superintendent, who came in February, 1916, had found lack of sympathetic co-operation from civil employees, that there was considerable internal unrest and many resignations and dismissals took place. It is stated that this was due to the inauguration of more liberal and progressive ideas as to the conduct of the institution, and the lack of tact and temperament by the new superintendent to secure at the outset the co-operation and loyalty of her subordinates. This, however, has now subsided and there is harmonious action between superintendent and subordinate, notwithstanding the differences in the Board. The Committee further reported "that not a single instance of cruel, inhuman or unusual punishment being inflicted on any inmate brought to their attention."

At Albion, where the problems are in a large measure the same as Bedford, there are no male guards, handcuffs or cells. There are isolation rooms in the Reception House. The correction of a girl is individual, and consists of loss of recreation, demerit marks and locking in rooms, with runaway cases in isolation rooms.

The findings as to major punishments, which are stated at the outset of this report, were arrived at after a most careful study of the testimony, an examination of the records of the institution and an investigation as complete as it was possible to make it. It is admitted by Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue that girls were handcuffed to the cell gratings as described and their faces immersed in pails of water. Miss Cobb admitted in testimony, and previously, that most of the troublesome cases were psychopathic. She testified that never to her knowledge had a girl's feet or heels been lifted from the floor. Miss Minogue was emphatic in her testimony that in the punishments described the feet were always squarely on the floor and that she had been present whenever these punishments had been inflicted. The testimony of many inmates and ex-inmates was taken and, with a knowledge of the dependability of such statements, generally, due weight was given it. It cannot, however, be urged that the testimony of all the witnesses who testified that prisoners were lifted up so that their toes or the balls of their feet only touched the floor, can be discounted or disregarded. Dr. Orle M. Grover, who was assistant physician from January, 1914, to March, 1918, and was called as a witness by the superintendent, testified that she had been instructed by the resident physician to attend all punishments and protested, but was told that "it is necessary to have a physician present at punishments to see whether or not they were injured." She also stated to your Commissioner that Dr. Halleck instructed her to make a record of all punishments she witnessed so that it would be available in case of an investigation. She testified that she never saw prisoners lifted off their feet but that they were on the balls of their feet, with part of weight of body on the arms, with heels up probably two or three inches. She heard them crying out in pain and at times their wrists were bruised but not badly. She testified that the water dipping was introduced after Miss Minogue came but that stringing up was in effect before Miss Minogue's time.

That the punishments now condemned were in practice from the outset of the present administration is proven conclusively by the records kept by Dr. Grover and produced in evidence. On August 4, 1916, the record shows: "Sent by Miss Cobb, with Miss Minogue, to Elizabeth Fry Hall to help discipline two girls, named on record. They were handcuffed to cot and spanked, one twenty-five blows, the other twenty, with a rubber. They were then gagged and hung up for one hour each \* \* \*. After they were released from a cot, Mannix (a guard) helped to hang them to the grating by the handcuffs, standing on their toes. They were also gagged. Miss Minogue and Dr. Grover present." It was stated to a representative of the Commission of Prisons, by the management, that Dr. Grover did the spanking and the punishments were under her direction at that time. Dr. Grover admits doing the spanking but denies that she was responsible for discipline at any time during the present administration and acted at all times under orders from the superintendent, who, of course, was responsible. As to these two cases and their treatment, it need only be remarked that six months later both were transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital for criminal insane. The records further show that on August 18, 1916, a girl was "punished \* \* \* gagged and hung to the gate." On October 22, 1916, the names of eleven girls are given who "were all hung up by the handcuffs to cell grating. They were all taken down that evening." One "became faint and taken down first;" another, "was rebellious and was last. All the rest were cuffed sitting to the gate. Monday one hand was fastened to gate. They could lie down but not straight. Had Blankets. Tuesday, October 24, 1916, I called on Miss Minogue about 4:30 P. M. and advised her to take all the girls out of cuffs and allow them to go to bed, but they were still in cuffs at 10:00 A. M. Wednesday, when Dr. Hallock saw them. October 26,—they are all out this morning. M. S. has been cuffed to gate since Saturday, October 14th; E. A. since October 22nd; E. F. since October 23rd. Signed O. M. Grover, October 26, 1916." "December 3, 1916—The following girls were strung up (cuffed to cell grating); average time about twenty minutes (nine names given). All were left handcuffed for night."

The physician's records giving information of this sort were apparently discontinued after March 18, 1917, and no further detailed records as to punishment, as above, were found recorded by the physician. It developed in testimony that latterly the advice of the physician was not secured prior to punishments and, in most cases, no physician was present.

The records of 1918 and to date have been previously referred to, it being impossible from the records and testimony to find out the number who were given the extreme treatment. President Barrett, who has been a member of the Board since 1910, in his statement says that, until the inspection of the State Commission of Prisons, he was not aware that girls were handcuffed in a manner cruel or unnecessarily severe and that until this inquiry no charges had been made to him and he believes the superintendent and disciplinary officer have not intended to conceal from the Board of Managers any method they have employed. Mr. Barrett says "I do not approve of handcuffing a girl to any article with her hands back of her and with her feet on the floor, although I do not believe that such act constitutes cruelty or inhuman treatment." "I entirely disapprove of handcuffing a girl with her hands back of her so that any part of her feet are raised off the floor." "This would be cruel and inhuman and I believe was never done with the knowledge or consent of those immediately responsible."

Mr. Hays says as to handcuffing with toes only on the ground: "Such a method of restraint whether heads were dipped in cold water or the subject was left in that condition until she became, or promised to be quiet, I regard as cruel and not a proper method of punishment or restraint to be resorted to." As to whether or not this was done, he says: "\* \* \* it will be for you to determine and I do not consider it my duty

to sift out the evidence with a view of influencing your opinion." "I do not believe that any inmate was intentionally 'strung up by the toes,' as the prosecution would try to make you believe."

Dr. Bailey in his statement, says:

"My first introduction to the problem of discipline took place last April, when Mr. Tremain and Mr. Johnson met the Managers for the purpose of discussing the question. As a result of this meeting I retained the impression that handcuffing, as punishment, stringing up, and similar procedures, would not be tolerated by the inspecting authorities. I thought that that day marked the end of such practices at Bedford.

"In July, an anonymous letter sent to the State Board of Charities, and forwarded to me by Mr. Johnson, said that the practices had again been resorted to, and gave dates and names. As a result of this letter Mr. Barrett, the President of the Board, and I went immediately to the Reformatory and interrogated Miss Minogue, the then acting superintendent. We ascertained that some at least of the charges in the anonymous letter were substantially correct. Mr. Barrett then directed that the use of handcuffs, as a means of punishment, be discontinued. There was no record kept of this meeting, but as the minutes of the Board show, Mr. Barrett's action was confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

"The only other time I visited the Reformatory in special reference to the subject of discipline was one evening, perhaps in September, when I was requested to come by Miss Cobb. There were a number of unruly girls in Rebecca Hall, and a riot was anticipated in transferring some of them to the Disciplinary Building. After a few minutes' talk the girls quieted down, and there was no disturbance. The girls had not been 'strung up' and I may say here that I never saw a girl either strung up or ducked. In fact, after the talk Mr. Barrett and I had with Miss Minogue in July, I did not believe that these methods were being used, and only learned the contrary the day I was taken ill in November.

"Now while I do not believe that the 'restraint and treatment' referred to in your letter are necessary, I do not believe that these were practiced in a cruel manner. Also it should be borne in mind that it is one thing to be an outside observer, and quite another to be immediately responsible for a group of maliciously mischievous girls who enter into a combination to 'put the place on the bum.' In justice to our superintendent, it must also be said that she doubtless believed that what she did would have been done by most superintendents similarly placed.

"My personal view is that while physical punishment may seem good at the time, it seriously impairs the general morale of the institution and that no institution can attain its end of reform where it prevails."

Mr. Robinson says:

"I had never known of the use of handcuffs on the inmates, with hands behind their backs and fastened to iron gates, and certainly these cases should always have been brought to the knowledge of the Board of Managers. I would never consent to such practices under any circumstances. It would be perfectly natural for the girl to struggle in trying to relieve herself in such a position and to give the appearance of being strung up from the floor."

Rev. Thomas B. Kelly, who had been chaplain for about seven years and a manager for one year, says that, while visiting those in confinement:

"... while there was almost always a claim of injustice concerning their confinement, there never was the slightest complaint about cruelty, this even with girls who chanced to be handcuffed to the gate of the cell at the time."

He says that while chaplain he found Miss Cobb "rather abrupt in her manner" still she was eager to help in his work. He believes that "the charges of cruelty or inhumanity are baseless" but that he agrees with Messrs. Barrett and Hays "as to the iniquity of cruelty, especially towards wards of the State."

Mrs. Macy states:

"I believe that Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue have never employed inhuman methods of handling any of the inmates, but have often been put in very difficult and even dangerous positions by being obliged to care for cases which should rightfully not have been sent to Bedford."

Mrs. Marquand wrote as follows:

"I have often asked for the release of girls confined in cells, when, after talking with them, it seemed that further punishment of that sort was detrimental and of no avail; but I have never seen evidence of cruel or inhuman treatment, such as Ruth Carter refers to, and, if any was inflicted, the fact was kept from me both by officers and inmates. It was of no question of discipline that I based my resignation but on the chosen policy of the Board.

"The methods of discipline and the means of punishment had long been recognized as obsolete. The Reception House, sometimes called Rebecca Hall, and the Disciplinary Building added many years later, were out of keeping with modern ideas. To meet this need, the Bureau of Social Hygiene, with its Laboratory, its Psychopathic Hospital, its resident psychologist, its psychiatrist and its staff of well-trained officers, was established by the enlightened co-operation of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"*That* was the dawn of a new day for Bedford and for all reformatories. Crude and archaic methods of punishment were to be relegated to oblivion, every case to be carefully studied in the light of modern research, and a substantial advance was to be made in bringing the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford up to the latest standards of scientific thought. But, after five years of brilliant service, its doors were closed and the reformatory turned back to the methods in practice years ago."

It seems unnecessary to go into further detail on this particular point as to the practice of stringing up on the toes, the balls of the feet, or flat on their feet, the whole thing being so abhorrent and in conflict with present day treatment of even normal-minded delinquents. The defence of practices in effect during other administrations, whatever they might have been, ought not to, and cannot be, considered as a justification for continuing them in the present time.

On the subject of punishments, generally, it appears that minor punishments are overdone and it is an important question for the Board to consider if discipline of a reformatory nature should not be substituted in a great many of the cases. Out of a population of 333 on December 1, 1919, only 19 per cent. had no punishments, while 38 per cent. had punishments in rooms only, and 43 per cent. had punishments in the confinement quarters of Rebecca Hall or the Disciplinary Building. During the progress of the inquiry, an entire cottage was deprived of privileges because one girl had taken a small article from another and the guilty one could not be found. This rule applies to other happenings in cottages where the offender cannot be located. This seems fundamentally wrong. It is the duty of the disciplinary officer to discover, if possible, who is the guilty party; but if there are twenty in the group, nineteen of them should not suffer because one has violated the rules—even though the nineteen should decline to "squeal" on her.

Considerable stress was laid upon the bread and water punishment program, it being shown that at one time a group was punished in this manner for a week. While there can be no objection to this punishment



in moderation to normal inmates, there again arises the value of it at all to those mentally irresponsible. The rules in effect now cannot be criticised in normal cases.

Frequently, too, much stress is laid upon the character or the nature of disciplinary infractions, and not enough, or, more often, none at all, upon the individual who is under consideration. We neglect, frequently, to remember that each individual needs individual treatment, and this is a primary and fundamental principle without which no real progress can be made. Discipline is often too routine in character, and not specific and individual.

In fixing the punishment for any infraction of rules, it is usually better to reduce the penalty, provided good conduct is maintained during the period of punishment; for instance, if a prisoner is sent to her room or prison for four days, it is a good practice to let the inmate know that, provided her conduct there is exemplary, she will be released before the expiration of that period. If the punishment for a specific offence is four days in isolation and she knows that she must stay four days in isolation, she is quite likely to make as much trouble as she can during these four days; but, if she knows that if her conduct is good, she will be released in two days, the effect is evident.

Repressive punishment fosters resentment and inculcates a desire to get even. Force should be used only as a last resort in every instance. To my mind, it usually indicates failure in dealing with disciplinary infraction involved. The moment an officer uses force, she has sacrificed every means that her position gives her except the provision in the law which permits the application of force in some instances. The application of force to inflict punishment has practically been abandoned everywhere and there is no relationship between spanking a normal child and using the same form of punishment upon an adult fool.

Another point not to be lost sight of is the value of personal interview. The executive of the institution should be in close contact with the discipline and with all the problems involved therein. She should know the inmates in the institution; she should visit the punishment group at least once a day and should be fairly familiar with the reason why the different prisoners are detained there. Many of the difficulties which arise could be eliminated should the prisoner have an opportunity to lay her troubles before the superintendent. Too often the executive spends too much time in matters pertaining to finance and business which can be looked after by some subordinate officer, and neglects to know and feel the pulse of the institution as reflected by the inmate population. A superintendent should get around among the inmates and they should have an opportunity to see her alone. It is well to set aside an hour each day when inmates may come with complaints of any sort and place them before the superintendent. Many of these so-called complaints are trivial and of very little consequence, but the inmate thinks them of paramount importance; a few minutes are usually all that is necessary to set these things right, and the fact that the prisoner has had an opportunity to take her difficulties to the superintendent, eases her mind of its many petty annoyances. Any explanation which clears up a difficulty for an inmate, spreads its beneficial influence over the mass; while hate, turned to faith in the heart of a single inmate becomes an influence sensibly felt by any other inmate with whom she may come in contact. It may be argued that this work can be done with the mass, or in groups, but in every instance it is the same old story of the other fellow being hit by the remarks of the preacher, and not the individual in question. There is certainly great value in the personal interview and no way of avoiding it if an institution is to be well conducted.

It must not be considered for a moment that any argument is advanced against the necessity of complete discipline in this institution. Discipline is just as important in such an institution as in an army, for

obedience and respect for authority must be fundamental in both. To obey willingly, smilingly and cheerfully is the discipline for which to strive and it does seem possible to achieve this with a proper understanding between inmates and officers. It was long contended that to maintain good discipline, stern and at times even severe punitive measures were necessary, but the fallacy of this is generally acknowledged by all modern prison authorities.

It is apparent that a very high percentage of disciplinary difficulties here come from attempting to take care of women of pronounced psychopathic tendencies in the midst of a group who must be treated as normal individuals if the reformatory purposes of the institution are to be accomplished.

It is impossible to separate the discipline of the inmates from their necessary treatment, education, recreation, employment or any other parts of the regime devised for their improvement and, if possible, their reformation. The need for discipline is in considerable measure due to the breakdown of one or more of these other departments.

The use of men as guards, assisting at cases of discipline and punishment, is condemned for reasons which must be apparent to anyone studying the make-up of the population here. Any restraint necessary should be by women alone, even if necessary to call them from the cottages. Men, if used as guards at all, should be only to prevent escape.

In regard to type of matrons in service, as has been pointed out, the small salaries which have been paid has given the institution a low grade of employees generally, although some of them are splendid women whose retention has been most fortunate.

The resignations from the institution from July 1, 1916, to December 19, 1919, were 278, some of which were forced, but mostly resignations to take better paying positions. The type of matrons in the punishment buildings was not impressive and their appreciation of the problems they had to deal with was rather pitiful. One, who had been a matron for nearly ten years and was constantly in charge of psychopathic cases, gave testimony as follows:

"If you don't quell them or rule them with an iron hand you cannot live with these people.

Q. Do you understand what is meant by a psychopathic girl?

A. Well, I guess it is a very high tempered girl.

Q. You would not know whether it was this type of psychopathic girls causing the trouble? A. No, I would not. They are a very hard class of girls to handle.

Q. You don't know the cause of their excitement? A. I don't.

Q. Don't you think there is a cause? Isn't it limited to a very small proportion of the population? A. Yes, sir, very small.

Q. It is a repeating of offenses by the same class of girls? A. Yes, sir, all the time.

Q. Have you ever heard the question raised that the difficulty here was the psychopathic cases? A. I don't know as I have. I am very much by myself.

In a desire to scientifically solve the problems at Bedford, following careful studies of the situation found there, the Bureau of Social Hygiene was established late in the fall of 1912, under an arrangement made with the State through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and a new Psychopathic Hospital was added by him in 1917. The cost of the 71-acre plot and buildings is stated to be about \$200,000.00.

A staff of high-class, scientific experts and the best equipment obtainable was provided with the plant at no cost to the State. An arrangement was made with the State officials whereby the whole plant was put at the disposal of the State Reformatory at a rental of \$1.00 a year. The State, on the other hand, permitted the women committed to the Reformatory to be sent to the Elizabeth Fry Hall, first for quarantine and then

for examination. The State paid for the officers of that building in order that the inmates might be legally in their care. The State also paid for maintenance of the women in this Hall.

The examinations included psychological, sociological and psychiatric studies, after which inmates, other than of psychopathic personality, were classified and transferred to one of the cottages at the Reformatory. Those found to be psychopathic were sent to the Psychopathic Hospital for treatment. The result of the studies made were transmitted to the Reformatory authorities and proved of great value in the handling of individual cases.

The superintendent stated that the Psychopathic Hospital, however, took only cases passing through the bureau and did not pick up cases already in the Reformatory, leaving these troublesome cases still to be handled by the Reformatory authorities. Satisfactory results, however, are reported in the treatment of a large proportion of the cases received and treated there.

The Bureau was closed on June 30, 1918, after having been carried on for a year beyond the time for which Mr. Rockefeller agreed, due to the failure of the State to make an arrangement to take up and continue this work and the inmates under study and treatment were turned back to the Reformatory to be distributed as best the inadequate facilities would permit. This splendid and up to date plant and equipment, which has been kept in perfect condition, now lies idle within sight of this institution which so sorely needs its use. During the progress of the hearings, an appeal was made to induce Mr. Rockefeller to allow the use of the plant and equipment, or at least a part of the equipment, to meet the situation and to answer the oft repeated demands of the management as to "What can we do for our psychopathic cases when the State provides no means for treating them if the present practices are abandoned?" Mr. Rockefeller wrote, under date of December 6, 1919, as follows:

"The Laboratory of Social Hygiene was created in order to make possible the working out of certain theories which it was believed, if sound, would be of service in dealing with delinquents who are mentally defective. As a part of the arrangement entered into when the work was undertaken, it was agreed that the State would have the opportunity to buy the property at cost, plus a reasonable rate of interest, if it should think it desirable to carry on the work after the theories above referred to have been worked out. At the urgent request of those interested in what was accomplished in the Laboratory, the plant was continued in operation more than a year longer than was originally contemplated or necessary, because it was thought that within that additional period the acquisition of the property by the State and its permanent operation might be deemed desirable by the State authorities. This not having proved to be the case, the property was then closed, and, having served the purpose for which it was originally constructed, has been placed on the market.

"If the Legislature, acting upon the recommendations which I understand have been made by various competent official bodies, should shortly vote to acquire this property for State purposes, appropriating the necessary funds for its acquisition and maintenance and having in mind its use as a clearing house in connection with a state-wide system for the care of mentally defective women, although the consummation of such a program might not be possible for six or nine months, I should of course, under such circumstances, be glad to make available immediately upon such action any of the facilities of the Laboratory which could be otherwise maintained and operated pending the taking over of the whole plant by the State. Unless, however, such temporary use were a part of a permanent program I am sure you will agree that I ought not to tie up the property or impair



its completeness, much as I should like to cooperate with you in the work of which you write."

This information was transmitted to the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee on December 15, 1919, for consideration. The acquisition of this property by purchase or lease, and the providing of a proper staff, would unquestionably be a most important step in solving the difficulties of the situation as it exists today. It would fit in with the state-wide plan for the re-classification of all women in state, penal and correctional institutions, as will be recommended in the forthcoming report of the Prison Survey Committee which will soon be submitted to the Governor, Superintendent of Prisons and Legislature. This plan will aim to show a way whereby the prisoner, capable of reform, will be given an opportunity to start anew on his release from the prison and a segregation and retention of the members of the prison population who are mentally or physically unfit to re-enter society.

An effort was made during the inquiry to secure immediate temporary means to cope with the troublous psychopathic cases by securing from the State Hospital Commission the loan of a competent mental specialist and four nurses, but this failed because of the situation in the State Hospitals which are greatly undermanned. Having no funds available for securing the services of experts, an effort was made to get the free services of a psychiatrist from some of the public or private bureaus and agencies specializing in this work, to determine, if possible, the real mental state of those given major punishments in recent times, but without avail. An effort too was made to have an especially pitiful case of low grade feeble-minded sent to the Rome State School, but the oft repeated answer "filled beyond capacity" was given.

Since the closing of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, the mental studies of inmates has been carried on irregularly with such assistance as the State Board of Charities and private sources could supply. It must follow that these have not been as complete and thorough as is desirable. In a letter to the State Board of Charities dated December 5, 1918, Miss Cobb stated that as soon as the Assistant Physician had caught up her work, "we hope it will be possible for her to make mental examinations which we appreciate were needed for classifying inmates." As a matter of fact, the Assistant Physician testified that she had no qualifications for such work.

During the testimony of the Resident Physician, Dr. Conant, the question was asked why she did not use some of the inmates to assist in the hospital and thus secure help and give a training which would be helpful when they go out. She replied, "No, you can't trust them. I don't think there are any we could trust." In view of the fact that all penal institutions do use prisoners in such work, would it not seem to indicate a lack of desire for helpfulness to inmates on the part of the medical staff?

It was stated in testimony that whenever an inmate is called upon by her mother or other member of the family, or by an attorney, she is never allowed to talk with them alone, a matron always being present who listens to the entire conversation and, at times, engages in it. The Board of Managers should look carefully into this rule to see whether or not it is entirely justified as governing all cases.

During the investigation and since its close, there has been much publicity of outbreaks and so-called "riots" in which the names of unfortunate women have been widely advertised and which, upon being investigated, have proven to be the usual happenings and, in most instances, can be attributed to the system which has existed for some time back. The practice of giving out names in connection with these occurrences is condemned and there can be no good reason for continuing it, particularly where the occurrences concern the acts of feeble-minded or psychopathic girls unless there should arise matters of serious importance in which the public would

be entitled to the names concerned. During the course of the inquiry which was public, the giving of names could not be avoided but this, in no way, justifies the present practice.

The question was raised during the hearings as to why inmates impossible to handle have not been returned to the county from which committed and produced before the committing magistrate for resentence to another institution, as provided in Section 227 of the State Charities Law. The answer of the management to this was that attempts of this kind frequently resulted in the discharge of the girl, as was done in the case of the inmate whose trial brought about this inquiry, and as a consequence other girls would so conduct themselves as to be returned to court with a hope of the same result. Section 197 of the State Charities Law, as amended in 1919, provides that incorrigible cases in the State Industrial School and House of Refuge at Randall's Island may be brought before a Supreme Court Justice or County Judge and ordered confined in a county penitentiary or county jail for a limited time. The existence of this law is said to have had a helpful effect on these institutions and would seem to be the answer to this situation at Bedford. The State Board of Charities should be asked to prepare such bill or amendment as is needed.

It must not be understood that there is not much to commend at Bedford. The business and financial management seem excellent; the buildings are cleanly, orderly and well kept; the food and clothing provided appear to be ample and satisfactory. Some excellent plans for education, industrial and domestic training, are in operation and, generally, the inmates are well behaved and seemingly content as they could be in a reformatory institution. There are many excellent women giving their devoted service to the work of their positions, with good results in their various lines. With all of this true there has been a failure to solve the real difficult problems of the institution. That this has been due in a measure to past disagreements in the Board of Managers and failure on their part to assume proper authority, cannot be doubted. The Superintendent, who is a woman of a strong and forceful personality, has assumed too much power and, as the records show, has acted at times without the knowledge or authority of the Board of Managers and with almost complete disregard of the State supervising commissions. With a full realization of the changing mental and physical make-up of so large a part of her charges, she has not introduced modern curative measures but has continued obsolete punitive ones. While recognizing conditions in written reports and in the absence of facilities and proper help, a definite program for the mental, moral and physical treatment and up-building of the inmates has been lacking. There seems to have been no definite constructive plan in the minds of the administration of the Reformatory for the attainment of the purpose of the institution. The educational, vocational and industrial work, the recreational and athletic activities seem to have been carried on entirely in a haphazard manner. In the last report of the Board of Managers to the Legislature, a plan of future development of the Reformatory is outlined but this plan has not been provided for by any proposed legislation, nor has it had the endorsement or the benefit of criticism of persons interested in this particular line of work or of the State supervisory department. The last report recognized the need and asked for the services of a psychiatrist and a psychologist, but until the hearings were in progress, no attempt was made to secure the appropriation to provide a nursing staff without which the others asked for could not successfully function.

There has evidently been a lack of cooperation between the superintendent and the staff and also the superintendent and the inmates. There have been seemingly too many changes in the personnel of the staff and there is no appearance of any attempt on the part of the superintendent to bring about a condition of team work whereby the interests of the in-

stitution would be very greatly furthered. The superintendent and the assistant superintendent have been together too constantly and there has been but little opportunity for the inmates to have free and confidential communication with the superintendent alone. There is no evidence of determined effort on the part of the institution administration to bring about a condition of co-operation among all in the institution, nor is there any evidence of an attempt to develop a school or institution spirit. There seems to have been a constitutional inability on the part of the superintendent to give and take and the relations between the workers must necessarily reflect the attitude of the inmates toward the organization. The discipline of an institution is affected to a greater or lesser degree by the general atmosphere and spirit prevailing therein, and the atmosphere and spirit is that created by the superintendent. It is apparent that both the Superintendent and the First Assistant Superintendent lack certain essential qualities of character and temperament so indispensable in such positions and in real reformatory work, as well as for curative work in the care of the abnormal types. Your Commissioner feels compelled to report that, in his opinion, the situation calls for the replacement of the present Superintendent and the First Assistant Superintendent by new appointees who can cope with the situation and bring about the reconstruction so sorely needed. The statute requires the appointment of a woman as Superintendent. As to the future, Dr. Bailey of the Board of Managers says:

"Although I have no one in mind, I believe that a competent woman physician trained in psychiatry could be found who would make a satisfactory superintendent. But I am so firmly convinced that psychiatric knowledge and experience is a requisite qualification to a superintendent of an institution where only a minor proportion of the inmates are mentally normal, that if no woman can be found the statute should be amended so that a man would not be excluded from the position."

The working out of this situation should be the first step to be taken by the Board of Managers.

The present Board of Managers is made up of high-class men who have given liberally of their time and efforts, without compensation, to the work of this difficult institution. Messrs. Barrett, Robinson and Dr. Bailey have been on the Board during all the time that Miss Cobb has been superintendent. Mr. Hays and Father Kelly were appointees of the present Governor. It is certain that these men can get together and, with two properly qualified managers to be appointed, assume fully the power given them by the present statute and work unitedly to bring this situation to a satisfactory state. They are fortunate in having among them Dr. Pearce Bailey, chairman of the Commission for Mental Defectives, and a recognized expert in the care and treatment of mental diseases, who, with proper equipment and staff provided by the State, can direct the working out of a proper plan for the care and treatment of the abnormal types.

Experience would indicate that further appointments to the Board should be chosen from other portions of the State, rather than from people in close proximity to the institution. All of the present members, as well as the two recently resigned, are from Westchester county, and it is an open question if this has not, in a large measure, been one of the reasons for past internal differences in the Board. It is urged that, in the selection of new members of the Board, care be used to select persons who are particularly interested in the character of work carried on here and are prepared to give unselfishly of their time to the duties of the position.

While favoring the continuance of a Board of Managers for this and other reformatory institutions, it is believed that all should be directly in control of a State Department of Correction, as advocated

by the Governor's Reconstruction Commission. The line of responsibility for these institutions, which is now so indefinite, to an every-day functioning State department with an advisory board of managers would be most desirable and it would seem that if such a system were now in existence, the necessity for investigations at Albion and Bedford would not have arisen. The simplification of administration and the unquestioned economies assured under this plan are so completely justified in the report of the Reconstruction Commission that there is not need for argument here. If the Department of Correction should not come into existence, definite control by the State Board of Charities, which now has supervisory jurisdiction over charitable and reformatory institutions, is favored.

The investigations at both Bedford and Albion have demonstrated completely that unpaid boards of managers, with private business demanding their attention, cannot devote the time and attention necessary to fully carry out the present requirements of law. They can, however, be a great aid to a State department in control.

With the present situation before them, a qualified superintendent in charge and if necessary appropriations are made by the Legislature, the Board should proceed so far as appropriations are provided for the segregation and treatment of the feeble-minded, psychopathic and epileptic types. Rebecca Hall should be torn down or reconstructed for other purposes. The Disciplinary Building should be abandoned and a modern isolation building erected, remote from the main group, for the detention of normal incorrigible cases. With increased salaries, which it is hoped will be allowed by the Legislature, a higher type of matrons should be secured and every effort made to work out a policy of confidence and co-operation between the superintendent and her subordinates.

To the end that such internal relations may be established, it is urged that frequent staff meetings be held at which there should be frank discussion of problems arising at the institution and the combined best thoughts of all utilized in solving them. An effort should be made to at all times to keep the inmates busy with work, recreation, amusements and wholesome reading. Idleness in such an institution breeds discontent and mischief.

The rules of the institution should be printed and a copy supplied each inmate; and in addition to this, these rules should be explained to the inmates by some officer who is thoroughly familiar with all the difficulties which they may encounter in their attempts to follow the institutional routine. Care should be taken that a thorough understanding of what is expected of the inmate should be conveyed to her, what the institution tries to do for her, and in what manner it hopes to help her. The reason for the commitment and an explanation of the law governing the time of her release should likewise be made known to her, and it would be of great value to have a definite time fixed when each mentally fit inmate may reasonably expect to be released. There is an advantage in inmates knowing when release will take place, provided that conduct is good. They then have some object to work for and a stimulus for constant endeavor is provided.

With the providing of a psychiatrist for the institution, an avenue is opened up for the intelligent study of each inmate wherein the mental condition will be recognized and treated accordingly and it may be possible to get the co-operation of the individual in overcoming her own abnormalities.

There should be no excuse for severely punishing fools, epileptics and semi-lunatics. Such cases should be known to members of the staff and no excuse accepted for any measures that cannot be called therapeutic in their treatment. All problems of disciplinary treatment for an inmate should be approached from a therapeutic standpoint, eliminating the

retributive idea. The emphasis on treatment instead of on punishment, in such cases, often helps the patients over their temporary difficulties and gives them a sense of confidence in themselves that punishment resorted to in similar instances can never bring. The closest relationship should exist between the disciplinarian, the psychiatrist and the superintendent and those cases which demand treatment should be seen daily by each of these officials.

Therapy alone will never meet the situation, neither will education alone or discipline alone. There must be a combination which includes all three methods with all the possible resources each has to offer. Added to this, and perhaps most important of all, there must be an attempt to socialize the individual by stimulating her initiative and her sense of individual and group responsibility. Furthermore, there should be an attitude of therapy in the treatment of all cases, whatever methods are utilized in their reconstruction.

The State must be made to realize that if it sets out to reclaim the derelicts of these types, it must face the fact that to achieve success, it will be forced to employ more and better and costlier men and women, that just as the indigent sick can no longer be nursed by workhouse prisoners as they were fifty years ago, but must have trained nurses, the mental and moral invalids in our correctional institutions cannot be cared for by \$50-a-month matrons, but need women of education and insight. Of course, we must also face the fact that public authorities cannot be expected to turn these institutions all of a sudden into high-grade, scientific establishments and perhaps the most we can ask for at present is that the superintendents, assistant superintendents, medical officers and heads of departments should be persons of the right temperament and of adequate professional attainments, and should be capable of inspiring their subordinates with enough of their own spirit to get good practical results.

The investigation has brought forcibly to mind the impracticability of spasmodic efforts to remedy specific faults found in our correctional and penal systems, which accomplish but little more than a large wastage of public funds, and shown the need of a comprehensive plan toward which the expenditure of every dollar should be directed.

The following recommendations are submitted:

1. That the institution should be responsible to a State department, preferably a department of correction as recommended by the Governor's Reconstruction Commission, with a board of managers advisory in character.
2. That the board of managers should be chosen from a wider range of territory and not confined to the county in which the reformatory is located.
3. That new officers charged with the administration of the institution be secured so that there may be more harmonious work and more progressive and modern methods.
4. That a laboratory be established in connection with the reformatory where all cases, at entrance, may receive complete mental, physical and social examination and investigation. It is recommended that the laboratory buildings of the bureau of social hygiene be acquired by the State for this purpose.
5. That adequate facilities be provided for the care and study of those cases needing it. The State should be prepared to equip one of the laboratory buildings with more of the facilities of a psychopathic hospital than it at present has.
6. That a psychiatrist be always available in the institution to be consulted in every instance of unusual conduct that occurs in the institution.
7. That the board of managers rearrange the grouping and methods of the institution in accordance with the needs of the different types of inmates.



(a) By requesting the State to provide definite equipment for the scientific and therapeutic treatment of the abnormal types which are present in large numbers.

(b) By segregation of those found to be definitely mentally defective, who should be placed in a separate group of cottages, and for many of whom arrangements should be made by proper legislation for permanent custodial care.

8. That an attitude of therapy be adopted in the re-education of each woman entering the institution and that her treatment while there be based on the recommendation of those who have studied her case.

9. That adequate opportunity for education in clerical, industrial, domestic and out-door occupations, besides elementary education, be furnished to stimulate ambition and encourage constructive utilization of energy in the process of re-education.

10. That physical defects be given adequate treatment, including dentistry, the correction of errors of vision and special treatment for venereal disease. That sanitary conditions in the institution be improved so that every woman, even when in punishment, can have the benefit of an ordinary bath which can be prolonged if desirable to obtain therapeutic results.

11. That an institutional spirit, an esprit de corps be built up through some modified form of self-government, the adoption of a good credit system and perhaps remuneration for work done, and through recreational activities.

12. That the board of managers use its best efforts to secure funds for the erection of a modern isolation building to be located remote from the main group of buildings for the confinement of cases not responding to treatment, and that the building known as Rebecca Hall and the Disciplinary Building be then abandoned as places of punishment.

13. That section 197 of the State Charities Law, as amended in 1919 (chap. 477), be made applicable to this institution.

14. That the Legislature be asked to make the necessary appropriations asked for to provide a psychiatrist, psychologist, nursing staff, director of physical training and recreation, the urgently needed increase in salaries requested for matrons and the immediate building needs.

In the conduct of the inquiry, your Commissioner has had the cordial help and co-operation of the Board of Managers, who have at all times expressed the wish that the difficulties of the troublous situation be found. The Superintendent and her staff, too, have given every aid and facility in carrying on the investigation. The interests of the institution and its management were most capably looked after by Mr. Hays of the Board of Managers, an able counsellor who had full opportunity to call witnesses, examine and cross-examine. The inquiry has been conducted without cost to the State, other than the use of the regularly employed staff and facilities of the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

Dated March 9, 1920.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM G. BARRETT TO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY.

HON. J. S. KENNEDY,

*State Commissioner of Prisons,*

*15 Dey Street,*

*New York City.*

SIR.—As President of the Board of Managers of the Bedford Reformatory for Women, I submit the following memoranda regarding certain facts and conditions at the reformatory touched upon during the inquiry conducted by you. As I have been a member of the Board of Managers longer than any other members of the Board and desire to refer to matters which occurred prior to the beginning of their respective terms of office, it is not practical to submit a statement representing the views of the entire Board. Mr. Hays has prepared and has forwarded to you his report which I have read and which I approve. Mrs Marquand and Mrs. Macy, who resigned as soon as the inquiry was instituted have both written you. Dr. Bailey was absent from all the hearings by reason of illness and is now in the South. I do not know whether or not he will make a report. Father Kelly and Mr. Robinson will give you their views and conclusions later. This explanation is made in response to your letter asking me to state whether a statement of mine would reflect my ideas or those of the Board.

Miss Helen A. Cobb followed Miss Mary Rebecca Moore as Superintendent of the Reformatory and was appointed and took charge in August, 1916. Miss Julia A. Minogue was appointed Second Assistant Superintendent in June, 1916, and was made First Assistant and Disciplinary Officer in August, 1916.

It is admitted by the Superintendent and the Disciplinary Officer that in a number of instances in the last three years girls have been handcuffed to the partitions of the cells with their hands behind them. It is denied that they have ever been so handcuffed when their feet could not fully rest on the floor. It is admitted that girls have been so handcuffed, and in some other instances, that their faces have been dipped in water. It is denied that this has ever been done so that it has been injurious in any respect. It is admitted that girls have been handcuffed to their beds and also handcuffed with one hand and occasionally with both hands to the cell doors or partitions. This practice was not inaugurated by Miss Cobb and had been in vogue for years. It is denied that this has ever been done so as to cause severe pain or hardship, and that the girl was released upon request and upon the promise to be good. It is claimed by the Superintendent and Disciplinary Officer that in all such cases these methods were employed purely for restraining purposes and not as a method of punishment. As I understand it, these methods, either discipline or punishment as they may be determined, are the only ones which have been employed at Bedford to which any exception is taken.

I have been one of the managers of this institution since the spring of 1910, and president of the Board for about the last two and a half years. From the time of my appointment until the summer of 1917 I visited the institution on an average of about two or three times a month. From the summer of 1917 until the spring of 1919, I practically attended only the monthly meetings of the Board and missed one or two of these. This was for the reason that during that period I gave almost my entire time to the work of one of the exemption boards in this county. Since the spring of 1919, I have been at the institution probably on an average of three times a month.

Until Mr. Kennedy, as a member of the State Commission of Prisons,

made a report last spring regarding the methods of discipline at Bedford, I was not aware that girls had ever been handcuffed in a manner that was painful, cruel or unnecessarily severe. In all my visits at the reformatory during the period mentioned, no employee or inmate, and I have talked many times to a great many of them, had ever complained to me or suggested in any way that unnecessary or painful punishment had ever been inflicted on any of the inmates. There have been many opportunities for them to have talked to me about this. Discharged and dissatisfied employees have called at my house and also talked to me at the reformatory about their cases, but not one of them has ever said anything about cruel punishment to any of the inmates. Peter Quinn, whose testimony at the hearings and at the Ruth Carter trial has been given much publicity, called at my house regarding a raise in his wages which Miss Cobb at that moment was not willing to recommend. He never said anything to me about cruel punishment. He called at my house regarding the discharge of Robert Lobbin, the adopted son of Mrs. Shortell, who has just recently also been discharged. He said nothing to me then about cruel punishment. Robert Lobbin also called at my house regarding his discharge and said nothing to me about cruel punishment. There have at various times in the past five years been employed at my home and in the home of my father and mother paroled girls of this Institution. During their services, I have talked with them about their life at Bedford and almost without exception their only comment has been that girls have been treated too well, have imposed upon the officers, and have not had enough to do to occupy their time. None of them ever mentioned the fact that they knew about or heard of anyone who had been cruelly treated.

Mr. Wood, who, during the twenty-five years that he was president of the Board, during part of which time Miss Cobb was Superintendent, and who spent a good part of his time here and knew, I think, all of the employees and probably all of the inmates, stated at one of the hearings that he had never heard of any cruelty at the reformatory. Mrs. Marquand, who served on the Board for seventeen years and spent much time working among the inmates and officers and whose letter to Commissioner Kennedy, shows that she was out of sympathy with the Superintendent and some of the members of the Board, states also that she never heard of any cruelty to any of the inmates. During the past year and a half she has reported many times to the Board the result of her conferences with certain officers of the institution who were not working in co-operation with the Superintendent, but on none of these occasions has she ever complained about the way in which the inmates were treated. If it is a fact that the inmates had been so treated, I feel it is fair to assume that disaffected officers who have made it their business to criticise and condemn Miss Cobb would have found out about it and have brought it to the attention of Mrs. Marquand. Mrs. Macy also states in her letter to Commissioner Kennedy that while she believed Miss Cobb incompetent in some respects and was not satisfied with certain other matters in the institution that she had never heard of any cruel treatment to the inmates. I also believe that she would have been immediately advised if there had been any grounds whatsoever upon which to base it.

I believe that the Superintendent and Disciplinary Officer have not intended to conceal from the Board of Managers any method which they have employed. Mr. Quinn testified that he showed Miss Minogue when she first came to the institution how to handcuff a girl to the cell partitions with her hands back of her. From this it is fair to assume that Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue believed that the managers were aware of this method.

I knew that in extremely excited cases the faces of girls were dipped in water. This was done with the knowledge of the resident physicians. The inspectors of the State Board of Charities knew of this and mentioned



it in their reports. None of these persons, more competent than I to judge of the value of this treatment, ever condemned it or recommended its discontinuance. None of these persons, and neither Dr. Russell of Bloomingdale Hospital, have been able to suggest any treatment in place of it to quiet a hysterical girl which we are now able to employ. As I remember the testimony, none of them were willing to state that they believed this method injurious or harmful.

The testimony of the officers, employees, inmates, former employees and ex-inmates is more or less contradictory. I believe that most of the witnesses, except several of the inmates and ex-inmates, endeavored to tell the truth. Part of the testimony of the latter is absurd and so exaggerated as to be beyond all reason and not entitled to any consideration. From the testimony it is difficult for anyone not in touch with the inside life of the Reformatory to arrive at a definite conclusion as to what really has been done in regard to handcuffing. This is shown by referring to the testimony of several of the more important witnesses whose testimony Mr. Lynch continually referred to throughout the entire hearings.

Jesse Reynolds, who was employed at the Reformatory from 1914 to 1919, testified that he had assisted once in handcuffing girls with their hands back of them. His memory, however, was not sufficiently clear so that he could state how long the girl was so handcuffed. He said that her feet were entirely off the floor. It must be borne in mind that during his five years service he observed only one case and admitted that he made no special note of the matter, and also admitted that it did not make sufficient impression upon him so that he thought it worth reporting to the President of the Board, whom he had known for many years. I believe that Reynolds would not intentionally tell an untruth. If his account is accurate. I believe it was a most unusual occurrence and was done without the knowledge of the Disciplinary Officer.

Watkins testified that he was not much interested and did not take any important notice, but that he believed their toes only touched the floor. It was later testified that when Watkins was asked after the hearing why he had testified to a "lie" his only answer was "why did Miss Cobb discharge those people."

Burke, as a matter of fact, testified both ways, and doesn't seem to be sure of what he saw or says. It is interesting to note that while he had not heard Quinn testify that in answer to the question as to whether the girls were or were not conscious, he answered,—“I would call them all in,” the exact words of Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Fish, who has been in the Institution for about fourteen years and assisted only in three or four cases, testified that he was sure that only their toes touched the floor and that the ball of the feet did not touch, but he could not remember whether their shoes were on or not. I do not see how this testimony can carry much weight.

Mannix testified that he had assisted three times and that he thought that their toes only were on the floor. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Lynch staged the stringing up process in Rebecca Hall he felt it necessary to send all the way to New York for Mannix to assist Quinn when there were on the ground three guards who had assisted in more cases than Mannix.

Quinn testified that he had in three years helped string up girls about one hundred times. I do not believe this. To the question as to whether or not they were conscious, he always replied,—“I do not know where consciousness ceases,” the exact expression that he used on the Ruth Carter trial. I do not believe that this expression was original. He testified that he showed Miss Minogue how to first handcuff a girl to the cell partition with her hands back of her, and that he knows that at that time the feet were always wholly on the floor. He says that from that time on under the direction of Miss Minogue that practice “just grew” to lift them a little higher. It is apparent from his testimony, his manner and his attitude that he is sore, bitter and antagonistic, and

I think this should be kept in mind when considering his testimony. Personally I believe very little of it. Miss MacCandle testified that Quinn told her in substance that Bedford had been a one woman institution long enough and that while his influence might not be very great, he would use it in helping to depose Miss Cobb. Dr. Conant testified that between July 24, 1919, and August 3, 1919, Quinn had talked to her regarding methods of punishment. She had been in the Institution at this time for over two years and Quinn had had plenty of opportunities to talk to her before. It is worthy of note that during the first week of August an anonymous complaint was made to the State Board of Charities calling attention to the very same matters that Quinn talked to Dr. Conant about. At one of the hearings when the President asked Quinn about this anonymous complaint which he had never seen but which the President had read to him once, he repeated it almost word for word and gave the date it was telephoned in to the State Board of Charities.

Several of the inmates and ex-inmates testified that they had been strung up with their feet entirely off the floor and left in that position from ten to thirty minutes. This is inconceivable and I believe a physical impossibility. Elsie Adler, who volunteered to be handcuffed with her feet off the floor begged at the expiration of one and a half minutes to be taken down, which on the advice of Mr. Lynch, her attorney, was done.

The inmates testifying who showed no bitterness or disposition to get even and who apparently were telling the truth and had no ax to grind all stated that when they were handcuffed with their hands back of them that their feet were wholly on the floor.

Miss Cobb, Miss Minogue, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Stone, and several matrons, all shown in the testimony, and some of whom were present at every one of the cases which are being questioned, have all testified that in no instance was a girl handcuffed but that she could put her feet flatly on the floor if she desired.

Dr. Grover at first testified that in the few instances in question a girl could put her feet flatly on the floor. Under the cross-examination of Mr. Humphrey J. Lynch, a lawyer from White Plains, she contradicted herself and practically said that she did not know what had taken place. I believe she did not convey to the Commissioner and others present the real thoughts which she wished to express.

As above stated, I was not aware until Mr. Kennedy made a report last spring regarding this matter that girls were handcuffed with their hands back of them so that there was any question as to whether or not their feet were on the floor. Action on this report was not immediately taken by the Board because after appeals to both the State Prison Commission and the State Board of Charities, no measure to take its place was suggested. The Board of Managers, and I particularly, did not then think it was fair to say to the Superintendent you are and must be responsible for the discipline of this Institution, you must not employ certain methods, and we have nothing to suggest in the place of the methods which we direct you to discontinue. However, at the Board meeting in August, a resolution was passed directing the discontinuance of handcuffs as a method of punishment. It will be remembered that I asked Dr. William L. Russell, in view of our lack of attendants and equipment what he would do with these cases and he said that he did not know. At the December meeting of the Board of Managers, a resolution was passed directing the Superintendent to discontinue the handcuffing of girls to cell doors with their hands behind them,—the members of the Board admitting that they had no measures to offer in its place until the time when an appropriation is obtained to allow us a psychiatrist and nurses and the necessary equipment to deal properly with the situation.

I do not approve of handcuffing a girl to any article with her hands

back of her and with her feet on the floor, although I do not believe that such act constitutes cruelty or inhuman treatment. The Board of Managers has already directed that this method of discipline be discontinued. I entirely disapprove of handcuffing a girl with her hands back of her so that any part of her feet are raised off the floor. This would be cruel and inhuman, and I believe was never done with the knowledge or consent of those immediately responsible.

The Managers and Officers of Bedford realize perfectly well and have known for several years that when a girl screams, curses, bites, kicks and fights that she should be studied and observed and the reason for such abnormal acts determined. Our records show that we have asked the Legislature for appropriations for the equipment and attendants to obtain this result. As yet we have not been allowed this appropriation. In the absence of this equipment and these attendants, we are confronted almost daily with the problem of dealing with cases of this nature which must be on the moment solved. Admitting that we do not always know whether a girl is psychopathic or merely bad, we do know she is hysterical, irresponsible and fighting mad. We cannot permit her to continue to scream and curse and fight. This is most contagious and at once spreads through the entire corridor, the immediate building, and if not stopped, through the entire grounds. Everyone familiar with institution work knows that this cannot be permitted. During the hearings both Dr. Katherine B. Davis, and Dr. William L. Russell of Bloomingdale Hospital, and there are few more experienced in work of this nature and better qualified to speak upon it than they, both stated frankly that a girl in the condition above referred to must be quieted, and while both stated that they did not approve of some of the measures employed at Bedford, admitted that they had no method to suggest in its place, and that the immediate solution must be left to the officer having the case in charge. Dr. Davis said further that even if a psychopathic hospital were in operation at Bedford that many of these cases would not be benefited by any treatment available in it and that some other method of quieting girls must be employed. She declined, however, to state what she might have in mind, saying simply that there was no universal rule which could be applied.

All familiar with penal and charitable institutions admit that Bedford is one of the most difficult institutions in the country to discipline and manage. It is the dumping ground of many private and public institutions. This is an injustice. Not fair to those responsible for its management nor to the State which supports it. Bedford was designed for a Reformatory and equipped for that purpose. It is useless, discouraging, bad business, and defeats the purpose for which it was intended to continually commit to Bedford persons not capable of being mentally benefited by methods employed in a Reformatory. Our records show that of our entire population approximately 30 per cent are normal; 25 per cent are mentally deficient, and 45 per cent are psychopathic, epileptic and high grade morons. To continue to attempt to operate Bedford as a Reformatory with such a population is senseless and a waste of money and effort. The results properly expected from a Reformatory cannot be obtained under these conditions. It costs about \$175,000.00 yearly to operate Bedford as a Reformatory. This is for maintenance and does not include special appropriations. Filled as it is with girls of almost every type and character, this is an improper expenditure as well as an impossible proposition.

In view of this inquiry and the publicity which it has given Bedford and the Superintendent, I think it is fair to very briefly call attention to the conditions which confronted Miss Cobb when she became Superintendent and which have existed since. The members of the Board of Managers have not always been in harmony. They have not always agreed on policy nor in other ways. At times there has been lack of

co-operation between them and the Superintendent. There have been a number of officers in the Institution who were there when Miss Cobb came and probably have technically supported her, but have not worked with her fully and completely. In my judgment, the angel of justice could not make the place go under these conditions. Practically all of those testifying who were in the Institution when Miss Cobb came have said that the discipline at that time was about as bad as could be, and that under Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue it has greatly improved. The fact is that they have brought order out of chaos and have just arrived at the place where the result of their three years work has begun to show. Re-organized as outlined in the last Annual Report of the Board of Managers and with reasonable appropriations, Bedford can achieve splendid results.

Increased and additional appropriations must be allowed to provide equipment and competent officers and attendants. The officers and employees should receive a larger wage than those of corresponding positions in other State Institutions. Some system must be devised to commit to a Reformatory only those who can be benefited by it, and many cases of the type now sent to Bedford must be sent to purely custodial institutions. It is hoped that out of this investigation some plan will grow to solve this question. The Managers of Bedford for this purpose offer their best services and all records and data at their command.

You have been most painstaking, fair, and considerate throughout the entire inquiry, which all concerned and I appreciate, and thank you for. Personally I think it accomplished no good, was a mistake, not necessary and not fair to the Institution, to give to the press the testimony of the inmates regardless of its truth. I think that Mr. Lynch was given entirely too much leeway and conducted his part of the proceedings like a criminal trial instead of an impartial investigation. I have no feelings in regard to either of these matters, but prefer not to make this statement without referring to them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM G. BARRETT.

February 12, 1920.

LETTER FROM DANIEL P. HAYS TO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY.

To HON. JOHN S. KENNEDY, *State Commissioner of Prisons.*

Agreeably to your request, I am herewith submitting to you my views and conclusions as a result of the examination which you have been conducting at the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

The examination was ordered by the Governor, owing to the statements in the public press that the inmates of the Reformatory were subjected to cruel and inhuman punishment.

These statements were based on testimony given in the trial of the case of Ruth Carter, who had been indicted for assault upon one of the matrons. It was testified upon that trial that inmates were strung up, handcuffed to the cell grating, and suspended for some time in that position with their feet off the floor; that their heads were dipped in cold water, while they were thus strung up, for such a length of time that they became unconscious; that they were fed only on bread and water for such a length of time, and for apparently insignificant offenses, as to indicate that cruelty alone could have inspired such treatment, and that they were compelled to sleep upon the bare floor of the cells.

From the manner in which this Carter case was reported by the newspapers, with sensational headlines, adapted to catch the reader's eye, the public might well have been justified in assuming that a general course of cruel treatment was imposed upon the inmates of the reformatory.

When Mr. Barrett's and my attention was called to the newspaper accounts of the trial, we attended at White Plains for the purpose of informing ourselves of the testimony, and ordering a copy of the minutes, with a view of having an investigation made by the Board of Managers.

The examination ordered by the Governor so promptly, avoided the necessity of our conducting an examination, and we thereupon united and tried to co-operate with you in order to ascertain the facts.

All the records of the institution have been at your disposal, and without unnecessarily prolonging the examination we have tried to bring before you all witnesses who could throw any light upon the methods of discipline and the treatment of the inmates.

Unfortunately, the examination, without any intention on your part, developed into a prosecution of Miss Cobb, the Superintendent, and Miss Minogue, the Disciplinary Officer. This was due to the fact that in your fairness you allowed Mr. Humphrey J. Lynch, the attorney for Ruth Carter, to attend each hearing, call and examine witnesses, and cross-examine others called by you or the Board of Managers, in the spirit of a prosecutor determined to win a victory, and not in the spirit of an examiner or investigator, anxious only for the truth.

The fact that he was unwilling to state fully whom he represented, and the fact, of which you must have gained some knowledge, that there is an effort to impeach Miss Cobb by a dissatisfied element, some of whom have been removed by or resigned upon her request, and have made complaint to the State Board of Charities, and others of whom sympathize with such complaints, make it apparent to me that he represents those interests, and I refer to this fact only because in a prosecution of charges of cruelty against Miss Cobb, and more particularly Miss Minogue, by persons who are vindictive against them, the Commissioner should apply the rule in criminal cases in a court of justice, and require such charges to be established beyond a reasonable doubt, and should give the benefit of any doubt to those who are virtually defendants.

As I was only recently appointed a manager by the Governor, and attended the first meeting in September, 1919, I feel that I can look impartially upon the testimony which has been given, and can give an unbiased opinion upon the disciplinary management of the institution.

Whatever may have been the original intention in establishing the present Reformatory, conditions have so changed that it has become the "dumping ground" of delinquents, as Dr. Katherine B. Davis says in her testimony. Private institutions, to which offenders against the law are committed, finding themselves unable to deal with them, return them to the courts, and they are sent to Bedford.

In one instance, a gang of girls sent to the House of Good Shepard, and returned by it to the court, for creating a riot and as being incorrigible, were sent to Bedford. These girls have been the cause of considerable trouble at this institution, and have endeavored to riot here and incite others to do so, and a number of them are among the witnesses whose testimony has been so widely published and who assert that they were strung up handcuffed, with their feet off the ground.

In addition to such "gangs" of girls being committed to the reformatory by the courts, the others committed are rarely "first offenders," but many of them have become old and hardened offenders, before they are submitted to our care.

Also, among these inmates are to be found the feeble-minded and the psychopathic, each requiring different treatment.

Among the balance of the inmates are some who do not respond readily to the reforming influences of the institution, but continually violate its rules, and often exhibit such passion and violence in their conduct as to require measures of restraint.

In an institution containing so many inmates, many of whom can be and are materially benefited by the supervision of their lives for two years



or more, it is of the utmost and vital importance that the most rigid discipline should be maintained.

It appears from the testimony that when Miss Minogue undertook the duties of disciplinary officer, discipline was at a very low ebb, and as Mr. Quinn, one of the witnesses opposed to Miss Minogue, put it, "It is Heaven now to what it was then"—the cells were all filled, and no one could walk across the campus without being insulted or hearing obscene and vile language.

Under her regime it has steadily improved, and with the exception of a comparatively few inmates, whom it is found necessary to discipline and punish, the great majority are orderly and well behaved.

But the problem presents itself,—how are the unruly, who smash windows and furniture, threaten to inflict bodily injury upon the officers and matrons, and who yell, shout and curse for hours at a time when they are placed in confinement,—to be treated?

The effect upon themselves is not only to be considered, but that upon the other inmates is most important. Owing to the non-sound proof character of the buildings which are antiquated and unadapted to the purpose, their yelling and cursing can be heard upon the campus and at times in the different cottages. The effect of this upon the other girls is most prejudicial and dangerous—sometimes exciting them to hysterical manifestations.

It appears that during the incumbency of Dr. Davis and Miss Moore, girls behaving in the manner above described were handcuffed in the cells, sometimes hands and feet to the bed, and sometimes seated on the floor, to the grating of the cell. In many cases no beds were in the cells, and mattresses placed on the floor were provided at night.

During this period it was found necessary to use cold water to quiet these girls, and in one instance Dr. Davis used a hose for that purpose.

It was also found necessary, during Dr. Davis' term, to wash a girl's mouth with soap and water, in order to stop her from using vile language.

As showing the necessity for punishment, it appears that inmates during previous administrations, were confined in cells in the disciplinary building as long as four, five and six months, and in one instance, for fifteen months.

I am referring to this method of discipline conducted under one of the ablest women of the present generation, as showing the necessity for allowing to superintendents of such institutions some leeway in the handling of such cases.

It is conceded that under the present administration inmates of the violent and turbulent character above described have been handcuffed with their hands behind their back, to the cell grating, with their feet standing on the floor, and in a number of cases, while so standing, their heads have been doused in cold water.

Whether this method can be called more cruel or archaic than applying the water with a hose, is only a question of degree, because in my judgment both are archaic and unsuited to present day management of an institution such as the Bedford Reformatory.

If cold-water treatment is to be applied, it should be done under the care of a physician and nurses, and provision should be made by the State, as hereinafter urged.

But it is now charged that inmates were handcuffed to the cell grating and "strung up" with their feet off the floor, and that they were allowed to remain in that position for some time.

This statement I firmly believe to be false. It bears upon its face all the elements of untruthfulness, improbability and impossibility.

Such treatment would tend to throw the arms out of their sockets, and impose other physical injuries upon the subject which would evidence themselves for some time after.

There has been no evidence given showing any such injuries.

From your own experience, questions put to physicians by you and the example of Elsie Adler, when she allowed herself to be handcuffed with her toes resting on the ground, I am quite confident you will not place any more reliance on this testimony than I do.

In this connection, let me call your attention to the fact that when Elsie Adler was so handcuffed to the grating of the cell that her toes only rested on the floor, she could only stand it for one and one-half minutes, and then cried to be taken down, and when released showed signs of great physical strain and suffering.

Dismissing, therefore, this charge as false and improbable, I now come to the charge that inmates who have become so violent as to need restraint and who were cursing, smashing and yelling, were restrained by handcuffing them to the cell grating, with their hands behind them, so that their toes only rested on the ground.

Such a method of restraint, whether heads were dipped in cold water, or the subject was left in that condition until she became or promised to be quiet, I regard as cruel, and not a proper method of punishment or restraint to be resorted to.

As to whether such treatment has been applied to inmates, it will be for you to determine, and I do not consider it my duty to sift out the evidence with a view of influencing your opinion.

I desire to say, however, that knowing the existence of a group who are opposed to the present superintendent and her assistant, and who have made complaints to the State Board of Charities, in regard to their forced resignations, I am quite convinced that they are the real plaintiffs in this prosecution, and that the testimony produced by them must be sharply and critically examined.

I do not believe that any inmate was intentionally "strung up on the toes," as the prosecution would try to make you believe.

I do believe that when the girls were so handcuffed to the cell grating, with their hands behind their backs, that it was necessary to lift them up, as Quinn and other guards have testified was done, because otherwise their hands would have been so low, that their bodies would not have been straight. I also believe from the statements made by Miss Cobb and Miss Minogue, as to the experiments they made, that it would be the natural tendency of a person so handcuffed to rise upon the ball of her feet or upon the toes in order to relieve themselves from the strain, and this explains the testimony of witnesses who saw them on the balls of their feet, or on their toes. But it seems to me as I have said that it is unnecessary to argue upon this point, for if it was done in any cases, I condemn it and would not sanction it in the future.

The Board of Managers has gone so far now as to abolish the use of handcuffs as a means of punishment or restraint, except to convey inmates who are violent across the campus.

I am not entirely satisfied that we are not yielding to and being guided by an hysteria that has arisen by reason of the sensational reports in the public press and the consequent hastily formed opinions of those who read them. We shall try to get along, however, without using them, in the hope that by the installation of a psychopathic ward in the near future and the separation of the feeble-minded group, we may be able to master the problem.

Before referring to what I consider the essential needs of the reformatory to enable it to cope with this matter of discipline, I desire to say that the administering of a bread-and-water diet to girls under punishment does not seem to me to have been abused, or to be subject to criticism, and that the charges made by some of the inmates that they were compelled to lie on the bare floor of the cells and in the water, are also untrue. The inmates who were subjected to this cold-water treatment were carefully dried by the matrons in charge; the cell floor was wiped up, and a mattress given to each girl, where it was found necessary to remove the bed.

In considering the question before you, you must also bear in mind

the lack of means provided by the State for dealing with the problems at the Bedford Reformatory, and the very essential and needed changes which can only be made by help from the State authorities, and I would, therefore, call your attention to what I consider the most urgent.

*First*, I believe that the feeble-minded should be separated from the rest of the inmates, as it is clear that they require special treatment.

*Second*, that there should be established a psychopathic ward, under the charge of a psychiatrist, with nurses and assistants to deal with the psychopathic inmates, who being thus separated from the other inmates, could receive such scientific treatment as would tend to abate their excitement and hysteria.

In order to carry out this plan, it is urgently necessary that money should be appropriated by the State. Without such appropriation, we have no means of dealing with psychopathic patients.

Our hospital is not available, as testified to by the physicians, and our present physicians have neither the time nor the nursing force to deal with such cases.

*Third*, there will always be a class of inmates not psychopathic, who will require discipline.

Under present conditions, all we can do is to confine them in cells.

It is perfectly apparent that this is not an intelligent way of dealing with them. It should be in the power of the disciplinary officer to keep these girls constantly occupied, and then perhaps their confinement at night away from the other inmates might produce some beneficial result.

As it is now, owing to the lack of officers, these girls are and have been kept in confinement with only a few minutes' exercise daily. They cannot always be given sewing or other such occupations indoors, because their riotous conduct will not permit it.

What the institution needs is an appropriation sufficient to enable it to employ competent female officers and guards who can take these women out every day and either keep them at work or give them plenty of exercise by walking.

*Fourth*, the institution needs a more intensive industrial programme for its inmates.

As the only way to benefit the inmates is to give them such training as will help them to find a place in the industrial life after their discharge, each individual case should be studied in the Reformatory, and the inmates kept busy at such work as she seems adapted to and as will fit her to earn a living when discharged.

While we teach sewing, dressmaking, stenography and typewriting in the school, it is done in a limited way because of the lack of money appropriated for that purpose.

Not only should the present work of the school be enlarged, but facilities should be provided to teach other industries, such as knitting, caning chairs, repairing broken furniture, and any other kindred trades which girls could learn and which would be useful after discharge.

Also, there should be employed a director of amusement, to look after the recreation side of the lives in our care.

My idea is that if the girls are kept occupied during working hours, and given recreation to brighten their lives, that the discipline of the institution will be a much simpler matter to regulate, and the cells will not be so often occupied.

If the State is not willing to appropriate sufficient money to carry out such a programme, we must expect the problem of discipline to be incapable of solution, and in place of modern methods, we must not be surprised if disciplinary officers are compelled to resort to methods which may be the subject of criticism, but which may become necessary to prevent rioting and disorder.



You have been most patient and painstaking in your examination into the methods of discipline used at the Reformatory.

I am sure you must be convinced that no inmate has ever been injured in any way by her treatment; that no intention to be cruel has ever existed or animated those in charge of discipline, and that the use of handcuffs, in whatever way they have been used, has been because to those in charge there seemed to be no other method of restraint.

If you could find it within the purview of your report to the Governor to make some suggestions as to the methods of punishment or restraint to be employed against those inmates who are simply bad without being psychopathic, and in addition, call the Governor's attention to the difficulties we labor under and the necessity for a proper appropriation to meet our needs, I am sure the investigation which you have so ably conducted will be fruitful of beneficial results.

It would also seem important to call attention to the small salaries which are paid to our matrons, guards and other employees, which makes it impossible at least to fill vacant places with competent people. The State pays less than a private employer, and the result is that some of our matrons, officers and carpenters have left to accept employment at a higher wage.

If superintendents are to be criticised for their methods of discipline, the State at least ought to make it possible for them to employ capable and sufficient officers and to help enforce discipline, by the use of the most modern and approved methods.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) DANL. P. HAYS,

*Manager.*

LETTER FROM PEARCE BAILEY, M. D., TO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY.

WILCOX'S, AIKEN, S. C., *February 8, 1920.*

DEAR MR. KENNEDY.—I am somewhat at a loss to reply to yours of the 4th as my illness has kept me so out of touch with recent happenings. I have not seen the minutes of your hearings at Bedford, nor do I know what will be said in the reports of the members of the Board of Managers.

In general, I may refer you to the last report of the Board to the Legislature as representing my views. At Bedford, it seems to me that the problem is to such an extent a psychiatric one that ample facilities for treatment along psychiatric lines should be provided. There should be a few experienced nurses. But I personally would go further and say that the ideal arrangement would be for the Superintendent to be a physician with training in nervous and mental disease. A psychiatrist on the staff, which we asked for, would be a step in advance, but there is danger of a conflict of authority if disciplinary matters should be handed over to him, as many of them ought to be.

I do not believe in corporal punishment of inmates, and do not believe that they are necessary if the institution is properly equipped with personnel and hydrotherapeutic appliances.

Perhaps there are other things that you want my opinion about. I shall be glad to answer any questions, either by letter or personally, after my return, about the 20th of the month.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PEARCE BAILEY..

## STATE OF NEW YORK

COMMISSION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, 105 EAST

TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

FEBRUARY 27, 1920.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY.—In response to your inquiries of the 19th, I would say that my knowledge of Bedford affairs is recent. Almost immediately after my appointment to the Board I entered the army, and was not in these parts until last spring. On returning, I visited the Reformatory frequently, and attended all the Board meetings, many of them special.

My first introduction to the problem of discipline took place last April, when Mr. Tremain and Mr. Johnson met the Managers for the purpose of discussing the question. As a result of this meeting I retained the impression that hand-cuffing as punishment, stringing up, and similar procedures, would not be tolerated by the inspecting authorities. I thought that that day marked the end of such practices at Bedford.

In July, an anonymous letter sent to the State Board of Charities, and forwarded to me by Mr. Johnson, said that the practices had again been resorted to, and gave dates and names. As a result of this letter Mr. Barrett, the President of the Board, and I went immediately to the Reformatory and interrogated Miss Minogue, the then acting superintendent. We ascertained that some at least of the charges in the anonymous letter were substantially correct. Mr. Barrett then directed that the use of handcuffs as a means of punishment be discontinued. There was no Barrett's action was confirmed at a subsequent Board meeting. record kept of this meeting, but as the minutes of the Board show, Mr.

The only other time that I visited the Reformatory in special reference to the subject of discipline was one evening, perhaps in September, when I was requested to come by Miss Cobb. There were a number of unruly girls in Rebecca Hall, and a riot was anticipated in transferring some of them to the Disciplinary Building. After a few minutes' talk, the girls quieted down, and there was no disturbance. The girls had not been "strung up," and I may say here that I never saw a girl either strung up or ducked. In fact, after the talk Mr. Barrett and I had with Miss Minogue in July, I did not believe that these methods were being used, and only learned the contrary the day I was taken ill in November.

Now, while I do not believe that the "restraint and treatment" referred to in your letter are necessary, I do not believe that these were practiced in a cruel manner. Also it should be borne in mind that it is one thing to be an outside observer, and quite another to be immediately responsible for a group of maliciously mischievous girls who enter into a combination to "put the place on the bum." In justice to our Superintendent it must also be said that she doubtless believed that what she did would have been done by most superintendents similarly placed.

My personal view is that while physical punishment may seem good at the time, it seriously impairs the general morale of the institution and that no institution can attain its ends of reform where it prevails.

Although I have no one in mind, I believe that a competent woman physician trained in psychiatry could be found who would make a satisfactory superintendent. But I am so firmly convinced that psychiatric knowledge and experience is a requisite qualification to a superintendent of an institution where only a minor proportion of the inmates are mentally normal, that if no woman can be found the statute should be amended so that a man would not be excluded from the position.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PEARCE BAILEY.

## LETTER OF REV. THOMAS B. KELLY TO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY

The Honorable JOHN S. KENNEDY, *State Commissioner of Prisons,*  
*15 Dey Street, New York City.*

DEAR MR. KENNEDY.—I take pleasure in submitting to you my views and conclusions concerning the subject of the recent inquiry held by you at the Bedford Reformatory—the method of discipline and the charges of alleged cruelty.

While I have been a member of the Board of Managers for only a year, still my close personal contact with the inmates and officers is very much longer. October 2, 1911, upon my appointment as pastor of St. Francis, Mt. Kisco, I was also appointed, by the late Cardinal, Catholic Chaplain of the Reformatory. This institution is not a part of my parish; but because of ill health of the local priest, I was appointed to look after that part of his work. Upon the appointment of the present pastor, Fr. Scanlon, I turned over to him the spiritual care of the Reformatory.

My connection as chaplain with the institution lasted about seven years, during which period Miss Davis, Miss Moore and Miss Cobb were successively superintendents.

With the Catholic part of the population, both officers and inmates, my relations were most intimate and confidential; and I had an exceptional opportunity of learning the attitude of both towards each other and towards the Superintendent; and also of observing the effects produced by each administration.

At various times during those seven years, I visited both the Disciplinary Building and the cell block in Rebecca Hall, and spoke to the inmates confined therein; but while there was almost always a claim of injustice concerning their confinement, there never was the slightest complaint about cruelty—this even with girls who chanced to be hand-cuffed to the gate of the cell at the time.

Miss Cobb was Superintendent a year or more before I ceased to act as Chaplain. While I found her rather abrupt in manner, still I found her always eager to help in any way my work among the girls. She knew it meant the spiritual betterment of the Catholic inmate, and that it was, consequently, an important factor in the reform, contentment and good conduct sought by the institution. My impression was always that she was constantly striving for the reform of the individual girl through the fostering and developing of her better instincts.

From what I know the Institution during the past eight years—seven years as Chaplain and one as a member of the Board of Managers—I am convinced that the charges of cruelty or inhumanity are baseless.

The declarations of Mr. Barrett and of Mr. Hays as to the iniquity of cruelty, especially towards the wards of the State, are also mine; so I omit to go into the details of the alleged specific instances. But I would ask you to contrast, for example, the sworn testimony of Elsie Adler as to being strung up, and the duration of the exhibition staged by her and Mr. Lynch.

Opinions may differ as to whether hand-cuffing is a punishment or a means of restraint. The motive for the hand-cuffing will have to be taken into consideration. But I do not consider it either cruel or inhuman when it does not inflict pain, immediate or subsequent. A bread and water diet is punishment, but it becomes cruel or inhuman only when the quantity given is too small to satisfy hunger, or its prolongation inflicts pain. I don't believe that either the hand-cuffing or the bread and water diet were ever given at the Reformatory for the purpose of inflicting pain.

My personal belief is that this investigation was motivated by the hostility of certain persons, mainly discharged or disgruntled officers, toward the Superintendent; and who, to satisfy their rancor against her,

were willing to befoul the institution and wreck its discipline, caring not who might be buried in the ruin.

The animus was perfectly plain from the attitude of Mr. Lynch who tried to discredit everyone connected with the institution. He had prejudged the institution and he strove so to twist the testimony as to arouse a like prejudice in the minds of others.

But now that the storm is over, and while for a season, the discipline of the institution is upset, I expect that a great deal of good will result from the turmoil. It will clear the good name of those who have been assailed, it will make more manifest to the Governor and Legislature the peculiar problems to be solved at the Reformatory, and the need of better support for those who, under most disheartening conditions, are striving to do that most necessary work for the erring. To you we look with confidence for guidance and help during the period of recovery.

Permit me to thank you for your open mind and fairness during the investigation. I know that you will deal justly with those devoted women who, amid so many things to dishearten, are always striving to the best of their ability to save those girls for God and the State.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOMAS B. KELLY.

LETTER OF GEORGE B. ROBINSON TO COMMISSIONER KENNEDY.

BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y., *February 24, 1920.*

DEAR MR. KENNEDY.—I have your letter of the 21st inst. I had expected that a statement, to be signed by all the Board of Managers, would be prepared for you long since. The President has just forwarded to me copies of statements submitted to you by himself and Rev. Father Kelly. I approve, generally, of all they have said and take exception only to Mr. Barrett's reference to lack of co-operation with the Superintendent, by some members of the Board of Managers, which made more difficult her situation in conducting the reformatory.

Since I became a member of the Board of Managers in 1916, I have not noticed any lack of disposition on the part of any Manager to co-operate with Superintendent Cobb. This applies to those Managers who have resigned—Mrs. Marquand and Mrs. Macy, as to those constituting the present Board.

I had never known of the use of handcuffs on the inmates, with hands behind their back and fastened to iron gates, and certainly these cases should always have been brought to the knowledge of the Board of Managers. I would never consent to such practice under any circumstances. It would be perfectly natural for the girl to struggle in trying to relieve herself in such a position and to give the appearance of being strung up from the floor.

As your inquiry referred only to the methods of discipline and punishment I do not feel called upon to refer to other subjects in connection with the management of the institution.

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving me an opportunity to say even this much and appreciating the methods you pursued in conducting your inquiry, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEO. B. ROBINSON.

## REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

### RELATIVE TO THE

### Investigation of the Management of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion

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*To the Governor of the State of New York:*

In accordance with your request of March 26, 1920, I visited the Western House of Refuge at Albion on April 5th, having previously given notice to the board of managers and the superintendent to be at the institution at that time.

There were present three members of the board—Mrs. Pearl S. Elias, Dr. John Dugan and Dwight S. Beckwith—and the superintendent, Mrs. Flora P. Daniels. Monsignor John L. Reilly was unavoidably absent and Miss Elsie Voorhees Jones telegraphed that she was detained on business in New York. Mrs. Christina L'Hommedieu telephoned that she was unable to attend. The remaining member of the board of managers, Mrs. Caroline H. Bliss, has, it was stated, tendered you her resignation. There was before me the evidence taken by the Attorney-General and the Joint Committee of the Legislature as well as certain correspondence directed to the Governor, protesting against the removal of employees.

In answer to the question as to what employees had been requested to resign, the statement was made that the superintendent was instructed by the board of managers to ask for the resignations of Miss Mary E. Connor, marshal; Miss Margaret Harrington, matron; Andrew M. Hall, coachman; and James P. Chase, farmer. The resignations of Misses Connor and Harrington and Mr. Chase had already been asked for, but that of Mr. Hall had not as yet been requested. Mr. Chase has left the institution and a new appointment made in his place. Misses Connor and Harrington and Mr. Hall were still in service, no action having been taken at the request of Monsignor Reilly.

The attention of those present was called to that portion of the report of the Legislative Committee which recently investigated the institution, as follows:

"Many of the former employees were examined at the hearings and the committee feels after hearing their testimony that the unpleasant feeling that grew up between the superintendent and the employees was due to the fact that Mrs. Daniels inaugurated more liberal and progressive ideas as to the conduct of the institution than had existed under the former superintendent, Miss Curtin, and furthermore, because she lacked tact and temperament to secure at the outset the co-operation and loyalty of her subordinates. At the time of the inquiry, this feeling had subsided and the superintendent and the civil employees are now working in harmony."

Your commissioner also remarked that it was his understanding that, when the four members of the board of managers—Monsignor Reilly, Mrs. Elias, Mr. Beckwith and Miss Jones—and the superintendent, called upon the Governor, he was assured that the situation as to the relations of superintendent and employees was as outlined in the report of the committee.

In answer to the question as to when the action authorizing the dismissal of the four employees was taken, it was stated that three members of the board—Monsignor Reilly, Mrs. Elias and Miss Jones—had so decided at a meeting held at Albion on March 9th and that, while waiting



in the Executive Chamber for a conference with the Governor at Albany on March 11th, two days following, a meeting was held, which was attended by Monsignor Reilly, Mrs. Elias, Miss Jones and Mr. Beckwith, at which Mrs. Daniels was authorized to ask for the resignations by a quorum of the managers. Without attempting to pass upon the capability or worthiness of the employees to be retained, those present were asked if they had not made a serious error of judgment in taking such action, in view of the stated opinion of the Legislative Committee and the impression given the Governor on their visit. The question was also raised as to whether the special meeting was a legal one, inasmuch as it had not been regularly called and the remaining three members of the board had not been notified. The reply of Mrs. Daniels, agreed to by Mrs. Elias and Mr. Beckwith, was to the effect that possibly the March 11th meeting might have been irregular but it would be impossible to continue the services of Misses Connor and Harrington and Mr. Hall in view of their testimony before the Attorney-General and, later, before the Legislative Committee, the assertion being made that the testimony of all three was full of falsehoods and injustice to the institution. In regard to requesting the resignation of the farmer, it was stated that, in order to retain a capable stewardess, it was necessary to hire her husband as farmer for the institution. The members of the board present, at the request of your commissioner, made a promise that the three employees—Misses Connor and Harrington and Mr. Hall—should not be disturbed until the Governor had completed his appointments to the board, when the entire question of their retention or discharge from service should be taken up by the board as reorganized. This promise was confirmed at a regular meeting of the board of managers at Albion on April 13, 1920.

The present force of employees at this institution is fifty-six. The records of the State Civil Service Commission show that, since Mrs. Daniels became superintendent in February, 1916, to April 1, 1920, there have been two hundred and ten appointments to the institution, three removals and one hundred and forty-five resignations. Very few of the employees who were there at the time Mrs. Daniels came are now employed. She stated that prior to the call for resignations now requested, she had only forced the resignation of six employees and that the balance of the resignations were due to securing other and better positions and the desire to give up this class of work. As to the three employees now under discussion, Mrs. Daniels insisted that she had desired to get rid of them a long time ago, because of incompetency and lack of loyalty, but had deferred taking action during the pendency of the investigations by the Attorney-General and the Legislative Committee.

Mrs. Elias and Mr. Beckwith, who attended the meeting, seem to be in entire accord and fully back up the position taken by Mrs. Daniels. Dr. Dugan, the other member, is, without question, opposed to the superintendent and her policies.

Miss Jones conferred with your commissioner since the conference. She is now located in New York but will return to Rochester May first and says that she desires to continue on the board of managers and will be able to devote the necessary time to it.

Section 50 of the State Charities Law reads as follows:

"Managers or trustees who fail to attend the meetings of their respective boards or fail to make such visitations for three successive months, shall be deemed to have vacated their membership in such boards of managers or trustees, whereupon the Governor shall fill the vacancies so created as provided by law, unless the absence of such managers or trustees shall be excused by the Governor."

The records of the various members in attendance at regular meetings is as follows:

Monsignor John L. Reilly—Term expires 1923. No absences 1918 or 1919.

Dwight S. Beckwith—Term expires 1922. Absent August, 1918, May, July, August and September, 1919.

Mrs. Caroline H. Bliss—Term expires 1920. Absent 8 out of 11 meetings in 1918, and 10 out of 11 meetings in 1919. (Absent on war work.) Resignation in hands of Governor.

Dr. John Dugan—Term expires 1921. No absences in 1918. Absent 8 out of 11 meetings in 1919—January, March, April, June, July, August, October and November.

Mrs. Pearl S. Elias—Now before Senate for confirmation. Absent 1 out of 11 meetings in 1918, and 1 out of 11 meetings in 1919.

Mrs. Christina L. L'Hommedieu—Term expires 1925. Absent 4 out of 7 meetings in 1918—May, June, July and November. Absent 9 out of 11 meetings in 1919—January, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November. (Appointed April 12, 1918.)

Miss Elsie V. Jones—Term expires 1924. Absent 6 out of 11 meetings in 1918—January, February, March, June, July and November. Absent 2 out of 11 meetings in 1919—January and August.

A quorum was present at all meetings in 1918 but, at three meetings, there were only four members in attendance.

During 1919, no quorum was present in January, July, August, September or December, and only a bare quorum at five meetings; at only one meeting was there a full attendance.

It will be seen that, under the statute, Mr. Beckwith, Dr. Dugan, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. L'Hommedieu and Miss Jones have, during the past two years, "vacated their membership" on the board of managers.

The board has not elected a president and the present secretary and treasurer are holding over from last year. The board has selected Monsignor Reilly as executive member and, in this capacity, he acts in parole and discharge cases, a function which, under the law, lies only with the board of managers, and raises the question of the legality of these acts.

The present treasurer, Dr. Dugan, whom the secretary, Mrs. Elias, contends has no right to vote in the board, continues to hold and disburse the moneys of the institution, running into large sums. In his testimony before the Legislative Committee, Dr. Dugan said that the whole board should resign, although at the conference he expressed a desire to continue. He stated that he had become disgusted at the conduct of meetings because of quibbling and desire of the superintendent to be rid of employees and the board was entirely subservient to the superintendent.

Miss Jones testified, too, that the entire board should be removed but now says she is willing to serve but thinks perhaps it would be best to have an entirely new board.

No reply has been received to a letter sent to Monsignor Reilly giving him an opportunity to state his opinions before this report is submitted.

Mrs. L'Hommedieu sent word through her husband that she would gladly send in her resignation if the entire board were asked to retire.

Without attempting to pass upon the fitness or unfitness of the three civil service employees recommended for dismissal by the superintendent, the four members of the board certainly exercised poor judgment and discretion in approving such recommendation so quickly following the report of the Legislative Investigating Committee and immediately preceding their visit to the Governor. With the frank admission that this was done at this time because of testimony given by them before a committee of the State Legislature and, previously, before the Attorney-General, and not on definite charges of incompetency or unfitness, the action cannot fail of condemnation. Employees of State institutions should not be removed solely because of testimony given on investigations of duly authorized State officers or committees of the Legislature, and are entitled to the protection of the State when required to resign. As a matter of fact, official information is at hand that they did not seek the opportunity to testify but were sought out by the Attorney-General's



deputy and subpoenaed before the Legislative Committee. All three have been in service during the more than four years Mrs. Daniels has been at Albion and it would seem that, if unfit, it should have been discovered prior to the existing situation.

Miss Connor has been at Albion since 1902 and had previous experience at Willard State hospital for sixteen years.

Miss Harrington has been at the institution for eight years and Mr. Hall, who is sixty-nine years of age, has been there five years.

Having in mind the chaotic conditions existing in the board of managers for the past two years and, with a full appreciation of the constant and devoted service of at least three members, who, however, have been unable to bring about such a condition as would enable the board to function as contemplated by the statute, it is apparent that the best interests of the State and the institution call for the retirement of the entire board of managers and the appointment of a new board.

If such a plan meets with the approval of the Governor, it is recommended that the selections be made from throughout the judicial districts from which commitments are made, rather than from close proximity to the institution, which here, as in other institutions, has resulted in the injection of too many local disputes.

The law requires the appointment of a physician of ten years' practice. It would be most desirable if such appointment could be a psychiatrist or one skilled in mental diseases, because of the problems of mental defectiveness acknowledged to be existent here. It would be desirable that a member be appointed from Albion to act as treasurer for the convenience of the institution and its staff.

The new, or re-organized, board should study the testimony taken during the two investigations referred to and proceed to inquire into the charges contained therein. They should take up and consider the cases of employees whose resignations were asked for and pass upon their cases solely on their merits. The board should also inquire into the matter of mental examination of inmates, which has been neglected through no fault of the institution but because of lack of qualified examiners, and look into the possible need of segregating the low grade feeble-minded.

As to the fitness of the superintendent or her conduct of the institution, your commissioner made no investigation and offers no opinion. This question would naturally be the first to occupy the attention of a new board of managers.

To function properly, the board should be most careful to select a capable and forceful chairman, one who would be interested in the work and willing to devote the necessary time to it.

The situation at Albion again shows the failure of some unpaid boards of managers to successfully carry out the duties imposed upon them by law and is another forceful argument for making such institutions directly responsible to a Department of Correction or other every-day functioning State Department.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## SPECIAL REPORTS

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### New York City Institutions

#### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

##### CITY OF NEW YORK

Dated December 29, 1920. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction.

During a tour of inspection of the penal and correctional institutions of the City of New York, attention was sharply called at each of these institutions to the failure of the City of New York to make any provision for properly clothing and providing funds for prisoners who are discharged from these institutions after having completed their terms. Many prisoners, men and women, are committed during the summer time and come in with only light summer clothing. When their terms expire in winter, the only things available for them are the clothing which they wore on being committed, unless they have money or friends outside to help them, which in a large percentage of the cases is not so and they are sent out with improper clothing and no funds whatsoever, except by the help of fellow-inmates and officers of the institution who can ill afford to help them.

It was found that in some institutions men and women, whose terms do not expire until warm weather have voluntarily given up their clothes to help out-going inmates. It was found, further, that some inmates discharged without the help of the officers would not have carfare to get away from the institutions. While at the women's workhouse this week a prisoner came into the superintendent's office and asked to have \$2.00, which she had deposited to her credit, transferred to another girl who was to go out the following day and had no money. It was discovered that incidents of this kind happen frequently, men and women giving up their clothing and small amounts of money to out-going prisoners. Such treatment on the part of the City of its released prisoners certainly is not much encouragement for them to "go straight" upon release; to be turned out on the streets of the city in winter disheartened, without friends, proper clothing or money, the temptation to resort to stealing and other crimes to secure food and clothing must be very strong. The city officials in their present endeavor to wipe out the sources of crime can well give this situation serious consideration.

The only allowances made by any of these institutions is at New Hampton Farms, where the released boys are given their fare to New York, but no clothing or money for food.

At the Penitentiary, Workhouse, Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, and the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island nothing whatever is given by the city.

A report of the Commissary maintained at the various institutions for the sale of food and other articles to inmates showed a surplus of \$21,623.04 on August 31st, and this surplus is constantly increasing. If it can legally be done and no other means is found for providing money to cover this situation, at least a part of this surplus should be devoted to relieve the situation.

In the state prisons men who are sent out during the winter are given a suit of cloths, overcoat, a ticket home, and \$10. in money.

At the reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch proper clothing and

money for a ticket is given in addition to what each prisoner has earned by special work at the institutions.

At the Reformatory for Women at Bedford each girl is given a street suit, two working dresses, two suits of underwear, a pair of shoes, and if not sent directly to some private home, is given \$10.00 in cash.

At the Westchester County Penitentiary men are fitted out with clothing and given an amount of money necessary to reestablish themselves. The employment bureau also arranges to get them a boarding place and a job, if possible.

This report should be sent to the Commissioner and to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

CITY OF NEW YORK

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:—

In the inspection of New York City penal and correctional institutions during the year the entire absence of any educational program, except at New Hampton Farms Reformatory, was brought sharply to the attention of the Commission.

During the year 1920, 6,829 persons, of whom 5,804 were men and 1,025 women, were sentenced for various terms to these institutions. Of these, 3,751 were between the ages of sixteen and thirty; 3,240 being males and 511 females. Fourteen males and 32 females could not speak or write English; 1,432 men and 186 women were aliens.

Of the population of 2,283 on December 31st, only the 307 at New Hampton Farms had opportunity for receiving any education, and absolutely no teachers were provided at the Penitentiary, Women's Workhouse, Hart's Island Reformatory Prison, or Riker's Island Municipal Farm.

Commissioner Weinstock, in a recent report of conditions at Hampton Farms, which has the more hopeful males from sixteen to thirty years of age, said:

"..... The Commissioner of Correction has been given authority to establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose. ....

"I further find that there is no serious attempt at education of the inmates. There is no proper school system at the Reformatory nor are the inmates given any opportunity for intellectual development through lectures or other form of education. No serious attempt is made to develop the inmate nor fit him for a better life.

"It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith install the proper educational and school system at the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms similar to that adopted and in vogue at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and Sing Sing Prison, so that all the inmates of said Reformatory may receive proper education and mental development."

In the report of an inspection of Hampton Farms, made December 30th and 31, 1920, the inspector recommended "that a comprehensive plan be worked out and put into operation, which will provide intellectual, vocational and religious training to all inmates."

The Acting Warden of Hampton Farms now states that, up to August, there were two teachers; from August to December, three teachers; and from December 15th, four teachers employed. He further states:

"The plan of education during 1920 was to take all inmates who had not reached the 5th grade, elementary school.

"The subjects taught were elementary and academic.

"Educational training was not extended to all inmates.

"The inmates were given instruction in the evening and on various occasions during the day when inclement weather interfered with outside work.

"The vocational training they received was through their instructors in the line of their day's duty or assignment, such as carpentry, plumbing, steam fitting, farming, and the like. There was also a plan of vocational lectures instituted on Saturday afternoons by the various instructors. There were seven or eight lectures given."

In the inspection of Hart's Island it was stated that there were twenty-five youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and, further:

"The name of this institution is a misnomer and it is in no sense a reformatory. Last year the Commission criticised the school conditions here at that time, there being but one teacher and only those not understanding English attending. No training was given other illiterates, including the boys sent here. In July this teacher was transferred to Hampton Farms and there is no teaching of any kind, no vocational training or any of the necessary measures tending toward reformation or rehabilitation of those classed as the reformable type."

The Penitentiary inspection showed 75 of the inmates between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, and the Women's Workhouse 75 per cent. between eighteen and thirty.

One of the serious lessons of the war was the necessity for education and Americanization of those coming from foreign countries to make their homes in this land.

With the large "shut in" population in these institutions, many detained for two or three years, there is an excellent opportunity for the great City of New York to undertake to educate and Americanize these people and, if possible, send them back to society as law-abiding and useful members of the community.

The fertility of the field for this endeavor is great when it is borne in mind that so many are aliens and, further, such a large proportion of males and females of ages between sixteen and thirty. There can be no doubt that the pernicious effects of un-American propaganda and an ignorance of our beneficent government have prompted many of them to commit the crimes for which they are serving time. A course of instruction in the elementary principles of constitutional government and the meaning of the Constitution and American political institutions, if wisely and thoroughly taught to even those of inferior mentality, would eradicate from their minds the falsity and the infamies of such propaganda and show them that they live in the greatest country in the world and that its institutions are for all the people and tend only to make the world a better place in which to live.

New York City has many philanthropic and patriotic organizations and individuals anxious to accomplish progress along these lines, and it would seem that if funds are not provided by the city officials a systematic program might be put into effect if these organizations and individuals were induced and encouraged to take up the work by the Department of Correction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

December 31, 1920.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MALE MISDEMEANANTS

## NEW HAMPTON

The Commission on November 10, 1920, appointed a committee consisting of Commissioners Weinstock, Patten and Rogers to investigate conditions at the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton. Commissioner Weinstock subsequently submitted a report which was approved by a vote of 4 to 2, Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport and Solomon voting for its approval and Commissioners Patten and Rogers in the negative. Commissioner Pierce was excused from voting.

Commissioner Patten submitted a dissenting report which was received and made a part of the Commission's record. The reports follow:

## STATE OF NEW YORK

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

In the Matter  
of the

Investigation of the NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY at New Hampton, New York, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of the City of New York by the State Commission of Prisons.

I, Leon C. Weinstock, State Commissioner of Prisons of the State of New York, to whom has been referred for investigation certain charges connected with the administration of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York, respectfully report to the State Commission of Prisons as follows:

As a result of the various communications received by the State Commission of Prisons indicating that inmates of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York, were subject to unnecessary cruel and inhuman treatment, the administration of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York, in its relation to inmates was thoroughly investigated both through personal inspection and by the examination of all such witnesses as could be found who had any knowledge of the true facts.

The investigation and examination of witnesses was conducted on behalf of the State Commission of Prisons by Deputy Attorney-General Robert P. Beyer at the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms at the Penitentiary, at Blackwell's Island, and at the New York City Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office.

The New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York, was created for the purpose of receiving the best class of prisoners most susceptible to reformatory influence and regeneration. The Reformatory is situated about sixty-five miles from New York City among the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains. There is an entire absence of prison walls and prison atmosphere. The inmates are supposed to be placed in natural surroundings removed from all such influences as created their respective downfalls under the guidance of a head of the institution who has the ability, humane conception of the opportunities of his office and the proper capacity and experience in welfare work. It is expected that the main and imperative purpose of said institution is one of true reform and to

make good and useful citizens of the unfortunates that have been sent to this institution.

The Legislature of the State of New York with the intent to effect reformation where reformation is possible has made it the duty of the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York to cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified so far as practicable so that the youthful and less hardened offenders should not be rendered more depraved by association with and evil example of older and more hardened offenders and through proper surroundings and influence to atone and repent of the crimes which they may have committed against society. The Commissioner of Correction has been given authority to establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose. To the accomplishment of the end desired the Commissioner of Correction has been given the authority to set apart one or more of the penal institutions for the custody of such youthful and less hardened offenders and to transfer such offenders to such institution from any other of the penal institutions of the City and when so transferred to classify such offenders so far as practicable with regard to age, nature of offense or other fact and to separate or group such offenders according to such classification so far as practicable.

In order therefore to properly carry into effect the reason for the creation of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York, care must be taken at the outset in properly classifying criminals and misdemeanants so that only such class of criminals and misdemeanants be transferred and committed to said reformatory whose youth and moral and mental conception renders them worthy of receiving this opportunity to become better men.

In my investigation it has been established that at times there appeared to be a laxity in the making of this proper classification. Major Sidney W. Brewster, Acting Superintendent of said Reformatory, testified that many vicious cases were transferred to his Reformatory among whom were New York gunmen, some of them hard characters and extremely vicious. At page 183 of the Minutes Major Brewster testified: "Most of these inmates are not first offenders. They are gangsters from New York City." In substantiation of this statement Major Brewster produced large boxes of dangerous weapons taken from prisoners in the institution. If such be the character of certain of the inmates of the Reformatory it became the duty of the Acting Superintendent of the Reformatory to request that the wrongful classification thus made be corrected by a transfer of this class of inmates to the proper penal institution. If such inmates have by their conduct at the Reformatory demonstrated that they were not susceptible to reformation and that they merit an infliction of penal servitude more severe than that falling within the proper category of the Reformatory, the fact of error of judgment in sending such class of inmates to the Reformatory can be easily corrected by the use of the methods of transfer prescribed by law.

Prior to January 1, 1920, the Reformatory was under the superintendency of Major Lewis E. Lawes, now the Warden of Sing Sing Prison. My investigation has convinced me that the Reformatory was in all respects properly and efficiently conducted under the jurisdiction of Major Lawes. None of the harsh forms of punishment that have existed at the said Reformatory since January 1, 1920, were found necessary to be inflicted under Major Lawes' superintendency. The examination of Major Lawes has convinced me that in his taking charge of Sing Sing Prison the Reformatory lost a man who possessed all the qualifications and humane interest that is required of the head of a Reformatory to properly serve the ends thereof. He at all times tried to get close to the man that he sought to reform, tried to cultivate his self-respect and to insure regeneration through self-respect and not through a system of brutal incar-



ceration and starvation. He aimed at normality. He wished and desired to fit these inmates for a normal life. As he, Major Lawes, testified:

"You have to bring out the manly spirit within the man too if you can and develop it. The officers in a reformatory institution have a wonderful opportunity to do good. They can show these boys how to be right. If they use brutality it reflects. You have to train. You have a number of men mentally inferior, a number who lack the full responsibility of the average and normal human being. You have to set him right. It is to bring out something in the man, to raise something within him to be a better man and who is to say that he would not be a better man eventually."

As an illustration of the application of this humane conception of duty and the opportunity for regeneration, Major Lawes illustrated by the case of an inmate known as Mike the Rat Catcher, who was a continual trouble-maker. His case was recognized as practically useless and with his apparent hopelessness of regeneration he was sent to New Hampton with eighteen months to do. Mike desired to take care of the horses and in this desire he was encouraged by Major Lawes. He made good. After his discharge he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Division, was a non-commissioned officer, went overseas, came back, was married and is now living a good and honorable life in Brooklyn. This is only one instance of numerous cases where Major Lawes succeeded in making a man of what was considered a hopeless proposition. It illustrates the old adage that there is a little good in the worst of men and if that little good is found and fostered it may in time become dominant over the bad.

My investigation convinces me that Major Sidney W. Brewster, the successor to Major Lawes as head of the Reformatory, does not possess the required qualifications and conception of true welfare work which fit him to continue as acting head of the institution. Major Sidney W. Brewster has had an honorable record in the service of his country. As an officer of the United States Army no fault can be found with him in his leadership of men, but an efficient Army officer, however, does not alone fit a man to be the head of a reformatory. The inmates of a reformatory are not normal men such as compose the Army of the United States. In the institution are men with defective vision, hearing, infirmities and perverted mental condition. The proper method of treatment of inmates of an institution is therefore solely to be directed to the inmate rather than to the crime or infraction of prison rules which he may have committed; its great object is for the moral regeneration of such inmate. Hence the supreme aim of prison discipline is a proper and humane method in the reformation of criminals, not the infliction of vindictive suffering or degradation. Special training, as well as high qualities of head and heart, is required to make a good prison or reformatory officer. In order to effect the reformation of prison criminals there must be not only sincere desire and intention to that end, but a serious conviction in the mind of the head of the institution that the inmates are capable of being reformed, since no man can hardly maintain a discipline at war with his inward beliefs; no man can earnestly strive to accomplish what in his heart he despairs of accomplishing. A system of prison discipline to be truly reformatory must gain the good will of the convict. He is to be amended but how is this possible with his mind in a state of hostility. No system can hope to succeed that does not secure this harmony of wills so that the prisoner shall choose for himself what his officer chooses for him.

It is in not observing these principles that in my opinion Major Sidney W. Brewster has failed in his work as the head of a reformatory institution. The testimony taken convinces me that Major Brewster was at all times actuated by a stern, unrelenting and severe discipline which suffered no excuse for the infliction of a prescribed form of punishment irrespective of any qualities that might have existed in favor of the inmate and without any attempt to prevent a recurrence of the particular infraction through an appeal to or attempt at cultivation of the better side of the



inmate. Immediately after Major Brewster assumed charge of the reformatory a cruel system of isolation as a means of punishment was put into effect. This punishment consisted in placing the inmate in solitary confinement for a prescribed number of days and sought reformation by the additional punishment of starvation as a means to accomplish reformation. An inmate committed to an isolation cell was placed upon a diet of two slices of bread twice daily and two cups of water for a period of five consecutive days. On the sixth day the inmate in solitary confinement received regular rations and then followed five more consecutive days of this restricted bread and water diet with the inmate being permitted on the eleventh day to receive regular rations and this treatment continued in like order for the duration of the prescribed number of days in solitary confinement. In some instances this course of treatment would continue from twenty-eight to thirty-four days. The receipt of so-called contraband by an inmate in solitary confinement, i.e., receiving articles of food from other inmates while on bread and water diet or the receipt of a cigarette would result in the imposition of five additional days in meditation upon the restricted bread and water diet hereinbefore noted.

It was testified by Major Brewster that this treatment had no deleterious effect on the health of the inmates. With this conclusion, however, I am unable to agree. Medical testimony which has been introduced in evidence, has convinced me that the result of this treatment was a lowering of the vitality of the inmate and rendered him unable to resist any disease to which his system was subject. To illustrate the disregard of the health and welfare of the inmate, one case was particularly brought to my attention of an inmate suffering from Bright's disease and heart disease, who was while thus suffering ordered to be placed in isolation upon this restricted diet for a period of twenty-eight days. This particular inmate died at the Reformatory from these diseases and his family are fully convinced that his death was hastened if not caused by the form of punishment to which he was subjected at Hampton Farms.

This was only one of the various complaints that were received by the State Commission of Prisons from next of kin of inmates who either died at the institution or died soon after their release and who feel that such death was caused or hastened by the stern and brutal treatment received under the present administration of the Reformatory. It is of course impossible to determine whether or not such conclusions are in accordance with fact. It can, however, be stated that where such complaint is general the system in vogue at the Reformatory is faulty and in need of correction.

Prior to a recent intervention by the Commissioner of Correction the punishment by isolation was more degrading than recently carried into effect. Under Major Brewster's orders the prisoners in isolation were compelled to remain in their cells with all clothing, but their underclothing, removed. The cots were taken out of the cells and the prisoner compelled to sleep at night with one blanket upon a cement floor. During the day the prisoner was compelled to stand from Eight A. M. to Five P. M. Any infraction of these regulations would lengthen the time of punishment in isolation. The inmate was compelled to undergo these additional hardships while on the restricted bread and water diet as hereinbefore indicated.

One case of brutality in particular has been substantiated through investigation. One Victor R. Schmidt was kept in an isolation cell for three days with his hands continuously handcuffed during this period and he was compelled to sleep at night without the handcuffs being removed. There was no satisfactory explanation given by Major Brewster for the handcuffing of this inmate. The only explanation attempted was that about one year prior to the isolation Schmidt attempted to escape out of a cell. There was no testimony that there was any basis for any apprehension of a similar attempt. The handcuffing of this inmate, in my opinion, was wholly without justification.

Major Brewster seems fully convinced that this form of punishment is required to properly conduct his institution. This opinion is entirely at variance with the opinion of Major Lawes and the head of other penal institutions of this State. In my research I have not found a similar system in vogue in any of the prisons of this State. So committed is Major Brewster to the continuation of this system that after Major Brewster had been notified by the Commissioner of Correction to discontinue isolation he violated the order thus received and continued to use this form of punishment.

Various complaints have been made to me of unnecessary brutality upon the part of the keepers of the Reformatory which took the form of unprovoked assaults of inmates. The majority of such complaints are denied by the keeper affected and the truth is difficult of ascertainment. However, one keeper, Michael Mell, has been tried by the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York on charges of brutality committed during the administration of Major Brewster and has been found guilty of such charges and has been removed as a keeper. In his testimony Major Brewster tried in every manner to exonerate this keeper even though it had been determined that he was guilty of the acts with which he was charged. The attitude of Major Brewster in this connection leads me to credit the testimony given by John Ryan, a keeper at the Reformatory and former disciplinarian thereof, in which he cites various instances of unprovoked assaults upon inmates, all of which have been condoned by Major Brewster through his not entertaining any charges against the keepers affected. While there is no testimony that Major Brewster was in the first instance responsible for such assaults his subsequent inaction in respect thereto indicated that he was a man to whom the rights of the inmates did not appeal.

I further find that punishment has been visited upon inmates as a whole for acts of commission upon the part of a single inmate. Where there is an attempt to escape on the part of one inmate the commissary privileges of the entire inmates are taken away for a length of time. Thus inmates are made to suffer for acts for which they are not responsible.

I further find that there is no serious attempt at education of the inmates. There is no proper school system at the reformatory nor are the inmates given an opportunity for intellectual development through lectures or other form of education. No serious attempt is made to develop the inmate nor fit him for a better life.

I further find that during the present administration of the Reformatory there is no proper opportunity accorded to the inmates for relaxation and proper physical development. Baseball games and other athletic endeavors, which are so essential for physical development and which are fostered in all prisons, have been abandoned by Major Brewster. No physical development is possible except such development as may be achieved by actual work in farm cultivation.

It is a matter of surprise that the Reformatory is the only institution in the State of New York from which inmates are discharged without being furnished with a suit of clothes. The inmate is discharged with only the apparel with which he entered the institution. In many cases on account of change of weather conditions they are wholly insufficient and inadequate to properly clothe the inmate thus discharged. As an illustration if a man is admitted in the summer time with insufficient clothing and a straw hat, this furnishes his only apparel should he be discharged during the winter months, which is a great incentive to him to commit additional crime in order to be properly clothed.

My investigation has further demonstrated that Dr. Joseph S. Amster, the resident physician at the Reformatory, does not possess the qualification required for the proper performance of his duties and he has been derelict in the proper treatment of the inmates of said institution in isolation. It is apparent from the testimony of Dr. Amster that he did

not make the proper medical examination of inmates that were placed in isolation on a bread and water diet. In my opinion for the Doctor to permit an inmate suffering from heart disease and Bright's disease to be placed in isolation and to permit such inmate to sleep upon a concrete floor with only a blanket for covering knowing him to suffer from such disease and permitting him to be placed upon a restricted bread and water diet for a period of twenty-eight days and then to testify that there was nothing detrimental in such treatment does not show a proper performance of his duty as prison physician and a proper conception of the health of the inmates. In fact the Doctor never examined the men in isolation except by a superficial examination by inspection outside of the cell in which they were confined. The fact whether the punishment by malnutrition did affect the health and vitality of the inmates was not a matter of concern with Dr. Amster. In the expression of opinion by Dr. Amster that such treatment was not detrimental, the doctor is opposed by the best medical advice which I have received in the premises.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction promulgate proper rules for the classification of criminals and misdemeanants received at the Penitentiary for their assignment to the various reformatories and institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction and that the enforcement of such rules and the classification of criminals and misdemeanants thereunder be left to a person specially designated for such classification by the Commissioner of Correction subject at all times to his review of the classification.

Second: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York promulgate proper rules for the government of the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms, defining the duties and obligations of the Superintendent, officers, keepers and other persons employed in said institution. That said rules embrace the duties and obligations of the inmates of said institution and provide the form of punishment for infraction of the same.

Third: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith relieve Sidney W. Brewster as acting Superintendent of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York.

Fourth: That the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith fill the office of Superintendent of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton, New York.

Fifth: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction forthwith investigate the competency and performance of duty of Dr. Joseph S. Amster as resident physician of the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms and make such order or ruling thereon as may be in accordance with the facts found by the Commissioner of Correction.

Sixth: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith install the proper educational and school system at the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms similar to that adopted and in vogue at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira and Sing Sing Prison, so that all the inmates of said Reformatory may receive proper educational and mental development.

Seventh: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith take steps to provide for the proper physical development of the inmates of the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms.

Eighth: It is recommended that if isolation is continued by the Commissioner of Correction as a part of the punishment to be inflicted upon inmates of said institution that said isolation be continued on a humane basis with no deprivation of food and under such conditions as will not lead to the degradation and physical suffering of the inmate.

The punishment of isolation should not, however, be a form of punishment for use at the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms

unless in the most urgent case and where an inmate proves himself not amenable to the proper discipline of said institution, such inmate in the ordinary case should be transferred forthwith to some other penal institution.

Ninth: It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York forthwith urge upon the Board of Estimate of the City of New York the urgent necessity for an appropriation sufficient to provide for proper wearing apparel for inmates that are discharged from said Reformatory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*State Commissioner of Prisons.*

STATE OF NEW YORK  
STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

In the Matter  
of the

{ Investigation of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms, by the State Commission of Prisons.

On November 10, 1920, a special committee of the State Commission of Prisons, consisting of Leon C. Weinstock, Charles S. Rogers and Cecilia D. Patten, was authorized by the Commission to make an investigation into the administration of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton Farm. Subsequently, a representative of the Attorney-General's office was assigned to assist in the conduct of the investigation.

No formal complaint was entered, but certain verbal information had been received alleging brutality in the treatment of certain inmates of the reformatory.

I was present at the hearings held on November 18, 19 and December 4th; and have give full consideration to all the testimony and data produced not only on the above dates but also all evidence submitted at the prior hearings.

It appears—and on this point there is no dispute—that the New York City Reformatory was created for the purpose of receiving the younger and better class of male misdemeanants who would be more susceptible to reformative treatment; but instead, there have been transferred to this institution felons and vicious criminals of the gangster and gunmen type. The large quantity of dangerous weapons which had been taken from prisoners at the Reformatory and submitted in evidence was sufficient proof as to the character of a considerable percentage of the population. The fault of such wrongful classification does not rest with the officer in charge of the reformatory, neither should he be held responsible for conditions growing out of such improper selection of inmates.

After the transfer of such inmates to the custody of the Acting Superintendent of Hampton Farms, it became incumbent on him to endeavor to handle them and maintain discipline at all hazards; for it is a recognized pedagogic principle that to be successful in a position of authority perfect discipline must be obtained before results can be accomplished. Therefore, in order to attain this discipline which was absolutely essential for the conduct of the institution, severe measures in dealing with incorrigibles and trouble-makers, who were not susceptible to moral suasion, were the only methods open to the superintendent.

The suggestion that discipline should not be enforced in such cases, but that the offenders should be transferred by the Acting Superintendent to some other institution, would at once be a confession of weakness and would eventually lead to the demoralization of all discipline, as the offenders would be very apt to reason that continued infractions of the rules would result in their transfer to some New York City institution where there is less work for the prisoners and where they are more accessible to their friends. If, in the first instance, only such boys as are proper subjects for reformatory classification were sent to this institution, the whole difficulty would be easily overcome.

My colleague, Commissioner Weinstock, has submitted a report on this investigation which contains many statements, conclusions and recommendations from which I must respectfully dissent.

Major Sidney W. Brewster has been Acting Superintendent since January 1, 1920, and prior to that time for a considerable time was Assistant Superintendent. Nothing was submitted in the investigation to show the large amount and excellent character of work performed at this institution during 1920, and the manner in which 99 1-2 percent. of the inmates were treated, but the investigation dealt almost entirely with the 1-2 per cent. refractory type of boy, many of whom should never have been sent to this reformatory.

The testimony shows that many of the milder forms of punishment were in vogue during 1920, such as loss of credit marks and confinement for various periods of time in "meditation cells," depending largely upon the attitude of the inmate. The testimony also showed that a few of the worst type of incorrigibles were more severely punished by longer periods of confinement in meditation cells on a bread and water diet, two slices of bread in the morning and two slices of bread in the evening, and all the water they wanted to drink. This lasted for five days in succession and on the sixth day they were given three regular meals, and for the next five days received the bread and water diet as before. They were under the care of the physician, who testified that he visited them at least twice a day, and to his best knowledge and belief no person was ever injured by such treatment.

My colleague's report infers that one inmate who had been confined in meditation for a considerable length of time, died as a result of such treatment. The records of the institution and the sworn testimony show that this particular inmate was in isolation for twelve days of which he received two five-day intervals of bread and water, and on the sixth and twelfth day full meals, being released on the twelfth day and reporting for work on the next day, working from this time on for seven weeks when he was sent to the hospital where he subsequently died of Bright's disease and heart trouble.

Isolation on bread and water is a recognized method of enforcing discipline, and has been for a great many years. It is prescribed by the laws of the State of New York and by the New York City Charter (Section 702) and by the printed rules and regulations of the State Commission of Prisons. The limit as to the amount of bread and water and the length of time in solitary confinement is nowhere defined. It is therefore clearly a matter of judgment when such solitary confinement on restricted diet might become "brutal incarceration and starvation," as characterized in Commissioner Weinstock's report.

The cells used for isolation purposes are the regular rooms in the Administration Building, each having a large window, cement floor and walls, electric light, steam heat, and furnished with a cot bed. Their use for isolation purposes has not been discontinued by the Commissioner of Correction.

The Acting Superintendent testified that early in his administration he felt the necessity of more severe measures of enforcing discipline because of the character of some of the inmates and the large number of escapes; that as a result, for about a month he ordered the cot bed re-



moved from the meditation cells when in use, and gave incorrigibles two or more blankets upon the floor, on which they could sit during the day if they so desired, and that for a few days last spring he directed that such persons should be deprived of their outer clothing such as khaki shirts and trousers during the day. He testified that these added forms of punishment were experiments which, proving to be unsatisfactory, were discontinued.

It also appears that another form of punishment was to compel inmates to stand or walk sometimes all day at the gate, with the loss of one meal, which method was introduced by Major Brewster's predecessor. In fact, in adopting the method of punishing by "meditation on a restricted diet" Major Brewster was following out the idea of his predecessor except that he (Major Brewster) tried to make it more effective and necessarily more severe in some cases, with the result, it is claimed, that there have been less escapes, serious assaults and immorality.

Commissioner Weinstock also charges that inmates were made to suffer for acts for which they were not responsible; that when an escape occurred the commissary privileges of the entire inmate body were taken away. Major Brewster testified that this had always been the custom and had not been introduced by him. The idea being that a boy contemplating escape knew that his act would deprive the other boys of the commissary privilege, and would therefore act as a deterrent and prevent the escape, but that he had changed the rule and the inmates were not now deprived of their commissary privileges when an escape occurred so long as the general attitude of the population was good.

The paragraph relating to the inmate Victor R. Schmidt is a misrepresentation of the facts. According to the inmate's own testimony he was violent and hysterical, necessitating force to subdue him and prevent him from harming himself and smashing out of his cell, as he had done previous to Major Brewster's administration. He was handcuffed during two days and nights (being uncuffed to go to the toilet and at meal times, while dressing and undressing), but not "continuously for three days" as stated. He was not handcuffed for the purpose of preventing his escape, but to prevent him from smashing out. The proper use of handcuffs is not "brutality." Some method of handling the unusual violent case of this kind must be resorted to. The only substitutes offered are the restraining sheet, padded cell or hypodermic, and none of these was available at this reformatory.

Much has been said with regard to the matter of alleged "beating up" of inmates by keepers, and the report of Commissioner Weinstock gives credence to the testimony of Keeper Ryan, a demoted employee and the chief complainant in this proceeding. In my opinion, other witnesses who followed Ryan were as truthful as he and should have been believed as well as Ryan, as their testimony contradicted Ryan's throughout. Two witnesses testified that they had seen Keeper Ryan beat up inmates, previous to Major Brewster's administration, and Commissioner Weinstock says in his report, that various complaints have been made to him of unnecessary brutality on the part of the keepers. I agree with my colleague—that in these cases the truth is difficult of ascertainment.

Commissioner Weinstock's report also contains the following statements, inferring that the blame rests with the Acting Superintendent:

"There is no serious attempt at education of the inmates. No proper school system, nor are the inmates given any opportunity for intellectual development through lectures or other form of education. No serious attempt is made to develop the inmate nor fit him for a better life."

"During the present administration of the reformatory no proper opportunity has been accorded to the inmates for relaxation and proper physical development. Baseball games and athletic endeavors have been abandoned by Major Brewster."



The above is in part a misstatement of the facts. The records of the institution, the sworn testimony, and a report of inspection by the State Board of Charities show that there has been a school of letters, and lectures have been given as usual during a greater portion of the year. Owing to vacations of teachers and changes in the assembly hall the work was temporarily discontinued. "Proper opportunity" for intellectual and physical development has never been adequate at this institution and will not be until it advances from its present crude condition to a state of completion in accordance with the plans which the Commissioner of Correction is endeavoring to develop as rapidly as funds are made available. Military training and athletics, as well as proper schools in trades and letters, cannot be carried on without suitable quarters, which at present are lacking.

Chapel services have been held as usual, and there were baseball games and other sports on Sundays and holidays during the year, except that no funds were available to pay the expenses of outside teams as formerly and these had to be discontinued, but the inmates had their own games as usual, and the baseball field was improved under the direction of Major Brewster.

The former administration eleven months previous to this investigation seems to have met with the fullest approbation of Commissioner Weinstock. Just where any change occurred, particularly with regard to the treatment of the 99 1-2 per cent. referred to in the foregoing, which would lead to the belief that "No serious attempt is made to develop the inmate nor fit him for a better life," is nowhere in evidence. If this statement was truly applicable to conditions in November, 1920, it was equally applicable to conditions eleven months previous, so far as any evidence to the contrary is concerned.

Apparently, no consideration was given to the following statement of fact, taken from the sworn testimony of Major Brewster:

"I might state that the institution is only about half completed. It is in the process of construction. With all our problems eventually definitely worked out, many of the things we are doing are experimental and even our system of discipline has not been worked out entirely, or our credits or our classification. I am laboring under all of these difficulties at the present time. I haven't sufficient help, only one head keeper and three institutions I am handling—Warwick, Greycourt and here."

#### *Conclusions and Recommendations*

I heartily concur in the First, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth recommendations of Commissioner Weinstock's report.

*Second.* I agree with the second in part, objecting to the last clause which says that the rules should "provide the form of punishment for the infraction of the same." There are too many degrees of infraction to attempt to prescribe a specific form of punishment for violation of rules. I am a firm believer in the principle "the punishment should fit the crime."

*Third.* In my opinion, the provisions of the Prison Law make it the duty of the State Commission of Prisons to advise the officers in charge of an institution in the performance of their official duties, rather than to recommend their removal; and in case inmates are cruelly, negligently or improperly treated, the Commission may apply for an order of the Supreme Court requiring them to modify such treatment.

*Fourth.* The matter of filling forthwith the office of Superintendent of this reformatory is purely within the discretion of the Commissioner of Correction.

*Fifth.* In my opinion there is nothing in the evidence, nor have I heard of anything, which reflects upon the competency of Dr. Amster, the resident physician.

*Eighth.* "That isolation should not be continued except in the most

urgent case, and if continued, it should be on a humane basis with no deprivation of food and under such condition as will not lead to the degradation and physical suffering of the inmate."

I do not agree that detention in these outside cell rooms, which resemble small hotel rooms, is inhuman or degrading. The Acting Superintendent testified that he would not stand for inhuman treatment or brutality inflicted upon inmates, and far be it from me to advocate any manner of treatment of offenders which is inhuman or degrading. An isolation prison was constructed at Clinton State Prison, after approval of the plan by the State Commission of Prisons. Men have been isolated for months, and even years, in that isolation prison under less favorable conditions than those existing in the "meditation" cells at New Hampton Farms. Isolation is now in use in our State reformatories. The matter of restricted diet, as previously stated, has its sanction in law and in the rules and regulations issued by the State Commission of Prisons. Of course it should not be carried to the point where physical injury results, and for this the physician should be responsible.

I contend that an habitual misdemeanant is not necessarily a confirmed criminal; hence, I would make the following recommendation:

That the rule be strictly adhered to; that only boys of the reformatory type be sentenced to New Hampton; and that the Reformatory at New Hampton Farms be completely and properly equipped.

This would automatically overcome many conditions which have led to criticism in the conduct of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner..

## REFORMATORY PRISON

### HART'S ISLAND

*In the Matter of the Investigation of the Reformatory Prison  
at Hart's Island, New York City, under the jurisdiction of  
the Department of Correction of the City of New York  
by the State Commission of Prisons.*

I, Leon C. Weinstock, State Commissioner of Prisons of the State of New York, to whom has been referred for investigation certain charges made by one Arthur A. Seiffert, relating to the cause of deaths of Philip Teufer and Samuel Raio, formerly inmates of the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, New York, respectfully report to the State Commission of Prisons as follows:

*First:* Charges were made by the said Arthur A. Seiffert that the management of the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, New York, was lax and inefficient in that the said Philip Teufer, now deceased, while an inmate of said Reformatory Prison was placed in charge of the hospital connected with said institution and while so in charge was not subject to the proper regulation and restraint, by reason whereof the said Philip Teufer had opportunity to gain admittance to the drug room and medicine chest of said hospital, abstract certain drugs and chemicals therefrom from which he made a drink giving the same effect as an alcoholic beverage; that a part of the mixture was given by said Philip Teufer to said Samuel Raio, and that as a result of the mixture thus made and partaken, the death of said two inmates named resulted.

*Second:* In the investigation which resulted from the charges thus made no effort has been spared to ascertain the truth or falsity thereof, and the investigation has extended to the entire subject of the control of inmates at the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, New York, with the intent that even though said charges were not sustained, proper recommendations could, nevertheless, result which would improve conditions at said Reformatory Prison and make it impossible for inmates, under any circumstances, to get control or possession of drugs and chemicals.

Said Seiffert, who made the charges in question, was committed to the said reformatory upon conviction of the crime of impairing the morals of minors. His examination shows that he is a man of intelligence, having been more or less connected with newspaper work since his eighteenth year. Seiffert testified that he took a first course in medicine at a university in Germany prior to his eighteenth year, but that he did not continue such study, and since that time has not devoted any time thereto, confining himself exclusively to newspaper and bookkeeping work in this country. By reason of the fact that he did at one time acquire some knowledge of medicine, he was assigned as a helper in the hospital at the Hart's Island Reformatory during part of the time that he was confined there. His duties were primarily to attend to the wants of inmates in the hospital and render such physical assistance as the doctor in charge of the hospital might require. Seiffert testified that in addition to the foregoing duties he extracted teeth of inmates, cut abscesses and sewed up wounds. This is denied by the testimony which will be hereafter adverted to.

On or about December 22, 1919, Philip Teufer, deceased, was assigned as a helper to the hospital. Seiffert testified that Teufer assisted him with his work. Philip Teufer possessed a knowledge of medicine, having been a pharmacist prior to his confinement in the institution. Seiffert testified that the mixing of medicines needed for patients was left to Teufer. Seiffert testified that Teufer was always in good physical condition until the 7th day of March, 1920, when he saw Teufer drunk in the hospital. He watched him thereafter and remembered that he mixed and drank a mixture from 95 per cent. alcohol, wine of ipecac, capsicum, gentian, hyoscyamus and pepsin, which Teufer called a stomach mixture. Seiffert testified that he and Teufer had free access to the drug room to pick out any medicines required and that it was possible for them to procure any medicine or chemical contained therein. After the 7th day of March Seiffert testified that he saw Teufer frequently in an intoxicated condition. Subsequently, Teufer was transferred to the isolation ward and in a few days thereafter he departed this life.

A very thorough examination was made of Acting Warden of the Reformatory Prison, Michael C. Breen, who has been serving in the said capacity for about three years. The acting warden testified that all narcotics and habit forming drugs were kept in the safe in the Administration Building under the doctor's exclusive supervision. Witness testified that the hospital was under the general supervision of the attending physician, Dr. Edgar C. Joyce, assisted by an orderly, James J. Williams. In the care and treatment of patients in the hospital these persons have the assistance of a nurse and prison helpers to help handle such things as physics, cascara, etc. Acting Warden Breen did not know anything concerning the extraction of teeth at the hospital by inmates. He knew, however, as a result of tours of inspection, that Seiffert was working in the hospital during part of the time that he was confined at the institution. He also knew that Philip Teufer was at the hospital at one time; that Teufer was druggist by trade or profession, and that he was permitted by Dr. Joyce to mix or compound medicines and give it to patients under the doctor's supervision. The warden found nothing unusual as to the cause of Teufer's illness; that according to the doctor's

report the nature of his sickness or death was hardening of the arteries, which he had before entering the institution. The warden testified (stenographer's minutes page 49) that possibly a month before Teufer's death a couple of bottles were brought to the office from the hospital and it was reported to him that they were taken from Teufer. These bottles were given to the doctor for examination; the warden examined them himself and they smelled like cough medicine. An orderly named Coughlin reported that these two bottles had been found on Teufer and were taken from his pockets. Apparently no analysis of the contents was made; the doctor threw the contents away and the empty bottles were taken to the hospital. The warden was never impressed with the fact that the sickness of Teufer was caused by any drugs that he had taken or something that would produce the effect of alcoholism; that Teufer was always in possession of his faculties. The warden also made a statement as to another complaint made by Seiffert relative to drugs being brought over to the Island through the connivance of a former keeper named Kahn, who is no longer connected with the institution, having resigned therefrom.

The warden testified that Raio was subject to epileptic fits.

Charles Frederic Odell, who is a Protestant Chaplain connected with the Reformatory and who attended and administered to Teufer during his last illness, testified that Teufer used to prepare medicine for the inmates who came to the hospital and handed them out to the inmates as they came to him; he stated that Keeper Williams was always in the hospital room during this time or during part of the time he may have been busy at his desk doing work of a clerical nature. Odell testified that he found Teufer unusually intelligent; able to converse intelligently on the subjects of conversation. Interrogated as to whether he saw that Teufer was under the influence of any liquor or drugs that would produce the same effect as alcoholism, he stated that once or twice his breath seemed to indicate that he had taken something, his breath being rather repulsive. From the smell of his breath on these occasions he could not form any opinion or judgment as to what he had taken: that he noticed this condition several days, three or four days before his death. His conversation at these times was a little dull—not as bright as usual. Teufer had told witness that he had asthma and at the time he assumed the repulsive breath came from throat trouble. The man did not seem to be intoxicated to the witness, as he would recognize intoxication on the outside.

Dr. Edgar C. Joyce is the resident physician at the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island and has been such since the 17th day of September, 1919, and as resident physician he has the supervision and medical care of all inmates of the Hart's Island Reformatory and everybody that is on the Island, including the keepers and their families. He also has charge of the tuberculosis hospital, which treats not only tubercular inmates of the institution, but inmates of the Penitentiary and Workhouse. The average population of the tubercular hospital is about thirty-four. In addition to these duties the doctor has the care of the drugs that are on Hart's Island, which drugs are kept in a drug room separated from the hospital proper by an iron door, to which the doctor has the key. The doctor testified that there is just one key to this door, which is kept locked at all times when the doctor is not present. The doctor testified that on one side of the hospital, in back of a small counter, there are closets in the wall with certain drugs in them. It is his practice to get a list from those in charge of the hospital, either orderlies or keepers, to replenish or give orders for supplies for what is needed in the hospital during the day. The practice is for the nurse to hand the doctor a memorandum in the morning for what is needed on the outside, which requisition, as a rule, embraces Brown's Cough medicine, rheubarb and soda, compound cathartic pills, aspirin, tincture of iodine, phen-

acetine, etc. The requisitions do not embrace hyoscyamus, the doctor never knowing that hyoscyamus was taken from the drug room into the hospital supply cabinet. Tincture of gentian is in the closet on the outside; tincture of capsicum is on the outside. Both these drugs, however, are kept there in small quantities and they are kept locked in the cabinet in the hospital proper. Ipecac is not kept in the outside cabinet but in the drug room exclusively. The doctor further testified that there is nothing outside the drug room containing alcohol. When it is required to give an alcoholic rub to a patient the practice is to take it out of a container in the drug room and put it into a two-ounce bottle and the doctor takes possession of the two-ounce bottle and turns it over to the keeper and he stands by while the patient is being rubbed, and if any is left it is returned with the bottle. In reference to Teufer the doctor testified that he was a druggist by occupation and that he understood pretty thoroughly the mixing of medicines and that he regarded him as a person perfectly competent, so far as his ability was concerned and from his examination, to know the relative value of various drugs and their operations and workings. The doctor testified that Seiffert was an assistant nurse in the hospital, helping to give out medicine during clinic hours in the morning and do dressings. The doctor denied that Seiffert ever was allowed to sew up wounds and that he never cut out an abscess, sores or boils or things of that kind. The doctor, however, saw Seiffert do extractions of teeth.

During the time that Teufer was in the hospital Teufer did go with the doctor into the drug room, as requisition demanded for it; he would not go in unless the doctor was there and that would be in the morning. No narcotics of any kind or nature were kept in this drug room, but these were all kept in a safe, as the warden testified. In regard to Teufer obtaining drugs, the doctor testified "We have a list of prescriptions and the quantities of drugs necessary for them. I go into the drug room just as I always do. He would go in and I sit there on the stool while he got those quantities of drugs necessary. He would take them outside and mix them and put them in a bottle and on the shelf in the cabinet and it was locked."

In reference to the episode as to the two bottles having been found on Teufer, the doctor stated "I took the two bottles and tasted of them and they didn't taste like liquor. I showed them to the warden and emptied them out in the lavatory and washed the bottles and put them away." The doctor could not tell where Teufer got the stuff that was in the bottles and, as far as he knew, that was the only occasion that anything was found on Teufer.

The doctor could not explain how it was possible for Teufer to get any dangerous drugs in his possession, testifying that he took the utmost precaution with regard to the medicines and chemicals. The doctor testified that before Teufer's death he came into the hospital suffering from asthma and he was treated with what was designated as Nicholson mixture, composed of iodide of potassium, tincture of hyoscyamus, nitroglycerine, syrup of sarsaparilla and water. An examination of Teufer at that time disclosed that he was suffering from a systolic murmur at the base of the heart, reaching upwards in the auxiliary. Teufer subsequently developed edema of the lungs and arterio sclerosis. The doctor testified that the quantity of hyoscyamus in said Nicholson mixture would have the effect merely as a sedative and would not have caused a marked depression of the heart, Teufer only getting 15 Mms. in a dose. Death was caused by edema of the lungs caused by heart condition.

In regard to whether or not Teufer was ever drunk the doctor testified that he never saw him drunk, although at one time, about a month before his death, he gave indications that he had been drinking liquor, based upon an unusual talkative condition. It was the opinion of the doctor at the time that this talkative condition was produced by something Teufer drank; whatever it was, he must have gotten it on the Island somewhere. The doctor tried to find out what was the matter



with him at the time he put him to bed and the next day he was all right. That was the only occasion the doctor noticed any condition of this kind.

In regard to Raio, the doctor testified that he was a drug addict and epileptic. He received no drugs on the Island. Epilepsy was marked and frequent, becoming more frequent just prior to his death, and was the direct cause of his death. The doctor never heard of Raio getting liquor from any source or that Teufer gave him any.

In respect to recommendations for the improvement of the service, the doctor furnished the following detailed statement as to the number of applications for medical aid at the hospital during clinic hours in the mornings:

January, 1920	1,007
February	944
March	2,139
April	2,371
May	1,164
June 1 to June 10, 1920	548

The doctor recommended that this detail, together with the performances of his other duties as hereinbefore stated, require the assistance of paid officials. He recommended a nurse and a druggist as absolutely necessary help to be obtained.

Henry O. Schleth, Supervising Warden of the Department of Correction, was examined in respect to his recommendations for improvements over existing conditions at the hospital at Hart's Island. He recommended the removal of inmate help, so far as that may apply to handling any branch of that service. The visits of Mr. Schleth to the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island were made very infrequently.

James J. Williams, connected with the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island as keeper, was examined with respect to hospital conditions and verified Dr. Joyce's testimony in regard to the care of drugs in the drug room and the cabinet in the hospital, to which he had the key. He testified that he had certain inmates helping him in the hospital who are in position to get medicines from the closet in the hospital proper with the permission of the keeper.

Williams is not a pharmacist and did not know the nature of the drugs kept in the closet. He testified that he used as good a supervision as he was capable of that no drugs were improperly used by inmate help, and if anything was abstracted, it was abstracted with the exercise on his part of the best supervision that he could give. Williams remembered the occasion when Teufer was extraordinarily talkative, on which occasion he looked him over but could find nothing on him.

Witness verified Seiffert's testimony to the extent that he admitted that Seiffert performed extractions of teeth and that he would dress wounds after the doctor examined them, but denied that Seiffert ever stitched up any wounds.

John J. Lyman, also known as Matthew J. Reed, a prison inmate in the hospital was called as a witness. He never saw Teufer drunk, nor did he know where he got the stuff that he drank, although he served with Teufer at the hospital at the time when the acts alleged were supposed to have been committed. He never saw Teufer take anything out of the closet and hide it, except on one occasion when Keeper Coughlin took a bottle away from him and the witness saw him hide the other bottle. He did not know where he got these two bottles except that they came out of the closet from somewhere. It contained several mixtures mixed together, but witness did not know what they were. Witness testified in regard to this occurrence as follows:



"One day he was going down and he said that he wanted to get some liniment before going down. He pulled out several bottles and mixed it up by the counter in two 24-oz. bottles. I told Mr. Coughlin that isn't liniment. Mr. Coughlin told him to dump the bottle out."

This direction was not complied with and the bottles were taken away from Teufer and turned over to the doctor. Witness never saw Teufer drink anything except ordinary medicines, as a cough remedy. When asked whether he ever saw Teufer under the influence of liquor, he answered "No sir, not really drunk. He would act kind of funny sometimes, curse and swear. I don't know what it was. He was a nice fellow when he felt all right."

Witness stated that possession of the keys for the outside medicine closet was entrusted by the keeper to Seiffert for a time. Teufer had the keys to the outside medicine closet and subsequently witness was entrusted with the care of the keys. This trust was confined in these persons during clinic hours when Keeper Williams was in the hospital, and during these hours Teufer, while in the hospital, had full occasion and opportunity of access to the contents of said closet.

Jeremiah Coughlin, who is employed as a prison helper at the Reformatory at Hart's Island at a compensation of \$49.60 a month and maintenance, was examined as a witness. His usual duties were as coal weigher and weigher of coal commodities and supplies of the Reformatory. He was examined with respect to the occasion when Keeper Williams was away from the hospital and he was assigned to take his place. On this occasion one bottle of a certain mixture was found on Teufer. The witness testified that Teufer had the bottle in his hand and he put it down in his pocket as soon as he saw him. He ordered Teufer to give him the bottle. At first he resisted but he gave it to him. Coughlin gave this bottle to the former witness, John Lyman, the inmate acting as nurse, and told him to give it to the doctor when he came in. Witness knew nothing about another bottle which was entrusted to him. The reason why he gave it to Lyman was that this inmate was very well trusted and spoken of there, and he thought it would be safe enough to hold until the doctor came in, as witness was about to leave the hospital. Witness did not know where the alcohol was kept. He never saw Teufer under the influence of alcohol although he noticed that a time or two he was more talkative than at other times and conducted himself in a way that he felt exceptionally good. He never saw Teufer drink anything. Lyman subsequently reported to the witness that he gave the bottle in question to the doctor, which closed the incident. Witness testified that the inmate nurses would be permitted to go into the drug room while the doctor was in the hospital, attending to such business as was ordered by the doctor. He testified that Seiffert had access to the drug room as well as Teufer, with the doctor to assist him, as when the doctor was attending to patients in the hospital, he would watch them from outside of the room. Witness testified that Teufer never mixed any medicines in the drug room. He would mix medicines on the outside. He was unable to state what he would mix together.

The following testimony is relevant, page 132:

"Q. This fellow, Teufer, was quite an expert mixing medicines, wasn't he? A. So I hear.

Q. He used to mix them pretty quickly, didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. It is entirely possible while mixing these medicines—you don't know what he was mixing together? A. No, sir.

Q. You knew that he took certain medicines out of the closet and mixed them together and gave it to patients?

A. I would know.

Q. He would mix these medicines while you were there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And while mixing these medicines it was entirely possible for him to mix several of these stuffs and try to get away with it all; put them in his pocket and getting out, as evidenced by the fact that he was caught with one bottle in his pocket?

A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. The opportunity to do this, without the fault of yourself or anybody else, was present?

A. We watched him as closely as possible. I had my eye on him all the time.

Q. If he was slick enough to escape your eye, the opportunity was present? A. It is possible."

Hon. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction, was examined in regard to visitations at the Reformatory at Hart's Island. He understood conditions in regard to drugs to be, that they were taken out by the doctor from the drug room to the hospital and that they were compounded in the presence of the doctor with whatever labor or assistance might be necessary, and then dispensed by him. He described the duties of keepers like Coughlin or anyone else assigned to that particular work by the Acting Warden to be simply in charge to the extent of seeing that no injury came to a patient, and if a patient needed assistance in any respect, to call upon the warden or the doctor, if he be within reach, for that necessary assistance and never to use any means that would require the knowledge of the physician. The keeper would have no authority whatever to use any judgment in respect to medicine and to dispense any medicine whatsoever and to give medicine to anyone except in the presence of the resident physician. If Coughlin opened the medicine chest in the hospital and permitted Teufer or some other inmate nurse to remove some medicines therefrom for the purpose of administering to patients or any other purpose, the Commissioner would not deem that to be in accordance with the rules that pertain to the hospital. If it should be established that Coughlin relieved the keepers there occasionally and took charge of the keys, that was done without the Commissioner's authority. The same would apply to Keeper Williams. The Keeper's authority is limited simply to where physical assistance may be necessary, the same as a nurse would exercise in a hospital in actually performing the physical labor of carrying of anything from one place to another or seeing that the orders of the physician were carried into effect, insofar as the charts were concerned. Anything of that nature, that is simply a physical performance of duty under supervision, would be all that is expected of them. Commissioner Hamilton testified that the proper administration of the hospital requires that no medicines be permitted to be taken either out of the drug room or cabinet, unless under the direct supervision personally of Dr. Joyce. These are a part of the rules in which the resident physician was instructed upon his appointment. In regard to the appointment of inmates in the hospital, the Commissioner testified that they are required only to assist in a physical way in the performance of Dr. Joyce's duties. They are not supposed to do anything on their own initiative of either a surgical or medical nature. The Commissioner does not consider it proper that these inmates are permitted to go to the extent of physical extractions of teeth.

The number of applications for medical examination and treatment at the Reformatory Prison, affecting pretty nearly one thousand a month, and the work that Dr. Joyce has to do in the tuberculosis hospital, as well as the care of all the residents on the Island, with the care of the drug room and compounding of medicines, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the City of New York does not provide enough help on Hart's Island

to properly take care of the hospital facilities. The Commissioner considered that the salary paid to Dr. Joyce was inadequate and that no adequate appropriation had been made for an assistant physician.

Dr. Norris, Chief Medical Examiner of the State of New York, was examined relative to determining the cause of death of both Teufer and Raio.

In the case of Raio, there was nothing suspicious to warrant the holding of an autopsy.

With regard to Teufer, an autopsy was held, showing that the cause of death was Broncho Pneumonia left lung non-thaumatic. The details of the autopsy are given on page 150 of the stenographer's minutes, and show that the cause of death was natural. The effect of the drinking of a mixture containing grain alcohol, gentian, wine of ipecac, capsicum, tincture of hyoscyamus would tend to weaken the heart action so as to cause death and would also tend to give him pneumonia.

Because of the possibility of determining whether or not any of these drugs contributed to the death of the inmates, or either of them, the Commissioner ordered the Chief Medical Examiner to perform an autopsy. Preliminary thereto the undertaker who buried Teufer was examined. He was present at the autopsy, and the fact that he remembered was that one of the lungs was all blue, which denoted pneumonia, and that said inmate had a very large heart.

Frank Teufer, a brother of the deceased, was called as a witness. During the inmate Teufer's incarceration on Hart's Island, he never heard of his taking any drugs and neither he nor anybody else made any remarks that his brother was poisoned.

Edward Teufer, another brother, was examined, and the only thing that his examination developed was the fact of the offensive breath, with respect to which Chaplain Odell had previously given testimony.

Lillian Teufer, the wife of the deceased, was examined and testified that prior to his incarceration at Hart's Island Teufer was a drinking man, coming home frequently in an intoxicated condition. He had been drinking for quite a number of years, approximately fifteen years. This occurred every week. She had been married to Teufer for twenty-one years. All she knew was that her husband drank. She didn't know anything about his taking drugs, but her husband being a druggist, he would know all about them. He was afflicted with a weak heart. He had spells at times and turned deathly pale. He had these heart spells for years. His wife didn't know anything about his taking drugs at the Reformatory and it was her desire as well as the other members of the family to let the matter rest, as she firmly believed that no benefit would come through an autopsy on the body of her husband.

Matthew J. Desirio, attached to the office of the President of the Board of Aldermen, Hon. Florella H. La Guardia, was called as a witness but was unable to add any information to aid in the investigation other than was already covered by the examination of the witnesses.

Investigation was then had into the physical condition of Raio prior to his admittance to the Reformatory. For this purpose the father of the deceased, Dominick Raio, was called. He testified that his son was long subject to fits of epilepsy. Sometimes he would get these seizures once a week and then again they were of less frequency, and sometimes they were not for a couple of months. Raio was first taken with this illness about four or five years ago. Sometimes the father provided a doctor for him, sometimes not, depending on whether he had money to pay for medical services. The only suspicious circumstance that the father could report was that seven days before Raio's death he wrote a letter to his sweetheart that he was feeling in the best of health and that his death occurred so soon thereafter. The father testified that when his boy was seized with these fits of epilepsy he would grip his fingers in

the same rigid condition as he observed them on viewing the body at the death. The father expressed a desire for an autopsy upon his deceased son. This desire was fulfilled by the ordering of an autopsy by the Chief Medical Examiner and the holding thereof, with a view particularly to determine the cause of death. The complete report of the medical examiner as a result of said autopsy is attached to the minutes of this investigation, and a most careful examination failed to disclose the presence of any of the drugs which it is charged that Raio had taken. The following is a complete chemical report as made by the Chemical Laboratory of the City of New York (Pathological Department of Bellevue Hospital) by Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, Pathological Chemist.

### "CHEMICAL REPORT"

Case of Samuel Raio

Serial No. 182-20

Autopsy by Dr. Norris on 6-18-20

Information desired by Chief Medical Examiner—

General, unknown

Organs used for analysis — Liver

#### Result:

Volatile poisons: Absent

Alkaloids " Hyoscyamine was

Metals " especially looked for

Miscellaneous group

of poisons All absent with the exception  
of a small amount of veronal

(Signed) A. O. Gettler"

This veronal was administered during the last hours of life.

The conclusion of Dr. Norris, taking all the circumstances surrounding the death of Raio, namely the history as furnished by Dr. Joyce, the resident physician, the post-mortem examination of the chemical of the organs, was that the cause of death of Raio was epilepsy.

Honorable Florella H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, was interrogated as to his investigations in this matter, following the reference to him of a letter from Dominick Raio, father of the deceased inmate. The President was unable to add any further information than that already presented by the witnesses, whose testimony has been heretofore analyzed, and his views in the matter coincide with the recommendations made in this report.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*First:* The investigation has demonstrated the need of additional appropriation to secure competent and efficient help to the resident physician on Hart's Island, including an assistant physician, with knowledge of pharmacy in the compounding of medicines, and competent graduate nurses to assist in the hospital on Hart's Island. This is recommended accordingly.

*Second:* It is recommended that rigid rules be promulgated by the Commissioner of Correction; that no inmate labor be used or employed in the hospital attached to the Reformatory on Hart's Island except in rendering assistance of a purely physical character.

*Third:* I find that both Teufer and Raio died as a result of natural causes, following a physical condition present at the time of their respective receptions at the Reformatory at Hart's Island.

*Fourth:* I find that the rules promulgated by the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York, relating to the employment and duties of keepers and inmates of the hospital attached to the Reformatory on Hart's Island, were not lived up to by the Acting-Warden in charge of said Reformatory and by the resident physician thereof, in that inmate labor was permitted to be diverted from purely physical duties; that one Seiffert, an inmate nurse, was permitted, with the knowledge of the resident physician, to extract teeth; that one Teufer, an inmate nurse, was permitted to compound medicines, even assuming that this was done under the supervision of the resident physician, and that because of this extension of the duties of said inmates, opportunity was created for said inmates, if so inclined, to obtain possession of drugs and chemicals used in connection with said hospital, and appropriate the same to their own use.

*Fifth:* I also find that this was the result of lack of appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York for requested additional help by the Commissioner of Correction and in appropriating merely the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars to obtain an additional resident physician, at which sum it was found impossible to obtain the help required. Under such conditions, the resident physician was necessarily compelled to do the best he could with the assistance of inmate labor. It is a matter of surprise that in these days of the high price and scarcity of labor that such an inadequate sum should have passed the Board. It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction make immediate application to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation sufficient to obtain the necessary skilled help required and thereby eliminate the necessity of being compelled to supplement such help by the employment of inmate labor.

*Sixth:* The fact that two bottles containing an unknown mixture were found on the person of Teufer should have resulted in an investigation by the authorities of the Reformatory to determine the nature of the mixture which said bottles contained and a more vigorous supervision to prevent any recurrence of such incident.

*Seventh:* All rules promulgated by the Commissioner of Correction relating to penitentiaries, prisons and reformatory institutions under his jurisdiction should be printed and distributed to the warden, guards, keepers and other employees affected thereby, and the warden of the institution should be held responsible for the observance of said rules by persons under his jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

### JAMESVILLE

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS;—

At the May meeting of the Commission a letter signed by Sam Aronson of Rockland, Ont., making certain complaints concerning conditions at the Onondaga County Jail at Jamesville was referred to me for investigation. The letter alleged that the writer was an inmate of the jail from March 16th to April 28, 1920; that the bread pans, spoons and molasses pail were rusty; that the bread served was stale; that no laundry is given prisoners and that baths should be given every other day instead of once a week.

I visited the institution on May 20th and was informed that Aronson had been an inmate as stated and that he was at one time an inmate of an institution for the insane in Canada.

The kitchen and utensils I found to be clean and the bread was fresh and wholesome. Prisoners are permitted to bathe oftener than once a week if they wish and are given laundry, the superintendent stated.

I do not believe much credence should be given to Aronson's complaint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.



## REPORTS OF INSPECTION

### State Prisons

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#### AUBURN PRISON

##### AUBURN

Inspected October 12, 1920. E. S. Jennings, warden; Samuel Hammond, principal keeper; John Martin, assistant principal keeper.

Population at the time of inspection 1,060. Seven of the inmates were in the hospital.

The discipline seemed to be excellent.

The cell blocks were in good condition and were clean and well kept.

I had the officers of the Mutual Welfare League assembled and talked with them concerning their system of conducting this organization and the privileges given them by the prison management, in order that I might ascertain their point of view. They claim there is lack of proper instruction in the shops and that this fact retards production. They also complained that proper precautions against accidents were not taken in the shops and that men have lost their fingers and have been otherwise injured while working in the shops.

Some years ago the State Industrial Commission, at the request of the State Commission of Prisons, made inspections of the shops in the several prisons and numerous recommendations were made for their improvement and making provisions to avoid injury to the inmates employed. These reports were transmitted to the Superintendent of State Prisons and some improvements made, but the shops are still far from being in the condition that is required by the State authorities of private manufacturing concerns.

There was a general complaint from the various foremen as to the lack of men. The instructor in the furniture department said he had 600 chairs to sandpaper and no men to do it. The instructor in the cabinet department stated he could use twelve more men; I might say at this time that there are no safety devices in this shop.

Twenty-two men are employed in the finish shop and they stop work at noon. The instructor claimed he had no work for them to do after that hour.

The cloth shop, which I deem to be the most important industry in the prison, was short of men, the foreman stated; he claimed that he should have at least six more.

The foreman of the spinning shop said that eight more men were needed.

The officer in charge of the weave shop desired twenty more men, although there were 32 working.

According to the statement made by Warden Jennings, he has asked continually for more men to be transferred from Great Meadow Prison, but has not been able to get them.

As I understand that there are many idle men at Great Meadow Prison and as Auburn is the principal industrial penal institution, I strongly recommend that men be drafted from the other prisons and sent to Auburn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

## CLINTON PRISON

## DANNEMORA

Inspected December 14-15, 1920. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.

The population of Clinton Prison is made up principally of inmates transferred from Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. Only 106 of the 672 received at the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30th were committed directly from the district. Prisoners with tuberculosis are sent to Clinton from the other prisons and incorrigibles are transferred to it for disciplinary reasons.

At the time of inspection the population was 1,041. The prison has a cell capacity of 1200 in addition to the beds available at the tuberculosis hospital and it has not been necessary during the past year to use the cell block in the so-called "South Hall."

The population is assigned to the maintenance department, the industries, construction work, or to the non-productive group which includes those in school, ill in the hospital, idle on doctor's orders, or at court. The numbers so assigned on the day of inspection were 238 to maintenance, 566 to industries, 23 to construction, and 214 to the non-productive group of whom 178 were ill in the hospital and 14 idle on doctor's orders.

## THE PRISON PLANT

The cells in this institution, like those at Sing Sing and Auburn, are small, poorly ventilated and without modern sanitary facilities. The objectionable bucket system is still in use. As has been pointed out in many previous reports, larger cells equipped with modern toilets and lavatories should be provided.

A number of minor improvements have been made about the institution during the year, but the most urgent improvement would appear to be the completion of the remodeling of the old chapel to provide additional hospital facilities. At least fifty per cent. of the inmates in this prison are in ill health and many require hospital treatment apart from those in the tuberculosis hospital. There are many cases of venereal disease and scores of drug addicts. One inmate with whom we conversed was a physical wreck from the effects of drugs when received at the prison several months before; he weighed but 98 pounds and was scarcely able to walk. He now weighs 160 pounds and gives promise of being returned to a life of usefulness upon release. An interne and assistant are needed to assist the hospital staff in caring for the large number of men under treatment.

Two inmates died and a number were seriously ill as a result of eating canned salmon in the general mess hall during the year. Remarkable static electric phenomena developed in connection with the poisoning of these men and their cases attracted wide attention in scientific circles. The prison authorities were aided in treating the patients by the State Department of Health, representatives from the Harvard School for Preventive Medicine and the Dannemora State Hospital, and other visiting physicians. In his report to the Superintendent of State Prisons Dr. J. B. Ransom, the prison physician, states that the mortality from such outbreaks of what is known as Botulinus poisoning, as computed, has been 67 per cent., while the mortality shown in these cases was about .057.

## INDUSTRIES

The conduct of the industries in this institution has been made the subject of special reports during the year. The sales for the fiscal year ending June 30th were \$366,207.27 and the earnings \$79,496.38. Conditions, generally, were reported as improved at the time of inspection—more men were available for work and less trouble was being experienced in obtaining material.

## SCHOOL

The total enrollment of the school for the fiscal year was 587 and the average daily attendance 223. The head teacher reports that progress has been made during the year but that it was difficult at times to secure competent teachers from among the inmates and occasionally classes had to be dismissed because of the lack of instructors.

## DISCIPLINE AND RECREATION

On March 1st the use of the "isolation prison" for the punishment of incorrigibles was abandoned and the inmates were assigned to various tasks about the institution or transferred to another prison. Punishment consists of loss of "good time" or confinement in the so-called screen cells. Discipline is necessarily strict because of the class of prisoners sent to this institution.

A new recreation field has been provided in the yard back of the prison. A band stand, bleachers and warden's stand have been erected and a baseball diamond and space for other athletic sports laid out. The inmates spent their recreation periods, previous to the completion of the new recreation field, in the yard between the prison and shops. The exercise period has been increased from one hour to an hour and a half, and half holidays are given on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons. During the winter, and when weather conditions make outdoor recreation unpleasant, moving pictures are given in the new chapel.

There is a library of several thousand volumes for the use of the inmates and Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew services are held in the chapel.

The institution was in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness throughout.

John B. Trombly, who served as warden for several years, died at the institution on February 22, 1920. James L. Long, deputy superintendent of state prisons, was designated as acting warden until the appointment of Harry M. Kaiser, the present incumbent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

## COMSTOCK

Inspected March 11, 1920. William Hunt, warden; Richard S. Chatfield, principal keeper.

The number of guards and employes was 68, and the number of inmates 535.

William Hunt assumed the wardenship on January 2nd, succeeding James L. Long, deputy superintendent of prisons, who was designated as acting warden following the death of Warden William J. Homer on October 5, 1919. Since Warden Hunt assumed charge of the institution he has made a number of commendable improvements.

Up to January there had been an accumulation in the boiler room of more than 200 cart loads of cinders which congested the room on account of the constant breaking of the hoist from the fire-hole. A cable and bucket have been rigged up by means of which the cinders are regularly removed and not allowed to accumulate as heretofore.

A carpenter shop has been established in the old boiler room under the cell block in which machinery, which had been stored away in one

of the old out-buildings for several years, has been installed. This machinery included a jointer, band and other saws, and a planer for which safety devices have been purchased. As much carpenter work is said to have been done during the short period since the establishment of the shop as had been done in the year previous and the men are more efficient when they have machinery and tools to work with.

A movable office, 8 x 10 feet, is being constructed for installation in the middle of the cell blocks; it is closed on four sides permitting an unobstructed view by the officers who have to remain on duty in that particular post and who heretofore have been subjected to a draft. The carpenters are also installing a partition in the officers' mess hall.

Warden Hunt believes the carpenter shop could be developed into a paying industry, and I recommend that a saw mill be added so as to permit the prison to saw its own lumber. At the present time it is costing the State \$6 a thousand to have the logs converted into lumber and they do not receive the tops and slabs. If the institution had its own saw mill these slabs could be cut into wood and sold, which would be a saving in addition to the sum now being paid for having the logs cut at a mill.

The institution has its own power and there might be added the manufacture of sash and doors. The carpenter shop has been equipped with toilet and wash stand.

The State recently purchased a building formerly used as a hotel adjoining the prison property which it is proposed to remodel into an apartment house for employes of the institution, many of whom live several miles away and who often find it difficult to reach their work because of stormy weather. It is proposed to erect four additional cottages by inmate labor for the use of the officers of the institution.

The warden contemplates the erection of a new building for chickens, 100 feet long, to be placed on higher ground than the present one. He hopes to have facilities for caring for about 1,000 chickens when this is completed. This should prove a source of additional food supply and will make it unnecessary to purchase eggs and fowl in the open market.

In a recent report of inspection attention was called to the fact that some of the radiators in the cell block, which were held in place by wooden supports, were beginning to give way. About forty pairs of iron brackets, intended for the support of these radiators, were found stored away under the cell block and are being installed in place of the wooden ones.

In a former report attention was also called to the fact that the woven wire springs in many of the cot beds were rusted and that many of the beds were in need of paint. The warden has provided a vat which is being used for repainting these beds and springs. They are dipped in the vat of paint, making it possible to save considerable labor and avoid wasting paint. Many of the beds have been painted and set up in the cells and look as though they had just come from the factory. The warden stated that he has about 1,100 more to paint, including those returned from various road camps.

The location of the shoe shop has been changed and the institution will continue to make its own shoes.

Several inmates were employed re-caning chairs instead of sending them outside for repairs. This is a commendable plan, as it keeps additional men employed and fits them for employment when released.

About 75 men were engaged in the manufacture of mats in the present mat shop where there is room enough to employ 100. An appropriation is available for the construction of a modern workshop when it will be advisable to enlarge this industry. The mats are well made and of good quality and there should be no difficulty in disposing of them to the political divisions of the State.

In another room cloth used for the manufacture of suits is sponged

to prevent it from shrinking.

The work of painting the tops of all the tables in the dining room with white enamel paint, which was under way at the time of the last inspection, has been completed and the chairs have been painted black. The room was clean and in good order and presented an attractive appearance. The men are seated eight at a table and are permitted to converse during meals.

The boiler for supplying hot water to the kitchen, which had been out of commission for two or three years, has been repaired and there is now an ample supply of hot water available. When the boiler was not in use, water had to be heated in large kettles, which resulted in a considerable amount of steam in the kitchen.

Racks are being put in the storeroom so that supplies in barrels and boxes can be kept off the floor, making it easier to keep the floors clean. The warden expects to have the storeroom painted white in the near future.

The refrigerator plant and bake shop were found in splendid condition and the quality of bread being produced was excellent.

The institution throughout was found clean and orderly and good discipline was being maintained. Warden Hunt is a prison executive of experience, having been commissioner of charities and correction of Erie county prior to his appointment as warden. He is a splendid disciplinarian, treats his charges humanely, and is in touch with every phase of institutional work. The State is to be commended in having secured a man of his caliber as warden of Great Meadow Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

### COMSTOCK

Inspected August 11, 1920. William Hunt, agent and warden.

Improvements at this institution are going on steadily. Work is progressing on the new school building, the new concrete cow barns, and the conversion of the hotel, which the State acquired some time ago, into apartments for the use of officers.

Clothing and shoes are manufactured for the inmates of this prison and there is a shop in operation for the manufacture of coir and chain mats.

The school was not in session as the teacher was away on vacation. The prison population was 523.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## SING SING PRISON

### OSSINING

Inspected September 22, 1920. Lewis E. Lawes, agent and warden.

Lewis E. Lawes, former superintendent of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton Farms, assumed the office of agent and warden on January 1, 1920, succeeding Daniel J. Grant of Auburn who was placed in charge of the institution temporarily following the resignation of Warden Edward V. Brophy. Martin J. Deely, principal keeper, who during his twenty-nine years of prison service

worked under seventeen different wardens, retired on September 1st and was succeeded by William Halpin who, for the past six years, has been sergeant of the guard. In addition to the warden and principal keeper the civilian force consists of a captain of the night watch, 93 guards, 26 officers, 14 civilians, and 3 matrons.

Sing Sing Prison has more of a shifting population than any of the other state prisons, for the reason that the majority of prisoners are received from New York City, making it necessary to make frequent transfers to Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow prisons to keep the number of inmates within the capacity of the institution. On the day of inspection the population was 1,056 of whom 34 were at Wingdale working on the construction of the new prison. Of the total population, 342 were assigned to maintenance, 479 to industries, and 79 to construction work at Sing Sing. There were 122 in the non-productive group which included: State school 10; Mutual Welfare League school 3; League deputy sergeants 21; band 28; condemned 16; isolation 3; sick in hospital 34; idle on doctor's orders 7.

The average daily population for the fiscal year ending June 30th was 1,106; the highest 1,223; and the lowest 1,028.

#### THE NEW SING SING

Work on the construction of the new buildings, including the clinic and interlocking buildings, mess hall and kitchen, has progressed about 20 per cent. toward completion and it probably will be two or three years before it will be possible to abandon the century-old cell block as a place of detention. Three hundred of the old cells have been removed and a fire wall built at the end of the remaining cells. The rest of the building is being used for vocational school work.

The Legislature in 1920 authorized an expenditure of \$325,000 for a new central prison for condemned prisoners of which amount \$200,000 was appropriated. Plans for such a building were prepared by the State Architect and are now before the Commission for approval. The bids were advertised to be opened September 15th, but only one bid was received, which was \$456,000, or \$131,000 more than the amount authorized. It is proposed to erect the new building on the site of the present athletic field in the southwest corner of the prison yard.

Prior to September 1, 1914, electrocutions were conducted at Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons. For years this Commission advocated a central prison for the condemned, and the Legislature of 1914 appropriated \$50,000. for the construction of such a prison, plans for which the Commission approved. The building, however, was never constructed.

The Legislature of 1914 passed a law providing that after September, 1st of that year all electrocutions should take place at Sing Sing Prison. This made it necessary to provide for more inmates and the present quarters for the condemned were constructed, an appropriation of \$2500 for improvements having been made by the Legislature in 1911, which was still available, having been reappropriated by two successive legislatures.

These quarters have been criticised as inadequate and dangerous because the roofs are constructed of wood. When a woman was sentenced for murder in the first degree early in the present year there was no place available for her and it was necessary to partition off a part of the second floor of the building now occupied by the mess hall, chapel and hospital and prepare quarters for her. A room was equipped with a bed, table and a clothes closet, with a toilet and bath room adjacent. The present occupant was admitted June 4th. A matron is on duty constantly, three serving on eight-hour shifts. Mrs. Martha Place, the first woman electrocuted in the State, was confined in the same location.

In the men's quarters three guards are on duty from 6:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., three from 2:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., and two from 10:30 P. M.



to 6:30 A. M. An additional guard is on duty on visiting days and on "bath day" and "shave day."

There were 15 men and 1 woman in the condemned quarters on the day of inspection. At one time during the present year there were 31 condemned prisoners,—the largest in the State's history. Eleven persons have been electrocuted during the present year.

#### IMPROVEMENTS

Many improvements have been made in the buildings and grounds under Warden Lawes' administration. The exterior and interior of most of the buildings, except the exterior of the old cell block, have been painted and it is expected to complete the work this year. Several old shacks have been torn down and some old buildings are being removed. Two hundred or more rabbit huts were banned. The north end of the yard is being cleaned up for the new athletic field. Four carloads of iron junk scattered about the place have been sold and more is to go. An old trestle and wall have been torn down and a new coal pocket is to be erected in the rear of the power house so as to more efficiently handle the coal supply.

Two new boilers have been installed in the power house.

A new fire escape has been constructed from the hospital and chapel.

Fire lines have been put through the principal keeper's office to the chapel and in the shops as an added prevention of fire. Fire extinguishers and pails also are available.

Windows and skylights have been installed in the blacksmith department of the jobbing shop.

The cell buckets have been repainted and renumbered.

A new washing machine has been installed in the laundry, the old one having been in service thirty-five years.

Eight new showers have been installed in the bath room.

The part of the cell block from which 300 cells were torn down is being used for vocational school purposes. It has been equipped with new toilet facilities and lockers. The automobile school is on the first floor and the barber shop, art school, telegraph and tailoring classes are on the second.

A private telephone line has been installed in the warden's office which does not go through the prison switchboard.

The business offices have been consolidated for purposes of efficiency and convenience.

A new electric elevator to the hospital has been installed in place of the one formerly operated by steam.

The yards have been cleaned up, portions of them sodded and decorated with flower beds. Cans for rubbish have been distributed about the yard, and benches made by the inmates have been placed along the walk for use during recreation periods.

Inmates are at work building a new concrete road sixteen feet wide from Spring street in the village of Ossining to the prison.

#### INDUSTRIES

The industries include knitting and hosiery, shoes, brushes and mattresses, printing, and sheet metal. The net sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were \$494,321.81 as compared with \$427,505.59 the preceding year; and the net earnings were \$150,071.41 as compared with \$100,317.77.

A new fireproof building for shipping and storage purposes is needed. The present one is of wood and a constant fire risk.

A special report on industrial conditions at the institution was made on May 25th last. With the exception of the sheet metal department there were fewer men employed in the industries at the time of our visit than

in May—479 as compared with 578. The assignments on September 22nd were as follows:

Shoes .....	73
Brush and mattress .....	27
Printing .....	21
Sheet metal .....	23
Knitting and hosiery .....	143
Farm (Wingdale and greenhouse) .....	24
Clerks—central office .....	13
Stock room and shipping .....	19
Power house .....	11
Engineers and firemen .....	11
Jobbing shop .....	47
Yard men .....	63
League barbers .....	7

New machinery valued at approximately \$13,000 has been installed or ordered since May, 1919, in the various industries.

A new linotype machine and slug and mitreing machine have been installed in the print shop.

A hook setting machine, electric planer, pluma skiving machine, and an outfit for attaching rubber heels have been added to the equipment of the shoe shop.

In the brush and mattress department two brush machines have been installed, each of which is capable of doing the work of twelve men.

New equipment for the knitting department includes a sewing machine for all classes of special work, an automatic milling machine for making repairs to parts, a band cutting and folding machine, a tacking machine, a single feed Ribber Head machine, three dial loopers for looping stocking feet, and a sewing trimming machine for seaming goods.

In the dye department a new drying system for drying stockings has been installed.

Five automatic hosiery machines have been ordered but have not been installed.

A new head teacher—N. J. Henzel, assumed his duties on September 19th succeeding John R. Crowley resigned. On the day of inspection only 153 men were enrolled in the day classes as compared with an average daily enrollment of 220 for the past fiscal year. This was due, it was explained, to drafts and the closing of courts during the summer months. It is expected that there will be an average attendance of more than 200 during the coming winter. Night classes are held three nights a week and correspondence courses have been organized. It is the purpose of the warden to encourage school work so far as possible. School attendance on the part of illiterates is compulsory.

There is a library of about 3500 text books and 1000 reference books. The general library has about 11,000 volumes and is under the supervision of Father Cashin, prison chaplain.

The vocational schools are being installed on the second floor of the end of the cell block from which the cells have been removed, as heretofore stated. Inmates attending the vocational school must have put in their full time at the labor assigned to them before attending this school.

#### COMMISSARY

The mess hall has been painted as has the kitchen. Two new aluminum kettles have been added to the kitchen equipment. Three meals are served daily. The inmates march in under officers of the Mutual Welfare League and are permitted to talk quietly during meals. The warden has offered a prize of a special supper to the company that makes the best appearance in marching for two weeks. A keen rivalry has thus been created among the various companies and the improvement in marching has been marked.

The Mutual Welfare League store and the State store have been consolidated and removed from the third floor to a corner of the mess hall which has been partitioned off into a well lighted, ventilated and sanitary room. The consolidated stores are under the supervision of a board of commissary trustees, including the warden, Dr. O. F. Lewis, secretary of the Prison Association of New York, and Richard M. Hurd of New York, a former member of the State Commission of Prisons.

The men are not permitted to take food from the mess hall to their shop or cells as they formerly did. They are permitted, however, to purchase food from the store.

#### DISCIPLINE AND RECREATION

The discipline of the institution appeared to be well in hand and the daily routine progressing in an orderly way. The Mutual Welfare League assists in the recreational features as described in former reports. With a view to keeping the men out of the cells as much as possible, moving pictures are shown nightly in the chapel which the inmates are permitted to attend. On one evening a week there is institutional community singing in which the men join heartily. There is a well trained prison band which frequently plays.

The inmates are allowed fifteen minutes recreation after each meal to smoke, etc., in the yard before returning to the shops, and smoking in the shops is forbidden. Yard privileges are accorded also for a brief period after working hours, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons when baseball games are played, usually with a team from the outside.

The warden is endeavoring to put the institution on a higher plane, both as to discipline and efficiency. One of the new rules forbids the sending of telegrams by inmates except in cases of emergency and then only on the order of the warden.

Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew religious services are held weekly as well as special Bible classes.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

There were 34 patients in the hospital on the day of inspection and 7 were idle on orders from the physician. Two of the patients had typhoid fever, the origin of which had not been ascertained. Many major operations are performed. The need for a civilian head nurse is urgent and has been recommended in former reports.

A special eye clinic was organized by the State Commission for the Blind in cooperation with the prison authorities early in 1916, the expenses of which have been borne largely by the Commission which now seeks to have the work taken over by the Prison Department. In a statement concerning the work of the clinic the Commission says:

"The clinic is held once a week, Dr. Conrad Berens and Dr. H. R. Skeel, ophthalmologists, in charge, and Miss Sarah Clendinning, social service nurse, assisting. Miss Clendinning goes to the prison twice a week to carry out the doctors' directions for treatment. Mr. Frank McNamara, optometrist, has been in daily attendance at the prison, devoting an average of five hours per day to the work.

"Between 900 and 1,000 different patients have been registered at the clinic since it was first started. The average attendance is about 40 men. In addition to refraction work the optometrist has been instructed in the treatment of cases, and at 9:00 A. M. daily patients requiring minor treatment report to the clinic. Twice a week this treatment work is checked up by the social service nurse. The services of Dr. Skeel and Dr. Berens are given free of charge."

It was stated by the warden that an appropriation would be requested of the Legislature to permit the employment of an oculist and that the assistant physician at the institution is taking a course in refraction to permit him to assist in the work of the clinic.

## PRISON SURVEY

A survey of the prisons has been made by a special committee appointed by the Superintendent of State Prisons, on which the State Commission of Prisons was represented by Commissioner John S. Kennedy. This committee has made a thorough investigation of many problems incident to prison administration and has made many recommendations. In view of this we refrain from making any special recommendations at this time until an opportunity has been given the Superintendent of State Prisons to put into effect such of the committee's recommendations as are possible without legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

*(Signed)* CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

REFORMATORIES

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

Inspected October 9, 1920. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent. The reformatory, as to plant and equipment, remains in practically the same condition as for several years back. It has been kept up in the best condition possible; such improvements as funds permit are being made constantly. It was clean and orderly throughout and its appearance highly creditable to the management.

The repeated attempts to provide better housing conditions than the old cell blocks, some of which were built forty years ago, have not been sucessful because of failure to secure appropriations, and with the present high cost of State government there is little encouragement at this time for bettering these conditions.

POPULATION

Contrary to the general expectations, the population at Elmira has not increased to any great extent. The average daily population for the year ending June 30th was 834. Last year on the date of inspection the population was 803.

The cell capacity is 1,440 and the low number of inmates can be best understood when it is stated that in 1915 the number ran to 1,279.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the inmates of the reformatory numbered 775. During the year 757 were received. The number of inmates in the institution during the year was 1,532.

Of the above total enumeration prisoners were disposed as follows:

By parole .....	567
By discharge at expiration of sentence .....	18
By transfer to a state prison .....	1
By release by order of the court .....	1
By pardon .....	1
By transfer to Dannemora State Hospital for the insane ....	6
By transfer to Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch .....	157
By escape .....	1
Died .....	3

The above noted changes left at the close of the fiscal year an inmate population of ..... 755

Of prisoners paroled during the year, who earned and obtained their final release after parole, or who are in process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management, there were ..... 494

Of prisoners paroled during the year who have failed to carry out the conditions of their parole and have accordingly been declared delinquent, there were ..... 73

Of prisoners paroled during the year who were in process of earning their final release, there died ..... 3

The percentage of the entire number paroled who have obtained their final release after parole, or who are in process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management, is ..... .8783

The percentage of the entire number who failed to fulfil the conditions of their parole and have therefore been declared delinquent, is ----- .1217

The average period of detention of inmates during the year has been fifteen months.

As showing the crimes for which the prisoners received from January 1st to October 1, 1920, were sentenced here, the following table is submitted :

Assault, 2nd degree -----	31
Attempted assault, 2nd degree -----	4
Arson, 2nd degree -----	1
Arson, 3rd degree -----	1
Att. burglary, 3rd degree -----	42
Att. forgery, 2nd degree -----	3
Att. grand larceny, 1st degree -----	5
Att. grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	30
Att. rape, 1st degree -----	1
Att. robbery, 1st degree -----	3
Att. robbery, 3rd degree -----	4
Att. sodomy -----	1
Att. vio. Sec. 1202, Penal Law -----	1
Bigamy -----	2
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	4
Burglary, 2nd degree and petit larceny -----	3
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	84
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand larceny 1st -----	5
Burg. 3rd, grand larceny, 2nd, vio. Sec. 404-1926 -----	1
Burglary, 3rd and assault 2nd degree -----	1
Burglary, 3rd and petit larceny -----	7
Burglary, 3rd and grand larceny 2nd -----	13
Carrying concealed weapons -----	2
Forgery, 2nd degree -----	11
Forgery, 3rd degree -----	1
Grand larceny, 1st degree -----	35
Grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	80
Grand larceny 2nd degree and receiving stolen property -----	2
Manslaughter, 1st degree -----	3
Manslaughter, 2nd degree -----	1
Petit larceny -----	8
Rape 2nd degree -----	13
Rape 2nd, abduction and assault 2nd -----	1
Receiving stolen property -----	15
Robbery, 1st degree -----	14
Robbery, 2nd degree -----	7
Robbery, 3rd degree -----	17
Seduction -----	1
Vio. sec. 931, Penal Law -----	1
Vio. sec. 480, Penal Law -----	1
Vio. sec. 1897, Penal Law -----	1
Grand Total -----	459

In the last inspection report of this institution it was shown that while the generally accepted theory is that boys and young men sent here are of the first offender class, as a matter of fact, a goodly proportion, although young in years, are old in crime. The following shows the arrest record of prisoners received for the first nine months of 1920:

First arrests -----	145
Second arrests -----	114
Third arrests -----	76
Fourth arrests -----	59



Fifth arrests -----	32
Sixth arrests -----	14
Seventh arrests -----	10
Eighth arrests -----	2
Ninth arrests -----	2
Tenth arrests -----	1
Eleventh arrests -----	3
Fifteenth arrests -----	1
Total	<u>459</u>

Of the 459 commitments for the first nine months of 1920, 220 came from New York County, 46 from Kings, 21 from Bronx, 18 from Queens, and 5 from Richmond—a total of 310 from Greater New York. Erie sent 30, Monroe 17, Onondaga 11, Westchester 16, Albany 5. The balance being divided through other counties throughout the state.

#### PLANT IMPROVEMENTS.

The concrete paving of the parade ground has been completed entirely by inmates and it is a fine piece of work. A further portion of the east yard is being similarly paved and will be completed before winter. It also is proposed to pave the invalid and the west yard, including the armory floor, as soon as appropriations are allowed.

Trades School Building No. 4 approaches completion, the principal remaining construction work being a part of the flooring, the erection of partitions, and the installation of metal fireproof doors. Unavoidable delay has been caused this work by the difficulty in obtaining materials.

Wall-coils have replaced the old steam radiators in all the institutional corridors except the North Block which will be likewise equipped. Delay has been caused by the difficulty in obtaining materials, as in other departments.

The roofs of the buildings badly need renewing, as they have become so bad that further repairs are impossible. A refrigerating plant, additional cold storage facilities, and a root cellar are necessary, for which the management are endeavoring to secure appropriations this year.

As stated at the outset, the larger matters of new cell or dormitory construction will probably not be considered during the coming year but should be kept alive and constantly agitated.

#### THE FARM

This year there were about 200 acres under cultivation, including a garden of 12 acres. Crops all gave splendid results. The farm results, all with inmate labor, were as follows:

100 tons of hay from 65 acres of meadow.

225 tons of ensilage corn, produced on 20 acres, sufficient ensilage being produced to fill three large silos.

1300 bushels of oats, raised on 21 acres, the average being 60 bushels to the acre.

630 bushels of wheat from 27 acres, averaging 23 bushels to the acre.

560 bushels of rye from 13 acres, averaging 43 bushels per acre.

4200 bushels of potatoes from 21 acres, averaging 200 bushels per acre.

17 acres of beans.

The garden produced vegetables in abundance, as evidenced by the canning and preserving figures given below, which are in addition to vegetables consumed in season and the stocks of beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage now on hand. With the aid of an up-to-date canning equipment the following results were obtained:

4000 gallons of tomatoes  
500 quarts sweet corn  
400 quarts string beans

400 quarts green peas  
500 quarts pears  
400 quarts green peppers  
60 bushels pickled tomatoes  
25 barrels pickled cucumbers  
12 dozen glasses grape jelly

The institution has been able to trade canned products to other institutions and received in exchange thoroughbred calves for the dairy.

The dairy has 34 cows, 25 of which are at present milch-cows. The total yield of milk this year is approximately 66,000 quarts. Milk has been furnished to the hospital and the remainder of the institution as needed, and more than 3,000 pounds of butter have been made from what has been left over after these were supplied. There have been raised for institution use 100 swine and surplus calves to the number of 16 have been sold.

#### HIGHWAY WORK

The Legislature, by Chapter 170 of the Laws of 1920, authorized inmates of the reformatories to labor upon the public highways. Following the enactment of this law, the authorities of the county of Chemung and the towns of Elmira and Southport requested the Elmira institution to furnish inmates for work upon the streets and roads of the towns and county. After consideration the Board of Managers of the Reformatory decided to comply with this request, and in all about sixty of the inmates have been assigned to work in groups of fifteen or twenty upon the roads at the various points as needed.

In Elmira, on one street, inmates prepared a new road-bed and transferred the street railway track for a distance of considerably more than a mile, and also constructed upwards of a mile of native-bed, gravel-top, water-bound road, incidentally digging a mile or more of ditch in connection with this work and also assisting in oil-dressing the road. On another street they constructed a mile and a quarter of bituminous macadam road, excavating for the base, placing the crushed-stone top, and putting on the oil dressing. This work was done along the street railway line.

In the town of Southport three-quarters of a mile of road was built. For the use of the road-workers portable buildings were constructed by the carpenter class, each shack containing a kitchen and dining room to be used for the midday meal, the workers taking their breakfast and supper at the reformatory. The town authorities furnish conveyances to and from work. The inmates leave the institution at 7:30 in the morning and are back at five in the afternoon. The sum of one dollar per day is paid for their labor and from this amount their food is purchased. The inmates like the work and there is no lack of volunteers for it. The city and town authorities directly in charge express satisfaction with the work of the boys and state that it compares favorably, both in quantity and quality, with regularly paid outside labor. Dr. Christian says—"We have found that this scheme is working out fairly well, but we believe that the law should be amended; it now reads that we shall receive one dollar a day for each inmate so employed. I believe that this should be eliminated from the statute and that the amount per day per inmate should be agreed upon by the county authorities and the board of managers. One dollar a day does not cover the cost of maintaining these men. And I further believe that the prisoner should share in some of the money which he earns while working on the highway. It is my desire to have this law amended this coming session of the legislature so as to accomplish these two objects."

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The report of the Prison Survey Committee has recommended that the vocational training at this institution should be increased and the

equipment for this work modernized in every respect. The recommendations are that the reformatory at Elmira should be used for the instruction in trades training, of such inmates as are committed by the courts and who, after examination at the receiving station, are found to be especially fitted for vocational training. This plan means that with such a scheme in operation Elmira would receive the most hopeful cases and would have eliminated from its population the dullards and incompetents with whom they are struggling today. Such being the case, the institution should have the most up-to-date equipment for the proper teaching of vocational training. They recommended that the appropriations which have been asked for by the Board of Managers for the completion of the buildings be allowed by the Legislature and that funds requested for equipment should likewise be furnished. For some years past, owing to the practicing of economy during the period of the war, there have been no funds with which to purchase new equipment for the trades schools and the amounts which have been used for the purchase of material for practice work in the departments have of necessity been decreased. There has been a considerable period during which not a single piece of new equipment was provided for the trades classes. There is need of a very considerable increase in these funds in order to make it possible to carry out the recommendations of this Committee.

For years the Commission has called attention to the out-of-date machinery and appliances in the trades schools and the management has striven to better conditions. In addition to the machinery being out-of-date and worn out, much of it is dangerous and has been condemned by State safety inspectors. The State would not permit the operation of such machinery in an industrial plant. The trades school director has set up an admirable and comprehensive plan for meeting the situation here and it does seem that if representatives of the Legislature could visit the institution and observe its needs in this respect, necessary appropriations would be made. Inasmuch as all construction would be by inmates, the labor costs, now very high, would be eliminated and the cost of material only required. The plan now submitted provides for classes in cabinet-making, carpentry, sign-painting, hardwood-finishing, frescoing, house-painting, machinery, tinsmithing, upholstering, printing, bookbinding, barbering, bricklaying, drawing, electricity, photography, stenography, typewriting, shoemaking, tailoring, moulding, music, plumbing, steam-fitting and blacksmithing.

The cost of operation of the trades schools to the State is very low, at present only two cents an hour per pupil, and surely the resultant good in making useful citizens by teaching young offenders against the law a useful occupation which will give them a decent means of livelihood when released is very important and worth while. Dr. Christian truly says:

"If we fail to furnish him with knowledge and skill so that he may go out in the world and hold his own in the industrial strife, we have not completed the mission for which he was sentenced to the reformatory, and in order to accomplish this important function we should have a trades school of the very best that the State of New York can afford and which cannot only fill all the requirements of the reformatory but which also will be a model for all those who desire to teach industrial trades to young men."

In any plan for trades schools, however, the attitude of the Prison Survey Committee—that "all instruction should be on a productive basis"—should be adopted.

"All instruction is to be on a productive basis; that is only work of a useful character is to be undertaken. Practice or exercise work is only allowed to demonstrate some proposition. Everything should have a use and be of permanent value in order that the workers may have proper incentive and interest. Work to be built up and again torn down is not only wasteful but also poor pedagogy."

## EXAMINATION AND STUDIES OF INMATES

This subject was discussed at length in the last inspection report. The Research Laboratory has been active during the past year; all inmates have been carefully studied and a psychogram written about each of them. Dr. Harding has, in addition to continuing and expanding this important work, made studies of the segregable delinquent and is soon to publish a paper dealing with this class who need permanent custody of one kind or another.

## DISCIPLINE

The methods of discipline were fully described in last year's report and remain the same. Several young men were under confinement for breaches of discipline; they were visited and all admitted that they had broken rules. None had been confined more than two days and no complaints were made of unjust treatment.

## GENERAL

The parole system of transfers to the Eastern Reformatory at Napanoch are as described last year and reference to that report is suggested for details.

The religious welfare of inmates of all faiths is carefully looked after by the resident and visiting chaplains.

A satisfactory institutional library is maintained, a description of which was filed with last year's report.

The fine military drill, directed by Col. V. M. Masten, and athletic exercises, which have attracted wide attention, are continued. Outdoor sports are constantly carried on in favorable weather and indoor games and entertainments provided during the colder seasons.

Two menus for weeks in September are submitted herewith. They show satisfactory amounts and kinds of food.

"The Summary," the institution's paper, is in its thirty-sixth year and is a most creditable publication.

The daily net cost of maintaining each prisoner was \$.9845.

The net cost to the State for the maintenance of the institution was \$300,252.10.

The Board of Managers are asking for special appropriations amounting to \$310,000.00, among which are the following:

Refrigerating apparatus and additional cold storage rooms with necessary equipment for the work -----	\$5,000
Modern machinery and apparatus for the trades school----	30,000
Additional farm land and farm equipment to operate same--	25,000
Remodeling cell-blocks, making the cells into rooms of modern prison construction, with the necessary equipment to do the work -----	100,000
Safety appliances to be attached to the machinery which has been installed and in operation in the various shops and trades classes of the institution -----	5,000
Trades School Building No. 3, and equipment necessary for the work -----	125,000
To complete Trades School Building No. 4 -----	20,000
Total -----	<u>\$310,000</u>

The Board of Managers are regular in attendance at meetings and personal contact at their meetings shows that they have intense personal interest in the institution and are giving a high class service to the State.

Dr. Christian has attained a high place in the ranks of students of criminal problems and is justly regarded as one of the leading authorities in prison matters in this country. This institution is indeed fortunate to have his valuable services.

Z. R. Brockway, founder of the reformatory and known throughout the world in connection with prison work, died on October 21, 1920, at Elmira. He became superintendent of the reformatory in 1876 and continued until 1900, when he retired. "The Summary" of October 30th contains the following tribute to him, which seems fitting to record here:

"Brockway and the Elmira Reformatory seemed for many years to belong to each other. Distinguished visitors from all over the world came to see the man and his institution. Books on prison reform in almost all languages devoted much space to Brockway and the Elmira idea. At the prison congresses he was for years a conspicuous figure, and when he could no longer attend his papers were read and greetings were sent to him.

"Z. R. Brockway was a masterful personality. All who were near him felt his power. He was an untiring worker and he wished also to see others constantly and profitably employed. Not all his ideas on reformatory were original, but the institutions with which he was connected at Albany, Rochester, Detroit and Elmira seemed always to lead others at the time that he took hold of them. He had ability to see the direction in which progress should be made, to gain the support of others for his plans, and then to carry out successfully his ideas. Although toward the latter part of his life he saw public opinion inclining toward a milder discipline than he believed was good in its effect upon character, he did much to improve life in prisons the world over and much for the effectiveness of measures of reform. Now it has come about that to be superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory is to hold one of the most conspicuous positions in the field of prison work.

"He had plenty of promotions and honors in life and the Elmira Reformatory will be for years to come a worthy monument to its founder."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY

### NAPANOCH

Inspected December 29, 1920. Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., assistant superintendent in charge.

On this date the population was 202. During 1915 it averaged about 450, and has since grown less. The cell capacity of the institution is 496.

This institution continues to receive its inmates by transfer from the reformatory at Elmira, and by no means is the select class sent to Napanoch. The parent institution has adequate facilities for the proper physical development and training of these youths along reformatory lines, and as a result selections for transfer are made to a considerable extent from the older and less impressionable class. All have received physical and psychiatric examinations and classification. A few of those sent to this reformatory are low grade mental defectives and render little service.

It is interesting, however, to observe the large amount and excellent character of the construction work performed by the inmates of this institution each year, and reflects great credit upon the officials who train the boys and direct the work.

### IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year the plumbing work and repainting of the south cell block has been completed, a vitreous integral-seat toilet with flushometer and a lavatory having been installed in each cell. A duplicate of this work is well under way in the north cell hall.

The work of constructing a large new fireproof hospital is progressing, the plans for this building having been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Some delay has been experienced because of the lack of an instructor in masonry.

A new modern barn and wagon shed have been completed and, together with the water service and sewer connections, represent a fine piece of work and add a much needed improvement.

The old long tables in the mess hall have been replaced with regular dining room tables, 4x6 feet, painted with white enamel and add to the appearance and sanitation of the room.

A storage shed for farm implements has been erected outside the wall.

Painting, grading, farming and other miscellaneous work is in progress at all times. This construction work includes all the work, both new and for repairs, done in the carpenter, machine, blacksmith and other shops.

The institution has about 57 acres of tillable land which has been worked as usual. A much larger farm could be cultivated if additional land, which is available, were purchased.

#### EDUCATION

As indicated by the foregoing, the trade schools at this institution consist of real construction and shop work instead of the erection of models and demolishing them. The school of letters is in charge of a competent director and all inmates are in attendance daily except those whose services at certain times are indispensable in keeping a construction organization going. A large library is provided and is well patronized. Lecture courses are given by the chaplains.

#### RELIGION

The institution provides a beautiful chapel in which are held religious services for Protestants, Catholics and Jews. The importance of awakening and developing the spiritual in these young men, so essential to their reformation, cannot be overestimated. Men prominent in the financial and commercial world are today declaring religion the greatest deterrent for crime. Everything possible should be done to encourage this phase of the reformatory treatment.

#### RECREATION

Recreation consists of moving pictures, baseball in season, amateur entertainments, etc.

The kitchen is up-to-date, except an additional urn was said to be needed. Three meals a day are served in the dining room in an orderly manner at dining room tables in small groups, and the food was excellent and rations ample. The bake shop, bath house, etc., are thoroughly modern and said to be adequate.

#### DISCIPLINE

The institution employs a principal keeper, or disciplinarian, who looks after matters of discipline and prescribes the punishment with the approval of the superintendent and physician. Punishment usually consists of isolation in large cells in the basement. There is no restricted diet but three regular meals a day are allowed with all the water they desire to drink. The cells have no furniture except a wooden bunk. The period of confinement in these cells as a rule does not exceed three or four days, depending upon the attitude of the incorrigible. No specific punishment is prescribed for certain infractions. A punishment record is kept.

Only the north wing was occupied at the time of inspection and it was found scrupulously clean in every part and well painted. The south wing, as previously stated, is undergoing the installation of plumbing equipment.



The beds consist of wire fabrics, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was clean, the laundry being modern and fully equipped.

Some excellent work is done in the tailor shop.

The inmates are well clothed at the institution and upon discharge they receive an entire new outfit of clothing, a railroad ticket to their destination, and some money.

The Board of Managers has submitted requests for the following appropriations to the Legislature of 1921:

1. Completion of plumbing in cell block, with necessary tools	\$6,500
2. Additional farm land -----	10,000
3. New building for ice storage -----	3,000
4. New piggery -----	3,000
5. Greenhouse and necessary tools -----	2,500
6. Gate system and necessary tools -----	12,000
7. Complete wall and necessary tools -----	10,000
8. Equipping hospital -----	5,000

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

#### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

##### BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected May 9, 1920. Helen A. Cobb, superintendent; Mrs. Stoltzenberg, assistant superintendent.

There were at this time 265 inmates and 21 babies, the children of the prisoners. There were 36 girls in Rebecca Hall, which is used as a place for punishment, and 8 in the disciplinary building. I interviewed the latter and each one told me why she was there—some for not obeying orders and being disrespectful, others for breaking glass, etc. I think a great mistake is made in punishing the inmates for trifles, as that discourages them and for revenge they break things up generally.

I noticed that some of the girls had visitors and the guard sat close to hear all that was said. I think the guard should remain outside the room door, in full view of the inmate, but give them an opportunity to talk in private. I would call this oppression. I found that one of the girls had been eight weeks in the disciplinary cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

*Commissioner.*

#### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

##### BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected September 6, 1920.

The inmate population on this date was 200, including 18 babies. This is the smallest number the institution has had in a great while, as the capacity is 523. Mrs. Frank Christian is acting as superintendent pending the appointment of a superintendent, and has introduced many new methods which have resulted in raising the morale of this institution. On the day of my visit the disciplinary building was unoccupied, no girls being in punishment, which speaks very well for Mrs. Christian's methods. The colored girls occupy a separate cottage, so they are segregated from the white inmates; and the mentally deficient also occupy a cottage of their own.

Miss O'Brien, the assistant superintendent, conducted me through all the buildings, which are in good condition and show evidences of great care.

Owing to Mrs. Christian being away on the date of my visit I postponed making a thorough inspection of this institution until a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

### BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected September 12, 1920. Mrs. Frank Christian, acting superintendent.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Christian on my previous visit I continued inspection on above date.

The population was the same as on the previous date. The superintendent is considerably handicapped, as she has only 17 matrons when she should have 55. In spite of this fact the discipline of the institution has not suffered to any extent. Mrs. Christian's system of marking seems to have a decided effect on the morale of the inmates and a visitor would be greatly impressed with the discipline of the entire population.

System of marking: Each girl is given a card on which are printed the days of the week with four columns on either side. There are two periods for each day. If a girl's behavior is good in the morning she receives a mark at noon; and if well behaved during the afternoon, another mark at night. A day is divided into two periods so as not to discourage a girl if she has broken a rule in the morning she can still make a half day, and if she loses but one mark during the whole week that mark will be given her; if she loses two marks she loses a recreation (the movies); if three marks, she loses a week. A new girl can have her name sent to the parole board (providing her blood test be o. k.) in twelve months, but if she loses three marks in any week that will mean a week will be added to the twelve months, and so on for every week that is lost.

The girls now feel that they have a definite goal to work for and are responding wonderfully to this card merit system. When an inmate has four good weeks she receives a chevron for her sleeve with "1" embroidered, and "2" for two months, and so on up to twelve when she knows her name is to be considered for parole.

Another innovation introduced by Mrs. Christian is that an inmate may write a note to the superintendent and ask for an interview, or she may ask her matron to arrange for one; in this way difficulties are often settled in their incipency and a crisis avoided. The more serious breaches of discipline are taken care of according to the surrounding circumstances.

Among the forms of discipline in vogue at the present time, a girl is sent to her room for from an hour to perhaps a day; never a change in diet. The fact that they are being treated kindly makes them wish to behave and they are invariably repentant shortly after misbehaving.

As another manner of disciplining, a girl is changed to another cottage and there is no more trouble. As recreation the inmates have moving pictures and community singing twice a week and tennis, croquet and baseball every afternoon.

The response to the appeal for women well recommended by clergymen to write to the inmates has been wonderful and almost every girl has a correspondent who is a superior woman and from whom she receives

helpful letters, magazines and victrola records. All the letters are censored by the superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

### BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected November 21, 1920. Mrs. A. H. Talbot, superintendent; Miss Mary O'Brien, assistant superintendent.

There were 150 adult inmates and 13 babies. The highest number during the year was 275 in June. There has been at times in the past a prison population of nearly 600. I have often seen not only the cottages and cell building full but inmates in large numbers sleeping in the halls.

There are 14 cottages, a large building with cells known as Rebecca Hall, and a disciplinary building containing 8 cells. The two latter buildings are now closed except for storage purposes and it is to be hoped that they will never have to be re-opened to house inmates.

Owing to the small population five of the cottages are not in use at present, and for the same reason the management is able to better segregate the inmates, keeping together the feeble-minded in a cottage, the nervous class in another, the drug addicts in another, those below school grade in another, colored girls in another, and inmates with babies in another, and so on.

The psychopathic ward, or cottage, is now open with 10 inmates for treatment. The Elizabeth Fry cottage will accommodate 50 inmates and 10 officers; it is fully equipped and is soon to be opened. Before doing so, however, the windows should be looked after, as they need more protection as in their present condition it is an inducement for the inmates to escape. One or two extra guards will also be needed for night duty.

There are 25 matrons and three men guards, also 10 teachers. The management claim that there has been no outbreak of the inmates since August 1, 1920, only small arguments at times with the girls, but no trouble. There were five escapes last week, all colored girls, but they were re-captured within a few hours.

Amusements are provided for the inmates—moving pictures on Monday evenings and dancing in the cottages at other times in which the matrons take part.

A certain number of the inmates of each cottage do the work—some in the kitchen, others as waitresses, and again others do the cleaning; they have a uniform of striped dresses.

I must reiterate what I have said in previous reports—that every girl should be taught a trade that will be of benefit to her when she leaves the institution (that is, those that have none). such as dress-making, millinery, and other industries, and not have females do men's work, such as cementing sidewalks, chopping wood or breaking stones, which will avail them nothing when they go to their homes.

The place was found clean and trim-looking throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

## WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

## ALBION

Inspected September 9, 1920. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent; Miss Crothers, acting superintendent.

There were confined on the day of inspection 185 inmates, 17 of whom were babies.

Each building was visited and was found to be extremely clean, showing evidences of good care. The inmates were all busy canning products of the farm under the supervision of the matron of each cottage. School had not commenced, as the garden produce was being gathered. The sewing school was in progress and domestic science classes about to be started. A small library collected through the efforts of the superintendent has been augmented by additional books from the traveling library at Albany. The inmates have splendid recreation advantages, as they are given the freedom of the grounds for several hours each day and at least an hour in the evening in the recreation room of each cottage. They also have daily exercises in the gymnasium and on the previous Monday, which was Labor Day, had a dance party in the gymnasium.

Food supplies and the menu on this particular day were examined and found to be of good quality and well balanced. There is no resident physician but a doctor visits the institution daily and is on call if the necessity arises.

The Board of Managers have been attending the meetings quite regularly as the records for the past three months show that Monsignor Reilly, the acting president, Dr. John Dugan, Miss Elsie Jones, Mrs. Sarah N. Bradshaw, and Mr. William B. Dye have attended every meeting. Mrs. Pearl S. Elias was absent from one meeting, excused because of illness, and Mr. Dwight S. Beckwith was absent from two meetings, unavoidably detained out of town.

At the time of our visit there were but two occupants confined in the disciplinary building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

Commissioners.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

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### NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected May 26, 1920. In charge of Warden Joseph A. McCann and Martin W. Feeley, deputy.

This institution is now used as a clearing house of the Penitentiary and Workhouse. The prison population at the time of my visit was 527, of whom 234 were men sentenced to the Workhouse, and to house these men, one of the cell blocks containing 240 cells has been set aside. Those sentenced to the Penitentiary have mostly indefinite sentences with a maximum of three years. Of those sentenced to the Workhouse some have definite sentences from 10 days to 6 months, while others have indefinite sentences with a maximum of 2 years.

The highest number of inmates during 1920 was 679. The total number of cells is 1100. Perverts of whom there were 43, are segregated in two upper tiers of the South prison; they work mostly in the laundry. There were 51 with venereal diseases, who are also segregated. There were 28 patients in the hospital. Consumptives are sent to Hart's Island and drug addicts to Riker Island. There are three resident doctors.

All prisoners are first sent here for examination and classification.

There are no industries left here except that of making spindle brushes for the Street Cleaning Department; the others have been installed at Hart's Island.

There is a good library with an average daily circulation of 250. There is also a commissary department where inmates may make purchases up to \$2.50 weekly, providing they have sufficient funds to their credit in the office. Prisoners have to bathe once a week and may oftener if they choose. No prisoners were found in the punishment cells.

The whole place was clean, but it will look much improved when the painting now going on is completed. The inmates take their meals in the mess hall which was scrupulously clean and looked well, having recently been painted. On the whole the place looked very good and showed that the warden was painstaking. A matron is sent from the women's prison daily to search female visitors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected December 6 and 28, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction. Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

This institution, now devoted entirely to convicted males, is a very old one, some of the buildings dating back, it is said, to 1835. In addition to being a prison of detention, all males convicted of crime and sentenced to a city penal or correctional institution are first sent here and, under the direction of the warden, are given physical examinations, classified and then retained here or transferred to the proper institution into which they fit. The classes of prisoners received are as follows:

1. Those sentenced to the penitentiary for an indefinite sentence (three years maximum) and to the workhouse for an indefinite sentence (two years maximum).

2. Those sentenced to definite sentences in either the Penitentiary or Workhouse.

3. Boys sentenced to the New York City Reformatory to be transferred later to the Reformatory at New Hampton Farms.

4. Drug addicts sentenced to the Workhouse Hospital. Self-committed drug addicts are also received.

5. Court cases are sometimes received for drug treatment before trial.

6. Tramp cases from outlying counties are sometimes received for definite sentences.

The plan of distribution is as given below:

1. Men with either penitentiary or workhouse indefinite sentences are distributed to various of the other institutions of the Department, Hart's Island, Riker's Island and the various city prisons in the different boroughs. Some of them are kept here, if they have knowledge of some kind of specialized work, and if at the time they arrive, there happens to be need of men in that particular line.

2. Men sentenced to definite sentences are usually kept at the penitentiary, but receive the same treatment and perform the same kind of work as the men undergoing indefinite sentences.

3. Boys sentenced to the New York City Reformatory if free from disease or other reasons that might render them unfit for dormitory classification at the reformatory, are transferred to the Reformatory in the next shipment following their arrival at the penitentiary.

4. Drug addicts are transferred to the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, for drug cure and after care.

5. Men awaiting trial in the city prisons are sometimes sent to the penitentiary hospital for treatment for various diseases, as are also drug addicts awaiting trial on some other charges. These are treated and subsequently returned to court for final disposition.

6. Tramps sentenced to definite sentences ranging from thirty days to six months, received from outlying counties, are kept at the penitentiary for the duration of their terms.

All the classes of inmates listed in the foregoing receive individual attention. Each man is interviewed by the Acting Warden to find out just what work he is best suited to perform and he is assigned to work of the same nature, or lacking that, as near to what he usually does as is possible with the facilities at hand.

On December 28, 1920 there were 739 inmates, divided as follows: Workhouse class, 365; Penitentiary, 334; Reformatory, 36; court drug addicts, 4. The highest population at one time during the year was 749. Seventy-five of the population were youths between sixteen and twenty-one. This large number is accounted for by boys who have been found unable to control at New Hampton Farms and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The number classed as reformatory type include those returned from and awaiting transfer to New Hampton Farms.

There are 1,430 cells, so that doubling up is never necessary. The cell block system in use is of the old unsanitary and cramped type. The cell blocks comprising the Penitentiary consist of "The South and the Old Prisons," built, it is stated, about eighty-five years ago; the "West Prison," about fifty years ago, and the "North Prison," about twenty-five years ago.

The cells in the South, Old and West prisons are approximately six feet long; three feet four inches wide, and about six feet high. The cells of the North prison are a trifle larger, measuring approximately eight feet long, four feet wide and seven feet high.

None of the cells in any of the prisons has sanitary fixtures—consisting in fact of nothing but four walls, a floor and a ceiling. Each cell



is provided with a cot and a bucket. The bucket system in use at the penitentiary is again condemned and should be abolished. Argument on this point is unnecessary from the standpoint of health and sanitation. The bucket system is degrading to the men and lowers their self-respect. All authorities on prisons are in agreement that this archaic system should go and if the city authorities do not undertake to change it soon, the powers of the Commission under the law should be exercised.

The penitentiary farm consists of seven acres. During the year 1920 there were raised and distributed:

888 bunches of asparagus.	207 pounds of leeks
3550 pounds of beets	4072 heads of lettuce
4170 pounds of beans	745 pounds of onions
25270 pounds of cabbage	60 pounds of pumpkin
6 pounds of cauliflower	169 bunches of radishes
3018 heads of celery	1410 pounds of rhubarb
9300 ears of corn	25615 pounds of Swiss chard
	223 pounds of tomatoes

Practically all of these vegetables were used at the penitentiary for the inmates' mess and also for the mess halls of other of the Department institutions.

The only industry remaining here is the factory which makes spindle brushes for the City Street Cleaning Department, which employs ten men. The large amount of outside work in connection with the various city institutions on the Island—shoveling coal and ashes, keeping up the roads and grounds, etc.—keeps practically the entire population busy. A day assignment schedule on file in the office of the Commission shows 720 out of 739 inmates assigned to some work, or otherwise engaged outside of their cells.

The penitentiary bakery bakes an average of 3500 loaves of bread daily, also coffee cakes and corn cakes, supplying all used at the penitentiary, Hart's Island, Riker's Island, the city prisons in the different boroughs and the female workhouse and district prisons. During the year 1,385,427 pounds of bread were made here. Three civilian bakers and twenty-one inmates are employed in the bakery. There is need for more modern baking apparatus as the old time ovens, while giving good results, are way behind the times.

The kitchen and mess hall were in good condition and scrupulously clean. New tables of small size, with porcelain tops, should be provided instead of the long narrow ones now used. Aluminum ware is being gradually substituted for agate ware utensils in the mess hall, which is commendable.

The Penitentiary maintains a commissary store, where inmates may purchase tobacco, certain articles of food, fruit, candy, underwear, etc., within a two dollar and fifty cent limit per week, clothing excepted. The business done for the month of November, 1920, was

Sales of newspapers -----	\$52.67
Sales of commissary supplies -----	1,587.22
Total -----	<u>\$1,639.89</u>

Goods are sold at the market price, as shown on price list on file in the office of the Commission and are reasonable.

A beautiful chapel is provided, for all religious services, which is a credit to the institution.

There is a splendid library of 3,500 volumes, which is being constantly added to. In addition to a good collection of standard works, there is a supply of technical and trade books and plenty of good fiction. The librarian stated that only one out of six availed themselves of library privileges.

Here, as in other city penal institutions, there is no provision for education or vocational training, as contemplated under Section 698 of the Greater New York Charter and quoted in the report of even date on Correction Hospital. Notwithstanding that there are many young men here whose minds might be diverted into channels which would tend toward useful lines upon release, and others who cannot read or write our language, no educational effort is made to send them back to society better than when they came. The scant use of the fine library can, in a great measure, be blamed to the lack of incentive offered to improve the minds of the inmates. Educational and vocational training should be provided and there should be lectures and community singing at proper times. Moving pictures are shown Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons, the population being divided so that all see one show a week.

A band of sixteen members is maintained.

On other than entertainment nights, prisoners are locked in at 5:30 P. M. and remain in cells until 7:00 A. M. Electric lights are turned off in cells at 9:30 P. M.

The hospital is the pride of the warden, and justly so. There are fine surgical and medical wards and modern operating room, all spotlessly clean and well kept. There are four resident physicians, two trained nurses and a dentist. Four high-class consultants from the city visit here regularly. The warden keeps all dangerous drugs locked up in his own office safe and they can only be obtained from him. The venereal cases and the pervert groups are segregated from the general population and each has separate eating arrangements.

There were seven escapes by the river during the year. All but one were recaptured.

There is a shortage of keepers as at other city prisons and too long hours for those now employed. At least ten more keepers should be provided.

Additional fire hose is needed here and should be provided without delay.

The punishments here are deprivation of privileges and isolation in a cell block apart from the main cell blocks. The cells are of regular size with open front doors. Prisoners under punishment are given a bunk and blankets and their regular clothes. For four days they have only bread and water, three times a day, and on the fifth day, full meals. Prisoners have been kept here in excess of five days and again put on bread and water up to the ninth day. The doctors and keepers visit men in isolation frequently. It must be borne in mind that all undesirable and incorrigible male prisoners from other city prisons, as well as Randall's Island, are returned here when unable to control at these places and, for that reason, stern disciplinary measures are necessary. However, the question arises as to whether a bread and water diet for as long as four days, added to isolation, accomplishes the necessary control. An investigation by the Commissioner and Acting Warden should be requested and a report made to the Commission on this special subject. Particular caution should be exercised to prevent any sick prisoner being punished to the injury of his health. Fortunately, it has only been found necessary to inflict these major punishments on thirty prisoners during the year. The cells were empty on the day of inspection.

With the large population retained here, there does not seem any good reason why drug addicts, delinquent and self-committed, should be sent here in the first instance instead of directly to Riker's Island. The delinquent ones are, of course, subject to prison treatment and the self-committed, charged with no crimes, should not be held here in cells with all kinds of criminals until ready to be shipped to Riker's Island.

Boys intended for New Hampton Farms are sometimes held here for days and weeks, awaiting transfer, among not very helpful surroundings. It would seem that they should be sent directly to the reformatory, as is done with boys sent to Elmira Reformatory. The physical, mental and social studies could be made on arrival and the youthful cases treated

there if necessary. Another burden on this large institution is the known venereal cases which are kept here. They should be sent to one of the islands where they can be segregated, treated and given outdoor exercise. These men would be better off and the danger of infection to others less than at this institution, of so many various classes of inmates.

The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to furnish the Commission with his views on the suggestion of direct commitment of reformatory, drug addicts and known venereal cases instead of passing them through and holding them at the Penitentiary.

The Commissioner of Correction asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the sum of \$64,730.00 for improvements and urgent repairs needed here. He was allowed \$50,500.00, which will be applied for installation of iron grill enclosure of galleries of cell tiers to prevent inmates being injured by falling off or attempting suicide, a very commendable improvements; new locks on cells and gates; window shades in mess hall to permit of moving pictures being shown there, awnings on administration building, and various needed repairs.

The institution and grounds were orderly and cleanliness prevailed throughout.

In Acting Warden McCann, the Department has one of the best men in the prison field. He has an intelligent and heartfelt appreciation of his duties which splendidly qualifies him for the position of warden of a prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 16, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Mary M. Lily, superintendent; Dr. John M. O'Connor, resident physician.

This inspection was made with particular reference to the treatment of female drug addicts. There were 193 inmates in custody, all women, of whom 150 had been sentenced to the Workhouse and 43 to the penitentiary. Both of these classes are now cared for in this institution. Of this number but six were being treated for drug addiction.

At the time of the last inspection, on June 5, 1919, the drug addicts were cared for in a separate ward, while those with venereal diseases were segregated in another ward. We found that the drug ward had been abandoned as such and the drug addicts were scattered among the patients in the two wards formerly used as drug and venereal disease wards or were in their cells. Those with venereal diseases were being cared for in cells. The abandonment of the drug ward and the present method of caring for those with venereal diseases were admittedly unsatisfactory, but the change was said to have been made for the purpose of concentrating supervision. These conditions, it was explained, would be remedied with the opening of the new hospital in the remodeled south wing which is to be devoted entirely to hospital and observation purposes. The new quarters formerly occupied by male prisoners are expected to be ready in about two months.

The method of treatment of drug addicts in vogue in the Department of Correction is known as the "withdrawal treatment." Each addict is given about fifteen grains of drug, administered three or four times a day when the addict is received, the amount being gradually diminished day by day for about two weeks when the drug is withdrawn entirely. Efforts are then made to build up the patient physically by outdoor

exercise where possible. In addition to the regular diet which the other inmates receive, drug addicts are said to be given a quart of milk and one egg daily. The value of food in calories is said to be about 4,000 which is more than a normal individual requires. The addicts when "off" the drug are said to gain in weight rapidly, some of them as much as thirty or forty pounds. They are detained at least 100 days before release under a rule of the parole commission.

In addition to the resident physician there are four other physicians at the institution, one of whom specializes in the care of drug addicts.

Tentative plans for the operation of the new hospital have been completed which contemplate that all persons received, both detention and convicted cases, shall pass through a quarantine period as a preventative against epidemics. Both classes can be accommodated on the first floor which has 34 separate rooms and the floor is so divided as to make it possible to segregate these classes. Separate rooms also will be available for drug addicts.

On this floor facilities will be provided for the medical examination of those admitted and for bathing facilities. After a bath the convicted inmate will be dressed in suitable capes and slippers and given a complete examination by physicians, and those cases which come within the scope of the Board of Health will be examined in conjunction with a representative of the Board. The personal history of the inmate will be taken and the facts noted which will have an influence on their physical, mental and social condition. A complete, eye, ear, nose and throat examination will next be made after which the inmate will proceed to another room where she will be examined for heart, lungs, skin and general physical condition. Lastly the inmate will be examined to detect the presence of venereal disease.

The inmate will next proceed to the clothes room where the following outfit will be provided: Three uniforms, three handkerchiefs, three changes of underwear, six pairs of stockings, three towels, a pair of shoes, soap, tooth-brush and comb. After dressing she will then be assigned to a room on the first floor.

It is planned to use the entire second floor for women serving sentence who have venereal disease, and as a hospital for detention cases. The floor is so arranged that the detention hospital which will have a capacity of 60, can be reached from the first floor and from the main entrance without coming in contact with those serving sentence.

The third floor is to be given over to the hospital proper for convicted cases. The entire east and west wing of this floor will be devoted to surgical cases, the adults on one side and the minors on the other. Two wards will be devoted to medical cases and two for drug addicts, minors on one side and adults on the other.

The fourth floor has been arranged for the study and care of psychopaths. It comprises eight single rooms and a dormitory with a capacity of 12. Inmates declared insane will be transferred to State hospitals.

The institution has an operating room equipped with modern appliances for surgical work.

There has been considerable delay in the completion of this hospital but it is expected to be ready for occupancy in about two months. When completed it should provide ample facilities for caring, not only for drug addicts, but for all cases needing hospital care. Every effort should be made to get it ready for occupancy as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL

## BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected December 11, 13, and 28, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Mary M. Lilly, superintendent; Dr. John M. O'Connor, resident physician.

This institution, although designated by law as a hospital, is in reality the prison to which all females convicted of crime and retained for confinement in the city are sent, the terms of confinement running from five-day workhouse sentences up to three years, the maximum penitentiary sentence. It is true that there is a finely equipped hospital connected with the institution, as is necessary in all such prisons, but it is but an adjunct and not the main function of the place.

The population is made up of workhouse and penitentiary cases, white and black, including feeble-minded and psychopathic cases, those suffering from tuberculosis, venereal diseases and drug addiction. Here, too, are sent the drug addicts who, charged with no crimes go before a magistrate and ask to be sent to a hospital to be cured. There is a girl, aged eighteen, sent up for six months for vagrancy and ages all the way up to a harmless old woman aged eighty-three who has served six terms and is now here for a year for vagrancy. She, and other old women here, should be sent to the City Home or some institution for the aged, to spend the remainder of their lives. Seventy-five percent. of the inmates are young women between eighteen and thirty. Although an attempt is made at segregation, it is impossible of accomplishment in the prison, and all ages, kinds and conditions mingle together.

The population on December 28th was 236, the workhouse prisoners numbering 200, and the penitentiary, 36. The highest number for the year was 247.

The bulk of the population is confined in the old cell house, built in 1852, which contains 104 cells, occupied by a population of 139. The cells are larger than standard cells now used, being 13 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 9 inches and nearly 8 feet high. There is a window in each cell, 4 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 7 inches. Each cell has cot beds with mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases. One cell on the penitentiary tier had four self-committed drug addicts under treatment; another tier had three infectious cases isolated in each of three cells; and three self-committed drug addicts in each of two cells. In eight other cells there was doubling up of self-committed drug addicts, infectious cases, and tuberculosis cases. There are no toilet facilities or running water in the cells or on the corridors, and the antiquated, insanitary, unhealthful, and oft-times-condemned buckets are used under these crowded conditions. In addition to the insanitary condition of these cells, with three and four occupants at a time, there is the great danger of immoral practices possible among the class of women confined here. The roof of this old building is of wood, covered with tin, which is a fire menace and leaks badly. It should be replaced by a metal fireproof roof.

This prison, built nearly seventy years ago, is probably one of the worst in the State and is a disgrace to this great City. Conditions here are aggravated by the fact that, due to inability to control the population by reason of lack of matrons, the inmates are locked in these cells fourteen hours daily—from 4:30 P. M. to 6:30 A. M.—and only given an hour daily in the open air when weather conditions permit.

There is no school or any evidence of training which would be conducive to encourage these women to lead a better life when released. A correctional and educational program would, if properly carried out, secure results well worth while.

The hope of remedying these conditions lies in the opening of the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, which at present looks far in the future. The south wing here, upon which much work has been done, will permit of better classification and segregation and the placing of



hospital cases in wards instead of prison cells, but the outlook for completing this wing in the near future does not seem promising. In January, 1920, it was expected to be finished in two months, but no definite date can now be set.

Here, as at Riker's Island, was found the complaint of self-committed drug addicts who had gone before magistrates and asked to be committed to a hospital to be cured of the awful drug affliction, and supposed they were being sent to a hospital instead of to a prison where they are treated on exactly the same basis as those convicted of crime. They also complained of being held one hundred days when they understood from the authorities that they would have to stay but sixty days. This matter was taken up with Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, who has given assurance that all such persons committed in future will be told that they will be detained one hundred days. The plan of treating these self-committed addicts with, and on the same basis as, prisoners must be condemned and cannot be defended.

In discussing the situation at Riker's Island, Commissioner Walter R. Herrick of the State Narcotic Drug Control Department and Commissioner Hamilton both agreed to the following statement:

"It is a well accepted fact that when the drug addict is in that stage of treatment where he can be properly said to be recovering, the best thing for him is outdoor exercise. This not only tends to harden his muscles, keep his mind occupied, and generally build up his system, but also produces a healthy exhaustion, inducive to sleep."

In her comments in a report to Commissioner Herrick, dated November 26, 1920, on the conditions at the Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, Deputy Commissioner Sara Graham-Mulhall quotes Commissioner Hamilton's views on this matter as follows:

"It is preferable that the men should be sufficiently active to become so tired that they are glad to go to sleep ...."

The plan, if correct at Riker's Island, should certainly apply here too, but on the contrary, those undergoing the treatment get but one hour on days the weather permits for outdoor work or exercise.

Criticism as to the methods of treatment of self-committed drug addicts at both Riker's Island and the Correctional Hospital are, of course, not directed to Commissioner of Correction Hamilton, but it is certainly not to the credit of the great City of New York that the unfortunates who come to properly constituted authorities seeking relief from this terrible affliction cannot be provided with a proper hospital for treatment instead of being confined in a prison on practically the same basis as persons charged with serious crimes.

The situation here should be called to the attention of the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control.

As stated previously, there is a finely equipped hospital for surgical cases, which had four cases at the time of inspection. The thirty active venereal cases were in a large ward outside the prison and the eleven drug addicts, off the drug, were in another large room. The medical director has three assistants, also a dentist. The State Labor Law requires an employer of female labor to provide a woman physician if the employe demands it. With all women inmates here, consideration should be given to the question whether one or two women physicians should not be on the staff. No trained nurses are provided, the work being done by practical women attendants. There is need of at least four trained nurses here.

The plan of physical examinations upon entrance and the method of treatment of drug addicts, venereal and tubercular cases is given in a letter from the resident physician, Dr. O'Connor, dated December 20, 1920, which is attached hereto and made a part of this report. As far as could be learned, no general mental examinations are given.



The institution has a beautiful chapel, which has weekly services by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

There is a library of two hundred fifty books, which is added to from time to time from the Commissary fund. Arrangements should be made with the New York Public Library for weekly service, such as is given in the Queens and Brooklyn city prisons.

The standard department menu, as described in inspection reports of other institutions, is in use here.

There is a good kitchen in charge of a civilian chef, with twenty-five inmate help. The kitchen would be greatly improved if an arrangement could be made for better lighting. The substitution of small porcelain-top tables is urged for the mess hall. The regular department commissary is conducted here. The cells and corridors have recently been repainted by inmates, who did a good job.

The laundry and sewing room have forty and sixteen inmates respectively, who work eight hours daily and do all flat laundry work for city institutions and make all clothing needed in the institutions. Separate underclothing and towels are provided for each inmate and each has her own laundry bag. Each inmate was given a good woolen sweater for Christmas by the Department.

The lack of matrons here is a serious matter. Of twenty-four appointed, only thirteen are available and the force of supervision is dangerously low and should be filled up very quickly. An attempt should be made to secure some young matrons of education, who can undertake something more than simply being officers. In helping these unfortunate women readjust themselves before returning to society.

The punishments here are deprivation of privileges, and for serious cases, confinement in isolation cells on the ground floor. The eight cells are of regular size with a grated and outside wooden door which prevents outside communication. There is a small window in the cell for light and air. Two of the cells are padded. While confined here women are given full meals, bed and blankets and all clothes but no shoes. There is an electric light in each of the cells. The superintendent stated that during the year six girls had been thus confined for one day and two for two days with full meals. Matrons visit the cells every hour and provide water when requested and the doctor visits them at intervals, day and night. Reports to the Commission of vermin in cells were, so far as it was able to determine, untrue.

Throughout the place cleanliness and order prevailed as well as is possible under the conditions as they exist.

Commissioner Hamilton asked the Board of Estimate for \$29,700. for improvements and repairs and was allowed but \$2,999.99. less than a tenth of the amount needed. This will be applied to roof repairs, wire screen for visitors' room, and repairs to boilers, etc. To secure needed improvements here, the Commission may find it necessary to exercise its legal powers which provide for closing any city jail "which is insanitary or inadequate to provide for the separation and classification of prisoners."

Section 698 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, provides that "It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified, so far as practicable, so that the youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by the association with any evil example of older and more hardened offenders. The Commissioner may establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge, as may be authorized by the board of estimate and apportionment. And to this end the Commissioner may set apart one or more of the penal institutions for the custody of such youthful and less hardened offenders, and said Commissioner shall have the power, in his discretion, to transfer such offenders thereto and from any other of the penal institutions of the city and when so transferred to classify such offenders so far as practicable with regard to age,

nature of offense, or other fact, and to separate or group such offenders according to such classification, so far as practicable." This law is not and hardly can be carried out here, as is shown above. In an effort to accomplish the provisions, at least in part, and to improve conditions as best can be, the Commissioner of Correction should be required to submit to the State Commission of Prisons on or before February 1, 1921, a plan which will—

1. Remove all tubercular and venereal cases and drug addicts under treatment away from the cell block, segregating the diseased ones and providing quarters for drug addicts under treatment, separating further those charged with crime and those self-committed. This can be accomplished by the speedy completion of the south wing.
2. Arrange for a greater measure of outdoor exercise for all classes.
3. Revise the rules so that inmates shall not be locked in cells for fourteen hours daily.
4. Provide a plan for educational and recreational activities such as are needed in an institution containing so many young girls.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioners.

New York City, December 20, 1920.

HON. JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
President, State Prison Commission,  
New York City.

DEAR SIR:—

Answering your communication of recent date, the procedure outlined below is followed at the Correctional Hospital, Blackwell's Island:

Upon arrival at the Correctional Hospital the inmate is divested of her clothing and a rectal injection is given to facilitate the examination of the pelvic viscera. The physical examination she then undergoes is very thorough. Extreme care is taken to locate any abnormalities or discover pathologic, medical or surgical conditions. The following excerpt from our history charts will give you an idea of the extent of this initial examination:

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat -----  
Skin and Teeth -----  
Respiratory System -----  
Digestive System -----  
Circulatory System -----  
Urinary System -----  
Generative Organs -----  
Venereal Diseases -----  
Constitutional Diseases -----  
General Tubercular Diseases -----  
Abnormalities -----  
Family History -----  
General Physical Condition -----  
Adaptability for work -----

Recommendation -----  
and Advice -----

While this examination, exhaustive as it is, has given us a great deal of information, the real examination occurs in the daily contact with the patient, and often most important conditions are located which at the initial examination we failed to find, and which were sometimes purposely concealed from us.

By far the greater class of patients are drug addicts, and we have learned to expect that while they are going through the cure we will be confronted with an alarming train of symptoms. It is only an intimate knowledge of the patient's condition that prevents us from making errors.

Hysterical attacks simulating epilepsy are quite frequent. Continuous vomiting and hemorrhages (self induced) are used in an effort to mislead the physician into keeping them on the drug, or to work on the sympathies of those in authority to effect their release. Frequently, cases have been transferred here in ambulances, supposedly in a dying condition, when they could just as easily have walked; and strange as it may seem, addicts have often begged to be operated upon, perfectly willing to undergo an operation and run the risk of losing their lives, only to obtain the few shots of morphine we give them after an operation. It is readily seen that not only the initial examination is given them, but that they are being continually examined. We are greatly assisted by the Board of Health in the reports of the blood tests taken while in the district prisons. This Wasserman report shows us what cases may have had syphilis some time during their lives.

To the sanitary officer this disease is either in a communicable stage or it is latent. Fortunately our cases are of the latter type, and while the communicable syphilis is rare at this institution, all cases whether we regard them infectious or not are treated, principally as a prophylactic against their becoming active.

In regard to gonorrhea, all cases who have been arrested for prostitution, or violation of the Tenement House Law, or where we have reason to suspect the discharge from their genitalia to be gonorrhea, are sent to the ward set aside for that purpose and receive treatment, or are observed until no clinical evidence remains that is suspicious.

I might take this opportunity to remark that our treatment of communicable diseases has been approved by the Department of Health, and the resident physician of this institution has been delegated to act for that department.

An X-ray apparatus has recently been added to our armamentarium and hereafter all cases suspected of tuberculosis will receive a fluoroscopic examination.

2. There is no contra-indication from a medical standpoint for drug addicts to mingle with the general population, but it would be inadvisable when we consider discipline, as all the trouble and unrest occurring in this institution seems to come from the drug addicts.

In regard to tubercular cases, there were only two that have ever been of the pronounced type. One of these I have recently diagnosed as inactive. The other I am still uncertain about, but repeated examinations lead me to believe that she is also inactive. There were two cases at one time in the institution some five months ago that we considered might be dangerous to the general population, and a ward was set apart for their use. Both of those cases have been discharged.

It is very difficult on account of the architecture to completely isolate all the different cases and perfect the classification that we desire. I am informed by the Commissioner that circumstances beyond the control of the Department of Correction have prevented us from using the new building. Bids have been advertised on three separate occasions and the work is finally being carried on by prison labor.

3. Do you believe that the case of Marie Marquette who is suffering with epilepsy is properly located at this institution and can she receive the necessary treatment here?

I am not at all sure that epilepsy is a proper diagnosis in this case. I should hesitate very much to make any diagnosis of that nature in a drug addict until she has been off her drug for some considerable time. My impression at the present time is that she is not an epileptic, neither has she any mental disease, and I think that due to the fact that she has been unsuccessfully treated at other institutions, that she is properly located now and now only can she receive the necessary treatment, and we feel that she will receive better treatment at this institution than elsewhere.

4. There is nothing in the treatment of drug addiction that calls for special training, except perhaps experience in the detection of malingerers. Exhaustive studies have been made by the Department of Correction for the purpose of developing the most efficient treatments. All methods have been given a thorough trial. Drug addiction is now recognized as a pernicious habit and not a disease. The treatment consists of gradually withdrawing the drug so that functions which have been inhibited for so long may resume the normal gradually. The symptoms as they appear are met by appropriate measures. Stimulation is sometimes required and hypnotics for a few days. There is nothing in the treatment that any intelligent physician cannot successfully handle. Thousands of cases have passed through the Department of Correction with no fatalities as against a high percentage of poor results in other institutions.

We feel, therefore, that we have the best and safest method of relieving the drug addict of this habit.

In regard to your last question, section 438, Public Health Laws, places in the hands of the Parole Commission the determination as to when addicts who are committed for a cure shall be released. I believe that it is a rule of the Parole Commissioner that they shall not be released before the termination of 100 days. I know of no instance where a case is sent to court for a cure for 30 or 60 days.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN M. O'CONNOR

*Resident Physician, Correction Hospital, Blackwell's Island.*

## REFORMATORY PRISON

### HART'S ISLAND

Inspected December 18, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Michael C. Breen, acting warden.

The force of guards consists of 34 men for days and 21 for nights, working in twelve-hour shifts.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 677, of whom 588 were classed as Penitentiary and 83 as Workhouse prisoners. The resident physician said that about 60 per cent. have been drug addicts, although he was treating only three actual cases. Among these were 77 aged and crippled prisoners, housed in cottages on the hill apart from the main group of buildings. Seventy-five per cent. of these were over sixty years of age, probably most all feeble-minded, picked up on the streets for "panhandling," worn-out drunkards, rag-ends of life failures from the great metropolis who should be committed permanently to some old folks' home to end their days rather than serving terms in prison, as upon release they quickly drift into the hands of the police and add to the burdens of city taxes by the costs of trial recommitting them here.

Hardly any of them were charged with felonies, technical misdemeanors and ordinance violations being their offenses generally. There is a crying need for tobacco for these old men; all that is supplied now is by charitable persons from the city. The population runs from these old men down to twenty-five youths, of ages from sixteen to twenty-one, sent here because they could not get along at New Hampton Farms or the House of Refuge.

The institution employs its inmates at farm work and shops. To the credit of the management, the hours of labor are seven per day in winter and eight in summer. A record of the vegetables grown upon the 15 acres of tillable land shows good results, having in mind the nature of the soil and atmospheric conditions found here. The tubercular patients also have a vegetable garden which has been productive and furnished their own table.

An up-to-date ice plant, under the supervision of the chief engineer, produced 3,152 tons of ice during the year, of which 2,435 tons were shipped to other institutions; 717 tons were given to the Bronx poor; and 300 tons were kept on hand in the ice house.

The number of men employed and the product of industries for the year was as follows:

Shop	No. of Men	Daily Output
Cyl. Broom -----	12	8
Print -----	14	5000 copies
Shoe -----	47	72 pairs
Clothing & Knitting -----	50	200 garments
Brush -----	27	400
Street Broom -----	33	200
Bed Rebuilding -----	36	20

For the past twelve months the value of sales amounted to \$154,675.74.

The buildings have been described in previous reports and remain practically the same. The original buildings were put up in 1869 and many of them are fire traps, particularly dormitories Nos. 5, 6 and 8. Other buildings would be impossible to save if a serious fire ever got under way. Fortunately, the water supply is supplemented by a high pressure auxiliary plant connected with the engine room, but the lack of fire hose is admitted by the Department, and with the fire hazard existent and many desperate criminals here who are difficult to handle, an adequate supply has not been furnished. Months ago the attention of the Commissioner was called to this need and there was an investigation, but no fire hose. A fire started during the daytime last month in one of the shops and was put out by hard work on the part of the inmate fire department. Had it happened at night, the whole place might have been swept away with possible heavy loss of life. The Commissioner should act at once on this most important matter.

There is an excellent hospital for general work, which was found in splendid condition, and a separate hospital for tuberculosis cases, which was well lighted and ventilated. There should be an additional and separate ward for the treatment of incipient cases. All male tubercular criminals from city prisons are sent here for treatment. With an island population running over 700, many serious tuberculosis cases, some active drug addicts, and hundreds of prisoners bound to be in bad physical condition, there is but one doctor and no trained nurses here. One unskilled orderly is provided for the tuberculosis hospital and one for the general hospital. At least four trained nurses should be provided. An effort to get an additional physician has failed, for the reason that the Department offers only \$1,000 per annum and maintenance. Good doctors cannot be found at this rate. The resident physician claims excellent results in his treatment of tuberculosis cases. Both hospitals badly need scales, as they are indispensable in examinations and general



medical work. There have been eight deaths from tuberculosis and five from other causes, including two suicides.

The dormitories house an average of sixty-seven prisoners each. The dormitory plan here, as at Riker's Island, is all wrong and warrants condemnation. These should be replaced by cells or cubicles so that each prisoner will be alone at night, locked in. While the present plan is of necessity continued, there should be greater space between the beds, and the double-deck bed system in effect in the fourth division, administration building with forty of such beds, should be discontinued at once. The bed factory should be put at work to bring this about. At night each of these large dormitories, some having upwards of a hundred prisoners, is in charge of a single guard who would be helpless in case of an insurrection or trouble. The danger of this should be apparent to the Commissioner, who should arrange for at least two guards at the earliest possible moment. At least ten more keepers are urgently needed at this institution.

There is need for additional blankets; this matter should receive prompt attention now that winter weather is on.

Work by inmates on the department steamer should be discontinued because of the danger of passing drugs and other contraband.

A new sea wall, five hundred feet long, has been built by inmate labor on the easterly side of the Island, which is substantial and believed to be strong enough to withstand such severe storms as destroyed the old wall.

Arrangements have been made for new small enameled tables for the mess hall, which is to be commended. New kitchen utensils have also been ordered. Much work has been done through the year in installing up-to-date plumbing for toilet facilities, and much needed painting has been done throughout the various buildings.

The grounds around the buildings were neatly kept and the interior of all buildings was cleanly and orderly as possible.

There is a fine chapel in which religious services for the various denominations are held weekly.

Moving pictures are given Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

A good library supplies reading matter, which is well patronized.

The department commissary is conducted on the same plan as in other institutions.

A band is maintained among the prisoners.

The isolation building for punishment was described fully in last year's report. From January 1, 1920, to date 261 prisoners were confined here for violation of rules; the warden stated most being for one or two days; the longest being for nine days. The rule during punishment is bread and water for three days and full meals on the fourth day. All clothes are left with prisoners and they are given a board bunk and blankets. One prisoner was in confinement when inspected. He said he had refused to work and on agreeing to go to work was released by the warden. A full record of punishments was available.

The regular department standard menu is maintained here. The kitchen is a modern one and was clean and in good order.

The name of this institution is a misnomer, as it is in no sense a reformatory. Last year the Commission criticised the school conditions here, at that time there being but one teacher and only those not understanding English attending. No training was given other illiterates, including the boys sent here. In July, this teacher was transferred to New Hampton Farms and there is no teaching of any kind, no vocational training, or any of the necessary measures tending toward reformation or rehabilitation of those classed as the reformable type. The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to inform this Commission before February 1, 1921, why reformatory measures are not carried on here. If nothing is to be done, this institution should be designated as a prison and administered on its proper basis.

No attention has been paid to recommendations Nos. 1 and 2 of the Commission's report of November 17, 1919.



As to the recommendations made by Commissioner Weinstock in his report on an investigation of the death of two inmates, approved August 10, 1920—

1. No assistant physician or nurses have been provided.
2. Inmate labor is employed in the hospital and an inmate hands out pills to prisoners under the direction of the physician. No inmates are allowed access to the drug room.
3. No change in the distribution of rules to keepers and other employes other than those in existence at the time of the investigation.

The Department of Correction is again urged to secure possession of the four acres of land at the east end of the island, now held by private parties, to provide additional land for cultivation and to remove the danger of escape and the reception of contraband articles made possible by this situation.

The Department, if this institution is to be continued on this island, must show the city officials that there should be an end to the use of the island as a "Potter's Field" for the city's unknown and friendless dead. Already there are a quarter million bodies, three deep, buried here and the limit of land available has been reached. Further encroachments on the existing acreage will interfere with the proper conduct of the institution.

Commissioner Hamilton asked the Board of Estimate for \$32,131.00 for improvements and repairs and was allowed but \$19,231.00, which will be used for the metal ceilings, repairs to ice plant, watchman's clock system, house for resident physician, repairs to electric plant boilers, etc. In all fairness to the Commissioner, he cannot be blamed for not providing much-needed improvements when the Board of Estimate refuses him the funds necessary for such work.

Following the inspection, it was learned that on the morning of such inspection, a prisoner had committed suicide and that there had been difficulty with two keepers. Inquiry of the Acting Warden brought out the information that Joseph Shapiro, an inmate, hung himself in the toilet at 5:35 A. M. while the keeper in charge was calling men assigned to early work. The keeper saw Shapiro go into the toilet as he was making his rounds, and returning five minutes later, found Shapiro hanging by the neck. He died a few moments later. The question arises as to whether this could not have been prevented had there been more than one keeper assigned to the dormitory. It was also learned that another inmate—Guiseppe Sylvestrae—committed suicide on January 24, 1920, by cutting his throat with a shoe knife in the shop in which he was working.

As to the difficulty with two keepers on the morning of the inspection, the Acting Warden stated that one of the keepers brought a prisoner before him on a charge of attempted assault and insubordination, and the keeper was reprimanded for his attitude in presenting the case and banded in his equipment and left the island. Another keeper wanted to be excused for the day and was refused, whereupon he said he would resign and left the island also. One of the keepers discharged his revolver, but it is stated did not endanger the life of any person. The latter keeper has been dismissed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Correction should be required to furnish this Commission with a statement as to the conditions criticised above on or before February 1, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## MUNICIPAL FARM

## RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected October 12, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

The number of inmates on the date of inspection was 273, all drug addicts under treatment. The matter of conditions and treatment of inmates is discussed in another report of even date. On the date of inspection there were two head keepers and 36 keepers on the payroll, two of whom were sick and two on vacations. To cover this institution and its unguarded shores at night only 7 keepers were available.

## THE PLANT

The institution buildings remain in practically the same condition as reported last year. All in use are of wood construction, located closely together, and are a constant fire hazard—a fact that has been called to the attention of the department from year to year.

The dormitory system here has been condemned and it is most important that steps be taken to provide rooms or cubicles for reasons most apparent to anyone studying conditions as they exist here.

Commissioner Hamilton submitted last year a three-year program covering his department which would remedy the situation, but the enormous demand for funds in the city tax budget has resulted in all demands for new construction being refused by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In transmitting his budget this year he recognizes the criticisms made and urges appropriations to remedy the situation as follows:

"The present buildings on Riker's Island, with the exception of the so-called isolation or disciplinary building recently completed, are unsuitable for the housing of the offender.

"Eight open dormitories of frame construction provide the inmate housing on this island. Each dormitory is 35 feet by 110 feet and connects to a similar dormitory by a wash room. The construction is decidedly a fire hazard, and the retention, particularly of male prisoners, in open dormitories, is particularly objectionable.

"The disciplinary building is provided with 40 cells and is for incorrigibles only. Additional accommodation in the form of separate rooms is urgently required. An appropriation of \$270,000 would provide a building for the accommodation of 150 inmates in separate rooms. The excavation and foundation could be done by the inmates.

"A new power house and equipment is required at the Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, so that all the buildings may be heated from a centralized plant. This would be particularly important if any new buildings are constructed to take the place of the present frame dormitories. A plant with 250 horsepower boilers, and capable of extension, including the building, is estimated to cost \$200,000."

Few repairs were made to the institutional building proper, owing to lack of materials. The house of the resident physician was completed early in the year and was occupied by him about April 1st.

Nothing has yet been done to the plumbing of dormitories Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. There have just been received the required materials to put the plumbing in dormitories Nos. 3 and 4 in commission. When this job is completed it is proposed to change the plumbing in dormitories Nos. 5 and 6.

Eight ventilators have been installed in dormitories Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, two to each dormitory, which will improve the ventilation of these dormitories.

Absolutely nothing has been done to the lighting arrangements and it is still impossible for the inmates to read at night in the dormitories. Sixty candle-power lamps would remedy present conditions temporarily.

Secretary Tudor of the Department promised the Commission at a hearing held on February 3, 1920, that the lighting matter would be attended to. This should be done without further delay.

Nothing has been done to provide privacy in bathing, as recommended by the Commission. This could be done at very little expense and should not be longer delayed.

Money was appropriated this year for the installation of an electric fire pump, also for an electric coal hoist, but these have never been installed on the ground that there is not sufficient current to operate them. There is, however, no reason why a gasoline engine could not be used for the coal hoist and a steam fire pump installed to obviate as much as possible the fire hazard which is such a serious menace at this institution.

Notwithstanding the assurance of Secretary Tudor to the Commission last February, nothing has been done toward installing a proper laundry at this place. The men are still using old-fashioned hand-rubbing wash tubs. This condition should receive the prompt attention of the Department. The present practice of men of all types using such archaic methods is fraught with much danger, is insanitary, and should be severely condemned.

The disciplinary building, the one fireproof building on the Island, is used only as a storage for the lack of sufficient force to keep it open. This building should be kept in commission for disciplinary purposes, and in addition could be used for the reception of the drug addicts, using the single cells for hospital purposes and the isolation cells for confinement. A separate diet kitchen could be maintained for the men while in the hospital, as the facilities were arranged therefor in the construction.

The boiler room has been entirely rebuilt, all work being done by inmates, and is a good job.

One thousand square feet of concrete sidewalk has been laid and adds much to the appearance of the main roadway. The equipment of farm wagons, carts, etc., is badly run down and in need of replacement and repairs.

#### THE FARM

The Island, which is mostly all "made ground" from the dumpings of New York City refuse, will have, when plans are carried out, 640 acres. This year about 25 acres have been regraded and made ready, giving a total acreage of 135 suitable for farm work. Having in mind the almost barren nature of the soil, the results were most satisfactory. There were produced

Beans, string	1440 lbs.	Onions (green)	2340 lbs.
Beets	30767 "	Parsnips	17727 "
Cabbage	65747 "	Rhubarb	500 "
Carrots	7309 "	Radishes	5350 "
Celery	65 "	Swisschard	23382 "
Cucumbers	12 "	Tomatoes	10999 "
Egg plant	19 "	Turnips	22862 "
Greens (turnip tops)	3775 "	Pork, fresh	865 "
Lettuce	4700 "		

In addition to the large amounts used on the Island for food and the amount now in storage for winter use, there was sent to the general storehouse of the department for use in other institutions:

Beets	23056 lbs.	Parsnips	12492 lbs.
Cabbage	56042 "	Swisschard	12557 "
Carrots	1776 "	Tomatoes	336 "
Lettuce	1150 "	Turnips	21082 "

In addition, 5,700 tomato plants were raised and sent to other institutions. Sixty-four pigs were on hand. The warden is anxious to have a full breed of Jersey red pigs, which could be obtained at a small cost, and believes that in three years he would have an annual average output of over 10,000 pounds. This would seem to be an important matter for the Commissioner to consider.

A small smoke house could also be provided for about \$75, which would permit of the furnishing of hams and bacon. No winter crops have been arranged for, as no rye or wheat seed has been forwarded. An additional scraper is badly needed for the farm.

#### GENERAL

The boat service is very bad and, if anything, worse than last year. The lack of boat service to the mainland has been a deterrent to getting and keeping the high class men needed here and should have the early attention of the Department. Arrangements should be made so that it need not be necessary to employ inmates on the boats. Coming in contact as they do with people at the docks and on the boats, makes it very easy for them to smuggle in drugs for themselves and other inmates.

Religious services are held regularly.

The library of 400 books had 75 additions from the American Library Association this year. They also send magazines weekly, but the present library equipment is small for the needs of so many men, especially in the winter months when there is little outside work to do. An arrangement should be made with the New York Public Library for service such as is given in the Queens Prison. During the summer months provision is made for outside recreation, baseball, handball, and running matches, but no amusements are provided for evenings and there is nothing in the amusement line for the long fall and winter nights.

Dormitory No. 1 has a fireproof booth for moving pictures and is arranged for lectures and entertainments, etc., but none is provided. The Protestant chaplain donated a moving picture machine, but as there is no licensed operator only one entertainment was given. Arrangements were made for the donation of the films free of charge from four different moving picture concerns.

There is in the Department a Commissary Fund, which comes from the profits of department commissaries in the various institutions. It is understood that this fund is available for comforts for prisoners. The sales here averaged over \$1500 per month for the first nine months of the year and undoubtedly gave a considerable margin of profit. The penitentiary and branch fund had a surplus of \$21,623.04 on August 31st. It is suggested that some portion of this fund be applied to the providing of entertainments, moving pictures and lectures, as well as additional reading matter at this institution.

Community singing has been most successful in many penal institutions, and no doubt arrangements could be made so that this could be provided here at little or no expense.

During the year about 150 men were placed in the isolation cell for one or two day periods, mostly for petty infractions of the rules, fighting, etc.

Apparently, care is taken not to retain inmates suffering from venereal diseases or tuberculosis on the Island. Occasionally men are received suffering with venereal disease and tuberculosis, many of whom are discovered by the resident physician and he recommends their transfer to the Commissioner to institutions that are suitably equipped for their treatment, which is done. In all cases of this kind the men, being drug addicts, are put through the withdrawal treatment and sent to other institutions for the necessary treatment. Operative cases of hernia, appendicitis, etc., are transferred to the Penitentiary for treatment on order of the Commissioner, such cases having been reported to him.

It is impossible to segregate in separate dormitories here men suffering from communicable diseases, because of the lack of attendants and

guards. It is recommended that with every man sent to the Island there be submitted a duplicate of the card made at the time of his examination at Blackwell's Island, showing the result of such mental and physical examinations as have been made, for the guidance of the warden and resident physician in handling his case.

Commissioner Hamilton has been badly handicapped in putting this institution in proper and decent shape by reason of the lack of funds. His efforts to do so have been most commendable. There are, however, many necessary things to be done here that can be accomplished through the general funds of the Department.

The Commissioner should be asked to submit to the Commission, on or before January 1, 1921, a statement showing what he proposes to do in the matters discussed in this report, also any other things he proposes to do during the year looking toward the betterment of the bad conditions existing on the Island.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

#### MUNICIPAL FARM—RIKER'S ISLAND

##### NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 12, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

As stated in the inspection report of last year, this institution is devoted solely to drug addicts. A year ago the inmates were all of the delinquent type, but since the discontinuance of drug addict treatment at Riverside Hospital a number of self-committed drug addicts are sent here for treatment.

On the day of inspection the population was 273 of which 65 were self-committed, and of these 49 had never been in any institution of any kind before. One of the number stated that he came to New York from Tennessee for treatment, and notwithstanding that he was plentifully supplied with money, was sent to be treated at city expense. The case is Workhouse No. 36528. This case has been called to the attention of Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

It was found that while the self-committed addicts have a separate dormitory and separate tables at mess, they are in most all respects on the same basis with those convicted of crimes and serving sentences. They wear the department criminal uniforms, work the same, and are under the same discipline and subject to punishments as the delinquent inmates. These patients, too, suffer from the lack of proper laundry facilities, privacy in bathing, necessary artificial lighting in dormitories, reading matter, amusements to occupy their minds, and other necessities referred to in a separate report of even date.

Among the self-committed addicts there was practically a unanimous complaint that they had been committed to the Island under a false understanding. They stated that a representative of the city Department of Health had assured them that they would be detained only sixty days, whereas the rule of the institution is one hundred days, and this is invariably carried out. It should be said in all fairness that nearly every one of the group stated that they had been benefited by the treatment, but declared that they were as fit to go out after sixty days as in one hundred, and that being kept forty days beyond what they were assured would be necessary, had a depressing effect and oftentimes upset business plans they had made when they entered. Whether sixty or one hundred days is the proper time, they should be told correctly at the outset. This matter, too, was called to the attention of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and he writes as follows:



"Your letter confirms other statements which I have had about the treatment of drug addicts on the Island.

"Sometime ago I wrote to the Commissioner of Correction and earnestly suggested that proper separation for these classes be made.

"We have had a number of cases where the self-committed patients have protested against being obliged to consort with those convicted of vicious and criminal offenses. I was informed yesterday however, that Riverside Hospital had again been opened to drug addicts.

"A great many of the drug addicts that come to this office are sent here by Commissioner Mulhall of the Department of Narcotic Drug Control and accompanied by Mrs. Burr, an inspector connected with that department. I am making it a rule to inform them fully and clearly as to the time they will have to stay on the Island. I say to each addict 'the time of your discharge from the Island is entirely dependent on the recommendation of the doctor; the usual limit of time is one hundred days; if you have to remain during that period, you will have no cause for complaint, nor will it be truthful for you to say, after what I have told you, that you have been deceived.'

"If a man should come in here today and tell me he was a rich man and wanted to be committed to Riker's Island Hospital I know of no reason why I should not do so. There is no provision made by which he could pay the city for his board and keep over there, and he might, and very properly, conclude that he would get better treatment there than he would at a private sanitarium."

As to the adequacy and propriety of the treatment given inmates your Commissioner does not feel competent to express an opinion in the absence of expert advice which the Commission is not in a position to secure. A statement was requested from the resident physician and is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

The promise made by Secretary Tudor at a conference at Albany on February 5, 1920,—that an assistant physician and attendants would be provided this year—has not as yet been carried out. The necessity for additional physicians, male nurses, and attendants is apparent and should be attended to at once. A high authority on the treatment of drug addiction writing in a recent publication as to public institutions handling this class, says:

"The individual ego of the addict must be duly studied if success in their management is secured with large groups of these unfortunates.

"There has been insufficient classification of patients. The psychotic and non-psychotic cases should never be housed together, for it is a fact that the treatment of the psychotic case is successful only in the psychopathic ward. Furthermore, 'addicts with criminal instincts or police records should be segregated. Addicts grouped together in large numbers hold 'experience meetings', which are bad enough in demoralizing influence without injecting the elements of psychosis and criminality. Therefore, if one institution endeavors to treat all classes of addicts by rule of thumb, bringing these people into daily contact, failure is inevitable.'"

A copy of the menu provided for the term from October 1st to December 31, 1920, is also attached and made part of this report.

The practice of handling men convicted of crimes and those with no criminal records but seeking relief from the dreadful drug habit, on practically the same plan, is certainly questionable, and inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the Commission runs only to inmates convicted of crime, the matter should be taken up with the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control, the State Commissioner of Health, and the Commissioner



of Health of the City of New York. The Secretary should be directed to send copies of this report and attachments to these officials with the request that the matter be investigated and a report of the findings filed with the Commission for its assistance and guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

HON. JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
15 DEY ST., CITY.  
DEAR SIR:—

How to best cope with drug addiction is one of the vital questions of our day.

It may be likened to the dreaded disease—cancer—extending its roots into the stronghold of society, claiming especially our young people by the thousands. Our future greatness as a nation may be impaired unless this growing menace is checked.

The Department of Correction coming in touch, as it does, with the underworld criminal class, which is made up largely of drug addicts, has seen fit to set apart this institution just for the treatment and convalescence of addicts.

During the past year over 1,000 men have been treated and returned to society physically fit. The average weight of drug addicts received for treatment, taking 100 men as a unit, is 115 pounds; the average gain in weight after 100 days' treatment is about 50 pounds.

The treatment of an addict should not be attempted unless the physician is certain that the patient is absolutely under his control, and that his directions will be carried out in detail. Experience has proved that the sick addict will stop at nothing to procure the drug which will relieve his suffering. This necessitates placing him in an institution which will be well guarded against the importation of drugs (narcotics).

Before taking up treatment it may be well to consider the drug addict himself, especially that group of symptoms presented on his arrival for treatment; the symptom complex known as withdrawal signs.

A drug addict who has neither too much nor too little of the drug not only presents no symptoms but it is extremely difficult for even a trained observer to detect the fact that any is being used. If, however, he oversteps the limit and takes too much, or if unable to get the required amount to maintain a perfect balance, he presents a characteristic group of symptoms. First to be noticed is restlessness, with a lack of coordination of the mental faculties; he is unable to concentrate. We find slight muscular twitchings, yawning, sneezing, and profuse secretions from all mucus membranes, especially from the eyes, nose, mouth and intestines. The intestinal condition may become so severe as to produce diarrhoea. The muscular twitchings in many cases become pronounced and we have severe cramps and abdominal pains that are at times very distressing. The pupils are dilated and the eye itself takes on a staring appearance. The pulse is generally very rapid. The skin is very dry and of a pale, waxy appearance. These cases are thin, weak, emaciated, underfed, and poorly developed.

There is another factor that plays an important role in the production of this group of symptoms; that is, the inhibition of retardation of all the functional activities of the body. Excretory products, which would normally be eliminated, are locked up in the body by the paralyzing effect of the drug. Glandular secretions are greatly reduced; muscular tone throughout the body is impaired. This accounts for the lack of peristaltic action of the bowels and the consequent constipation suffered

by the drug addict. We have, as a result, the ill effects of auto-intoxication and auto-toxemia. This is extremely important to remember when the treatment of these cases is considered.

Numerous methods have been devised to wean patients from the drug habit. All aim (1) to stop the drug. (2) to prevent pain and cause sleep, (3) to increase all secretion, (4) to sustain strength, (5) to support the heart, (6) to teach self control, (7) to promote nutrition and general health.

The physician should exercise patience and should show that he has sympathy for his patients during their mental and physical trial. At the same time the physician should be firm in carrying out the details of the treatment. He should also in every way encourage the patient to exercise his own will power in controlling the symptoms and later in refraining from the use of the drug.

The treatment followed at the Municipal Farm aims to take the patient off the drug as soon as possible. This is accomplished in 5 days. A solution of morphine, known as Magendie, is given hypodermically three times a day, usually before meals. It has been found that giving the morphine before meals has the best results, since the patients eat better and nausea and vomiting after eating is less marked.

In exceptional cases with a weak heart and signs of collapse it may be necessary to continue the morphine injections a few days longer. Mild catharsis should be instituted for the marked constipation present and to get these patients eliminating freely.

Insomnia is a very common symptom following withdrawal of the drug. It may be treated sometimes with bromide, sometimes with chloral, or some other hypnotic. Have found tincture of hyosclamus given in 15 or 20 minimum doses at bedtime to be a valuable remedy to prevent the restlessness and insomnia following withdrawal of the drug.

Usually by the end of the first week the patient is out of doors getting plenty of fresh air and regular exercise which causes muscular fatigue and brings about normal sleep.

To combat the lack of tone present in many of the functional activities of the body shown on withdrawal of the drug, the patient is given strychnine sulphate one-sixth grain, three times a day before meals. This remedy seems to sustain the patient when taken off the drug morphine.

During the first five or six days the patients are on a light diet, consisting principally of milk, eggs and cereals, and are also encouraged to drink freely of liquids. About the beginning of the second week, or possibly the tenth day, the patient finds himself the possessor of an excellent appetite, and from that time onward his voracious appetite is hard to satisfy.

Convalescence is usually established in 7 or 8 days when medication ceases, except treatment aimed at improving the general condition of the patient. Tonics containing iron, quinine, arsenic and strychnine have been used successfully in cases associated with anaemia and malnutrition.

The importance to the drug addict of regular habits of eating and sleeping, the receiving of abundance of fresh air, sunshine and exercise in moderation, is well demonstrated by the results we obtain.

So great is the change arising after eliminating the accumulated poisons which have retarded all functions of the body, notably nutrition and elimination, that the recovery seems almost miraculous. Pale emaciated creatures having no appetite, soon develop enormous appetites for good wholesome nourishment. The phenomenon of returning health never was more beautifully demonstrated. Give the natural laws of health a chance and the resulting changes in these cases are most gratifying to all concerned.

It has been wisely said that if the cause that developed the morphine habit is still present, these patients are likely to relapse; if the cause that developed the habit has been removed the patients are generally permanently cured. Consequently, if the cause that developed the habit

has not been removed, it is a subject for the most careful medical, and if necessary, surgical consideration. There certainly is little use in putting a patient through the serious ordeal for the cure of the morphine habit if recurrent, severe pain is sure to occur.

There is no halo, and there is no zodiacal sign, and there is no one prayer that necessarily accompanies any particular combination of drugs used in the treatment of drug addiction.

It is impossible to give a routine treatment that will apply to all cases, as each case reacts differently, not only to the drug itself but also to the corrective agents used.

It is largely the forcefulness of the men who carry out the treatment and the persistency in obtaining the object aimed at through some antagonistic drugs, profuse purging, and support of the patient through his trial.

The era of preventive medicine is at hand. It offers unlimited possibilities and opportunities; it lays at the door of the physician great responsibility.

In modern medicine the physician's duty does not end when he has done all in his power to heal the patient under his care. This is true of drug addiction. Preventive measures must be instituted, such as preventing the manufacture, importation, and sale of narcotics.

The treated drug addict should be placed in an environment free from temptation. He needs the helping hand. He must be given a job which will encourage him to get away from his old associations. It might be well to establish employment bureaus which would encourage placing the treated drug addicts on farms.

Work is the greatest remedy for many of the ills of mankind.

Respectfully submitted by

(Signed) STUART N. MacVEAN,

*Resident physician.*

The Municipal Farm, Riker's Island, N. Y.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MALE MISDEMEANANTS

### NEW HAMPTON

Inspected December 30-31, 1920. Sidney W. Brewster, acting superintendent, on a sixty-day leave of absence; Henry O. Schleth, supervising warden, of the Department of Correction, temporarily in charge.

This institution is unlike the walled-in, congregate type of reformatory, but is rather a farm colony situated in Orange county, sixty-five miles from New York City. It receives both male misdemeanants and felons, between the ages of 16 and 30, by transfer from the receiving prison, viz. the New York County Penitentiary.

The reformatory is still in its experimental stage, and while five new permanent buildings have been erected, some of them are unequipped and certain of the temporary wooden buildings are still in use and will necessarily be for some time to come. Substantial progress has been made during the past two years in providing better and more adequate housing conditions and equipment. The wooden bunk houses have all been demolished and all inmates are now housed in permanent quarters.

### NEW BUILDINGS

*Administration Building.* This is a large three-story and basement brick building of fire-proof construction. The first floor contains the administrative offices and 25 cells or rooms. The second floor has 51 cells similar to those on the first floor. The third floor contains 26 cells and in addition the hospital with its accessory departments, such as operating

room, kitchen, drug room, sterilizing, anasthesia and recovery rooms. There are additional rooms on the top floor for officers, also an airing court on the roof for hospital patients, and all the departments are furnished with general toilets and bath rooms. The basement of this building is used as a storehouse temporarily, and is in charge of a storekeeper.

The cells are in reality outside rooms, size 10 1-2 x 7 x 12 feet 6 in. high, each with large barred window, and metal covered entrance door opening into the main hall or central corridor. The cell equipment consists of an iron cot with wire fabrics, two double blankets, sheets and pillow with slip; an oak combination desk and locker, chair, rug, steam radiator, electric light, mirror, towel rack and slippers.

Through a decision of the Supreme Court it was held that the State Commission of Prisons had no authority to approve or disapprove the plans for this institution, and the cells were not provided with toilets and wash basins with running water. The result is that keepers are subject to the call of inmates at all times when the cells are occupied, to release and escort them to the general toilet. The same condition prevails in the cubicle building hereinafter described. No cuspidors are provided and all inmates are allowed to use tobacco. In the absence of the toilet, the inmates expectorate and throw cigarette butts and burnt matches on the floor.

*Cubicle Building.* This is a three-story and basement brick structure with cells, or cubicles as they are called, sufficient to accommodate 156. The basement is used as a dormitory for trusties and has 40 beds. Each cubicle is 6 ft. x 6 1-2 ft. x about 9 ft. high and is furnished with a cot bed, blankets and sheets, but no pillows have as yet been provided. These cubicles are separated from the outside walls by a keepers' corridor and the ends of the cubicles are largely of open wire mesh. Each has an electric light but no toilet facilities and no hangers for clothing are provided. In the center and running the whole length of the dormitory are tables and benches where the inmates of this group may read, write and play games during the evening. Through the center the cement floor is covered with hemp runners. There are general toilets and drinking fountains on each floor and a wash sink with hot and cold water, sufficiently large to accommodate a score or more at a time. The toilet facilities were not in working order at the time of inspection and it was stated that the water was turned off while repairs were being made.

The building is heated by steam and seemed too warm and oppressive for sleeping quarters, except the basement. There were no thermometers in the building. However, there is ample opportunity for window ventilation. In the absence of pillows and clothes hooks, the inmates use their coats for pillows and their other clothing is piled on the floor, except their undershirts in which they are obliged to sleep as no night shirts are provided.

*Laundry.* This is a one-story and basement fireproof building, but no provision has been made as yet for its equipment. In the meantime the inmates' clothing and bedding are sent to a laundry in Middletown and no marking system is in vogue whereby an inmate receives his individual clothing on its return from the laundry. When the new Laundry is equipped and working it is planned to adopt a system of individualism in clothing similar to that in the other modern institutions of the city and state.

A portion of this new building has been used for school and chapel purposes. The question of using it as a dining hall is under advisement. In the basement of this building are various clothes rooms and storage rooms for blankets, and racks for inmates' clothing were being constructed. The shower baths are located here and it is to be regretted that they were not patterned after those in the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch. The room seems too small and is not equipped with seats or clothes hooks and the stalls are open at the front insuring no privacy.

The inmates disrobe in an adjoining room and proceed to the showers in small groups. However this is not the permanent bath house as provided in the general scheme.

*Industrial Building.* This is a one-story building of brick and cement construction, except the roof which is partly wood. The building is divided into several departments, viz. tailor shop, bakery, electric shop, plumbing and carpenter shops. These shops afford employment for about fifty inmates at present and serve also as vocational schools under the direction of a civilian baker, tailor, engineers and industrial instructors. All inmates receive a medical examination before being assigned to the bakery; this is true of all inmates handling food. In the tailor shop are twelve sewing machines, and inmates' clothing is made here, consisting of the regular suits, khaki suits, white duck suits for waiters, summer suits and caps, also towels, sheets and pillow cases. In the other departments all the shop work for construction, plumbing and electric installation, is done.

*Power House.* This is a substantial brick building and contains the large boilers which supply heat to all parts of the institution. The large service tunnel or conduit has been completed. A spur from the Erie Railroad has been brought to the grounds and is now being extended to the coal pocket and store house. This work was done by inmate labor. Electricity is furnished by a private corporation in Monroe.

*Store House.* This is a one-story and basement brick building not yet fully completed and turned over by the contractors. Adjoining this is a large vegetable cellar which was built along scientific lines and is the most complete of any in connection with the penal institutions of the state. Some trouble is experienced from lack of proper drainage. Large quantities of onions, cabbage, canned goods, all products of the farm and cannery were in storage.

#### TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

The wooden assembly hall, kitchen, mess hall and some other of the original temporary buildings are still in use. The assembly hall is used for band practice, moving pictures and as a general loitering place for the inmates when out at work. The kitchen and dining hall is the worst feature of the entire institution and its passing should be looked forward to at an early date. The interior has been painted and steam pipes installed in order to keep it as sanitary and habitable as possible. If the laundry equipment is not to be installed in the new building this year, the question of transferring the dining room and kitchen to those quarters is worthy of serious consideration. There is nothing more urgent in the new construction than a modern fireproof kitchen and mess hall.

#### AGRICULTURAL

The farm consists of approximately 610 acres of land largely arable and of a variety of soils. A large portion was under cultivation this year and crops were satisfactory, bringing in a larger return than ever before. The farm had been allowed to deteriorate before it was acquired by the City of New York and since that time many acres have been reclaimed, by clearing, tiling and fertilizing. A considerable section of the farm is black dirt and is excellent for all kinds of truck gardening.

A modern hog house has been erected on the farm, and about 350 pigs were being raised at the time of inspection, some of them ready for market. A new henery was in course of construction. The cattle are now kept on the farm at Warwick. There are about 25 horses, and a large amount of farm implements. The latter were stored under sheds. The equipment is said to be inadequate. Surplus produce not required for consumption at the institution is shipped by auto truck to other institutions in the Department.



Of course, agriculture is the principal pursuit at this institution. It has its economic advantage, as well as affording a most healthful occupation, and the institution in time should become in a large measure self-sustaining. Under proper instruction some of these boys would probably become scientific farmers, and to this end, classes in the mechanics and theory of agriculture might well be conducted during the winter.

The census at the time of inspection was 362, of whom 15 were employed on the farm at Warwick and 13 at Greycourt. The assignments at New Hampton were as follows:

Administration building -----	21	Night men -----	5
Drivers -----	18	Concreting horse barn -----	7
Building shed -----	6	Engineer -----	9
Bakers -----	3	Blacksmith -----	2
Band -----	6	Excavating farmside -----	8
Gate keeper -----	2	Plumbing cubicle building ----	4
Coal -----	17	Firemen -----	4
Cutting brush -----	14	Kitchen and mess hall -----	18
Hennery -----	4	Concreting garage -----	3
Piggery -----	3	Ditching -----	4
Hay -----	1	Painting -----	5
Hospital -----	11	Pulling nails -----	11
Interview -----	9	Cubicle building -----	12
Gravel -----	5	Auto. repairing -----	1
Tailor -----	13	Plumbing piggery -----	2
Store room -----	5	Cottage No. 5 -----	7
Butchering -----	1	Supt's house -----	3
Carpenter work -----	7	Road -----	6
		Acting head keeper -----	5

#### CREDIT MARKING SYSTEM

The inmates are received on indeterminate sentence and are placed in class "C." In this class an inmate can earn five marks a day for one week, the second week six marks per day and the third week seven marks per day, all the time provided his conduct and work are proper. He can then be advanced to class "B." At the end of six weeks if his conduct and work are excellent he can be advanced to class "A" which is the highest class, and he will thereafter receive 13 credits a day. For misconduct he may be demoted to class "D." Within a few weeks the inmate is interviewed by the Parole Commissioners and a certain number of marks awarded as a minimum of time in which the inmate's case will be considered for parole. It depends upon the inmate himself and his record whether his stay will be short or extended.

#### EDUCATION AND RECREATION

At present, only boys coming within the reformatory classification are being sent to this institution. Four teachers are employed, one serving as a psychologist and, with the aid of the physician, a large number of the inmates have been examined mentally. This is commendable in so far as it will assist in better classification and proper instruction and treatment of the feeble-minded, which class is said to comprise about 32 per cent. of the whole. The school of letters is not functioning just at present, but the teachers were working on a new proposition in cooperation with the Commissioner of Correction with a view to developing this important phase of the reformatory treatment. The school was in operation for five nights a week up to September, illiterates and those in grades three and four being required to attend. The school was held in the new laundry building but the equipment is inadequate. This required the inmates to go outside the enclosure at night which enhanced the danger of escaping; in fact, some attempts to escape were made.



Vocational lectures were given on Saturday afternoons during the year, by the instructors. This was also supplemented by moving pictures of different industries, such as automobile manufacture, cement work, road construction, etc. There never was a vocational school.

There is a library with some 1,300 books and magazines available. Owing to reconstruction of the Assembly Hall the issuance of books was discontinued for a time. Moving pictures are held once or twice a week, and in addition, the institution band gives concerts. The band is in charge of a director and new inmate members are under training for several hours each day. Recently the Knights of Columbus of Middletown gave a minstrel show in the assembly hall for the entertainment of the inmates.

Baseball games have been held nearly every Sunday and holidays during the past season. Formerly outside baseball teams visited the institution, but on account of lack of funds to pay their transportation, these big games had to be discontinued. During leisure hours the boys also play handball, basket ball, and engage in boxing. There is a broad field for extending educational activities and athletics.

The inmates are allowed to write one letter a week at the expense of the Department, and special permission can be secured from the superintendent to write oftener at the inmate's expense. They are allowed to receive all correspondence from their relatives. Visits are generally allowed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; a visiting room has been fitted up for the purpose.

#### GENERAL

Other activities of the institution are cutting timber, stone crushing, grading, improving roadways and walks about the grounds, and providing cottages for employes. The institutions at Warwick and Greycourt are under the authority of this institution and are conducted as honor camps. Recently, there were three escapes from these camps. In addition to the regular farm, fifty acres of land were rented. The lease expired November 1st. A large amount of fall plowing has been done.

#### RELIGION

Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services are held regularly and the services of chaplains are available when required.

Everything possible should be done to encourage and develop this phase of the reformatory treatment. These boys are of an impressionable age and more susceptible to spiritual influence and advice than at any other period. Without minimizing the factors which have made our punitive system reformatory and institutional life tolerable and respectable, all of which are of vital importance, yet there is left the problem of the individual with a heart that needs changed motives and desires, without which there is no reformation.

At present the chapel is an improvised affair in the new laundry building. It is to be hoped that a new one exclusively for this character of service will be provided.

Then, too, the inmates are necessarily grouped in gangs much of the time, the less hardened associating with the more vicious, and particularly so during idle hours in the yard. Such association indiscriminately, with nothing of a wholesome nature to occupy their time and thought, is liable to intensify evil influences and tend to nullify the good ones which are being thrown about them. It might be possible to work up an institutional spirit by introducing community sings and adding simple talks on moral subjects, athletics, and various other things which would occupy the time and still be of the greatest interest to the boys.

## CLOTHING

As a general thing the inmates wear shoes. In wet weather some are provided with rubber boots. It would seem important to issue the proper footwear at all times to those working outside. I was told that felt or knit boots with rubber overshoes had once been used, but as the supply became exhausted they were not replaced. Boys working at clearing new land on the farm and doing other outside work during the winter cannot keep warm dry feet with the inferior shoes provided or with the unlined rubber boots now in use.

While details of this nature may seem of minor importance, yet everything possible should be done to avoid the nourishing of a feeling of injustice or resentment on the part of the inmates against the authorities or society in general. Such a state of mind is very unfavorable to growth in virtue and morality.

The same might be said with regard to outgoing clothes. The boy is living in anticipation of the day of his release, but realizes that he will issue forth from the institution and back among his friends clothed in the same repulsive "togs" with which he passed through the courts and classification prison, and which he wore on admission to the reformatory where they were laid aside for him and he was provided with the institutional garb. No overcoats are provided for those discharged during cold weather, except perchance a boy paroled in warm weather may have left behind his old overcoat for the benefit of some fellow inmate leaving in cold weather. A few of such overcoats were on hand.

I am credibly informed that the prisoners' commissary has accumulated a fund amounting to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars and is constantly growing. Provided there is no legal objection, it is strongly urged that a portion of this money be used to provide suitable clothing for inmates at the time of their discharge.

## FOOD

Meals are served three times a day in accordance with the dietary issued every three months to all institutions under the Department of Correction. I tested the food served at the time of my visit and found it excellent and the rations seemed ample. The menu that day was as follows: Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread, coffee. Dinner: Macaroni soup, beef stew with vegetables, bread. Supper: Baked hash, beets, bread and tea. The per capita allowance of meats is about 12 ounces, potatoes 16 oz., vegetables 10 oz. Some desserts are allowed, and the daily ration of milk is 3-4 pint, sugar 1 1-4 oz., bread 24 oz. The aggregate allowance of brown sugar per day is 27 lbs., and of milk 175 qts. The meat being supplied seemed to be of excellent quality.

The dining room and kitchen is a makeshift, and it is doubtful if a hot meal can be served in cold weather. The meals are dished up to each plate before any of the groups begin entering the dining room, which means a lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes from the time the first table is served until the inmates arrive. The method of serving in the state prisons would probably overcome the difficulty, provided the arrangement of the dining hall will permit.

## DISCIPLINE

As the matter of enforcing discipline at this institution was recently investigated by a special committee of the Commission, the matter will not be discussed in this report except to state that no one was undergoing punishment at the time of visitation. Isolation for a limited time is continued, but on a full diet; also demotion in grade or loss of good time. Some transfers to the Penitentiary have been made.

## MEDICAL

There were three patients in the general hospital and four cases of incipient tuberculosis. No venereal cases in the active stage are sent to

this reformatory. The hospital is in charge of the resident physician and trained nurses. All drugs are under the personal supervision of the physician who carries the key to the drug room. The physician examines all inmates physically and they are assigned to work as their capabilities will permit; he also looks after the sanitary conditions of the entire institution. A dentist and oculist visit the institution frequently.

The water and sewerage systems are being gradually improved. The water supply is from wells, pumped into a reservoir having a capacity of 200,000 gallons. The supply is said to be entirely inadequate at times. The sewage in an untreated state discharges into the Walkill river.

Many of the suggestions contained in this report looking toward improvements are concurred by the officials in charge and some are already in the proper channels for accomplishment in the near future. The institution is still in a tentative state to a very large extent, with work everywhere to be done. Much has been accomplished, considering the trying conditions incident to the war period, but large appropriations will yet be required to complete this important undertaking.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the building program be pushed forward as rapidly as funds can be made available—constructing a new mess hall and kitchen, chapel, gymnasium and drill hall—and that the laundry be equipped.

2. That a comprehensive plan be worked out and put into operation, which will provide intellectual, vocational and religious training to all inmates.

3. That the matter of clothing and foot wear be given serious consideration to the end that inmates be properly clothed both night and day, as well as on their discharge from the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

##### THE TOMBS

Inspected October 11, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; John J. Hanley, warden.

This is the prison through which thousands accused of higher crimes in the borough of Manhattan pass in and out continually.

The population before the war ran as high as 900. This dropped down to a maximum of 680 in 1919. On the day of inspection there were 304 men and 34 women, and 69 minor males. There were 18 Federal prisoners and 36 workhouse prisoners employed at cleaning and other work about the place. It was stated that at least 100 workhouse helpers are needed here to keep the place clean. The venereal cases are segregated in the eighth tier. Through the prison there was a failure to classify and segregate prisoners as required by law. The warden stated that it is practically impossible to do this with the space available and the frequent requests of the prosecuting officials to separate gangs under arrest, some of which require the use of four or five cell tiers.

On the seventh tier, grouped together, were six prisoners awaiting trial in General Sessions; four convicted but not sentenced; and eighteen Federal prisoners awaiting trial.

On the sixth tier, which is devoted to boys held for trial, one was fifteen years of age, but admitted that he had lied in court and stated he was over sixteen.

On the fourth tier there were twenty-five held for trial in General Sessions; one for trial in Special Sessions; three convicted but awaiting sentence; and two awaiting transfer to Sing Sing Prison.

On the third tier there were five convicted awaiting sentence, and twenty-five awaiting trial.

On the second tier there were twenty-nine awaiting trial in General Sessions; one awaiting trial in Special Sessions; three convicted awaiting sentence; and two United States prisoners.

On the first tier there were nineteen awaiting trial in General Sessions; five convicted awaiting trial; five fugitives; two U. S. prisoners; and two awaiting transfer to Sing Sing Prison.

In the annex there were twenty drug addicts and sixty-four other prisoners, all awaiting trial.

In the women's department, where all were seated at one table for supper, there were six awaiting trial in General Sessions; eight awaiting trial in Special Sessions; one Federal prisoner; one fugitive; one held for examination; and two under sentence. Sixteen workhouse women serving time are also employed about the women's department.

The attention of the Commissioner of Correction should be called to this matter and he should be required to make a study of the situation and report to the Commission on or before January 1, 1921, a plan for the legal classification and segregation of prisoners held here.

A few days after the inspection the public press reported that a magistrate had sent two girls, slightly over sixteen years of age, to the Tombs for a violation of the Truancy Law. Needless to say, this prison is not suited in any way for such prisoners and it is abhorrent to think that young girls should be confined here. Under the law, the magistrate had no alternative if he found it necessary to confine them, but measures should be taken in the next legislature to forever remove the possibility of young girls being locked in this prison.

The male prisoners are allowed two hours each morning and afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, for exercise in the yard. Women are allowed to exercise on Sunday only. It would seem that with the cramped and dismal quarters assigned to women, arrangements should be made for outdoor exercise every possible day.

Religious services for all creeds are held on Saturday and Sunday of each week.

There have been complaints from time to time as to the prevalence of vermin throughout the prison. With the every-day changing population, this is not strange and can be expected. However, the warden stated that every effort is being made to exterminate vermin, and on the day of inspection he felt that the prison was entirely free from it.

Considerable of the prison has been repainted and it was as cleanly as it is apparently possible to keep it under the constantly changing population which fluctuates with prisoners going in and out every day.

A commissary is provided under the department management, which furnishes food at reasonable prices to those who have funds. A copy of the price list is attached hereto and made part of this report. The receipts from sales average \$150.00 per day.

Warden Hanley, a very competent man, is doing his best under the very trying circumstances at this old and practically worn-out prison. It cannot be many years before the great City of New York will see the necessity of providing a better city prison. Under present-day conditions and the enormous financial requirements of the city, it does not seem desirable to attempt to press this question.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NEW YORK CITY PRISON

TOMBS

Inspected December 3, 1920. In charge of John J. Hanley, warden; Thomas McManus, deputy warden.

The total prison population at the time of my visit was 540—510 males (85 colored) and 30 females. Of the 510 males 82 were serving short sentences and used as cleaners, which left 428 awaiting the action of the courts.

There was an increase in the prison population of nearly 200 within the last three months. Of those arrested, about 20 per cent. are drug addicts, 20 per cent. mental defectives, 2 per cent. insane, and 58 per cent. of the arrests are due to environment, temptation and opportunity, or heredity. Many think the increase of drug addiction is caused by prohibition. Drug addicts are without doubt potential criminals.

There are 440 cells—320 in the main building, 70 in the annex, and 50 for women where 8 matrons are employed.

Sheets, pillow slips and blankets are supplied to all inmates. In the past 7 1-2 years Dr. Lichenstein of the Tombs estimates he has treated upwards of 15,000 drug addicts in this prison. There are two physicians and a druggist.

The place needs painting and I recommend that this be done as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected December 3, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Robert Barr, warden.

This prison, which covers the Borough of Brooklyn in the same manner as the Tombs for Manhattan, was built in 1839, but rebuilt in 1909. While not a modern jail, it has much modern equipment, and under existing conditions no serious criticism can be made of it. There are 425 cells in the men's section and 61 cells in the women's section.

During the eleven months ending November 30, 1920, 8,192 males and 731 females passed through this prison. The highest number at any one time during that period was 319 males and 28 females. On the day of inspection there were 279 males and 25 females. The classification was as follows:

	Males	Females
Awaiting trial -----	133	12
Sentenced -----	43	1
United States prisoners -----	15	—
Convicted of crime -----	46	6
Awaiting transportation -----	7	—
Workhouse prisoners -----	35	6

Prisoners from the Workhouse are assigned here to do the cleaning and other work about the prison. There are 33 keepers and 5 matrons.

Here, as at the Tombs, there is a misunderstanding or failure to observe the law as to the classification and separation of prisoners. While there was a separation of adult and minor males, there were violations on all tiers but three, as shown by the table below:

		Total	Trial	Convicted	Sentenced	Awaiting Transportation	United States
North	1	16	8	2	5	1	—
	2	20	16	2	2	—	—
	3	21	16	3	1	—	1
	4	14	5	8	1	—	—
	5	10	4	1	—	5	—
	6	22	15	6	1	—	—
	7	23	10	12	1	—	—
	8	15	—	—	15	—	—
Forward		141	74	34	26	6	1
South	1	14	4	1	1	6	2
	2	21	17	2	2	—	—
	3	24	19	3	1	—	1
	4	11	5	2	4	—	—
	5	12	—	—	12	—	—
	6	11	10	—	1	—	—
	7	22	5	5	1	—	11
	8	23	—	—	23	—	—
Total		279	134	47	71	12	15

The Commissioner of Correction should at once take up this important matter and submit a plan for the proper classification and placing of prisoners, as required by law, on or before January 15, 1921.

During the year the cell blocks have all been repainted and were in commendable condition. The side walls of the prison are in bad shape and should be painted at once.

Inspection of the laundry and kitchen showed them to be in good condition and the kitchen was cleanly and orderly. A new dish washing sink has been provided.

The menu for the period from July 1st to September 30, 1920, is attached hereto and made a part of this report. An authorized caterer furnishes fruit, tobacco and other supplies not provided by the prison. An inspection of the prices charged showed them to be reasonable, having in mind present-day costs. It would seem that the commissary plan in effect in other prisons might well be adopted here. The women prisoners are served their meals in a mess hall, but men prisoners are served in their cells.

All of the cells were clean and provided with blankets, sheets and pillow cases. Modern toilets and wash basins are provided in each cell. At the time of the last inspection there was no toilet paper; this has since been furnished.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held weekly in a good chapel.

Since the last inspection arrangements have been made with the Brooklyn Public Library for the furnishing of reading matter to the prisoners; a representative of the library calls every Tuesday to take care of the needs.

A large yard provides exercise for prisoners, where they are taken out every day.

There is no hospital in connection with the jail, and it is necessary now to take prisoners who are ill to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. With the large number of prisoners here, including many drug addicts, there would seem to be an urgent need for a small hospital, and the Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise in relation to this matter.



A doctor is connected with the prison, who makes frequent calls and all prisoners sent here for sentences are examined to ascertain whether they have any communicable diseases.

Nothing has been done to improve the headquarters occupied by the warden of the jail. His present quarters are very unsatisfactory.

The jail throughout was cleanly and in good order, much to the credit of Warden Barr.

There is necessity for a screen in the room where women receive visitors, as otherwise there is opportunity for passing drugs and other contraband. An additional screen should also be put in the room for male prisoners, as the present one has not proved sufficiently secure to prevent the passing of drugs and other contraband.

Only one matron is provided for the women's prison at night. Another one should be promptly assigned her, as it is not safe for a single matron to be alone during the entire night in charge of women, some of whom are charged with homicide and other serious crimes.

Here, as in other city prisons, the question arises as to the confinement of young boys and girls who have just passed over their sixteenth birthday and who are treated in all city prisons on practically the same basis as other old and hardened criminals. On the day of inspection, among those taken out of court, handcuffed together in the same van, were nine boys, two of whom were close to sixteen years of age, whereas, if they had been a few months younger they would have gone to the Children's Court. Previous reports on the Queens Prison, Jefferson Market and the Tombs have shown that boys of this class were found there and treated wholesale with older men and boys. Many of the youngsters are first offenders charged with crimes which are not serious, and when they finally reach court, are put on probation. However, the imprisonment of these boys in city prisons cannot help but have a serious effect on their minds for the rest of their lives, either leaving an impression of horror of being locked in a jail, or a spirit of bravado, causing them to boast to their companions, and oftentimes proves to be a first step toward a life of crime.

There has been considerable discussion as to whether the age of boys and girls to be sent to the Children's Court should not be raised from sixteen to eighteen years, and with actual conditions as found in these prisons there seems to be a strong argument for such action. The State Board of Charities should be asked to advise if, in their opinion, legislation should be sought to provide for the detention, in other than city prisons, of boys and girls between these ages who are not charged with serious felonies.

A deplorable commentary on the times and the wave of serious crime which seems to be sweeping over the country was found in a complete tier of boys seventeen to twenty years of age, one in army and another in navy uniforms, charged with burglary, grand larceny, homicide, other serious felonies. On the same day thirty-three men charged with either burglary, robbery or grand larceny were arraigned in the Kings County Court.

The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise by January 15, 1921, as to the recommendations contained in the body of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

THIRD PERIOD FROM JULY 1st TO SEPT. 30, 1920

#### INMATES' MENU

Monday:

Breakfast: Ralston, bread, coffee.

	Dinner :	Vegetable soup, boiled mutton, vegetables, mashed potatoes, bread.
	Supper :	Boston baked beans, prunes, bread, tea.
<b>Tuesday :</b>	Breakfast :	Ralston, bread coffee.
	Dinner :	Bean soup, pot roast, vegetables, boiled potatoes, bread.
	Supper :	Steamed hash, chocolate pudding, bread, tea.
<b>Wednesday :</b>	Breakfast :	Sunnycorn, bread, coffee.
	Dinner :	Barley soup, boiled beef, onion sauce, potatoes, bread.
	Supper :	Baked macaroni and cheese, apple jelly, bread, tea.
<b>Thursday :</b>	Breakfast :	Rolled oats, bread, coffee.
	Dinner :	Pea soup, corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread.
	Supper :	Boston baked beans, cornbread, tea.
<b>Friday :</b>	Breakfast :	Ralston, bread, coffee.
	Dinner :	Clam chowder, macaroni italienne, bread.
	Supper :	Boiled rice and milk, prunes, bread, tea.
<b>Saturday :</b>	Breakfast :	Rolled oats, bread, coffee.
	Dinner :	Beef stew, vegetables, bread.
	Supper :	Baked hash, pickled beets, bread, tea.
<b>Sunday :</b>	Breakfast :	Sunnycorn, bread, corn.
	Dinner :	Beef soup, roast beef, vegetables, mashed potatoes, bread.
	Supper :	Coffee cake, apple jelly, bread, tea.

## CITY PRISON — QUEENS

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected May 30, 1920. Frank W. Fox, warden; Eugene Kearney, head keeper.

The prison population was 64, 63 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Held for Grand Jury, 25 males and 1 female; held for Court of Special Sessions, 2; held for Magistrates' Court, 4; serving sentence, 30, transferred here from the penitentiary to do the institution work; awaiting transfer to Sing Sing prison, 2.

The highest number of inmates at one time this year was 88.

There are 140 cells, each with two bunks, washbasin and porcelain sanitary water closet. The beds are provided with sheets and pillow slips and coverlets which are washed once a week. Owing to the small population only one person was occupying a cell.

The place has been recently painted and was in good condition. Weather permitting, the inmates are exercised daily in the yard. They must take a bath once a week and oftener if they choose. The meals are served in the mess hall. There are two matrons, one on duty at night and one by day. The physician visits the jail daily.

There have been many minor improvements made since the last inspection and the management seems to be much interested in the upkeep of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## CITY PRISON — QUEENS

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 15, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Frank W. Fox, warden. In addition to the warden there are one head keeper, fourteen guards, and two matrons

At the time of inspection there were 40 males and 1 female awaiting trial; also 29 penitentiary and workhouse prisoners assigned here for work in connection with the prison. The highest number of prisoners at any time during the year was 88.

The prison has 137 cells in the male section and 72 cells in the female section, so that there has been ample room for all those confined.

The place was orderly and cleanly. Most of the prison has been painted since last year and the work is being continued.

The Commission has called attention from time to time to the necessity of providing a kitchen and laundry at this prison. At the present time, the prisoners are obliged to eat in the corridors; those awaiting trial use one corridor and those serving time, the other corridor. Every effort should be made to have a proper mess hall and kitchen provided. The quarters now used for kitchen and laundry are urgently needed for other purposes, there being no room in which counsel can interview prisoners.

The warden understands the proper classification and segregation of prisoners and this was fully observed on the day of inspection. There were eight male minors separated on a proper tier, but among them was a boy who had reached his sixteenth year on August 8th and was held for burglary. It seems a great pity that a boy who had just gone over the sixteenth year should be confined with men with criminal records charged with serious crimes. The attention of the County Judge was called to this particular case. Judge Humphreys sent for the boy's mother and released him upon his own recognizance until such time as his trial may take place. The Judge stated that "he was probably not the moving spirit in the commission of this crime, although he readily lent his aid to its commission and was one of the beneficiaries of it."

The prison physician visits the prison daily but does not make physical examinations of prisoners when they enter. By reason of the short time men are held here awaiting court action it may be impossible to arrange for physical examination, but all prisoners sent here to serve time should be examined upon entry, and if any communicable diseases are found such prisoners should be segregated from the others. The warden has promised that when taking the record of men coming into the prison only for a short time, he will endeavor to ascertain if they are suffering from any such diseases and will immediately call the physician if there are any such cases, so that thorough examination can be made. It is assumed, of course, that all prisoners sent here from the workhouse or penitentiary have already been given physical examinations before being transferred.

There are no workhouse women sent here to do the work of the prison and this would seem to be a necessity. There can be no justification in allowing men prisoners to circulate among the women's quarters. There is an element of danger in allowing this which should not be overlooked. The warden believes that six workhouse women should be assigned here to do this work.

The warden has asked for the appointment of a deputy warden to take charge of the prison at night and the necessity for such an officer would seem to need no argument. Here, as in other institutions, there is a lack of keepers, to which the attention of the Department has been called. Only two matrons are provided here and they are required to work on twelve-hour shifts every day in the week. The necessity for an additional matron is so apparent that further argument ought not be made. It is stated that at times because of there being but two matrons,

It is necessary to have guards take women into court, a practice which should not be tolerated.

The prison yard is insufficiently lighted and there would be danger of escape if men should get into it at night. Large lamps of a sufficient candle power to fully light the yard should be provided.

Attention was called in previous reports to the accumulation of old wood and brick in the yard, which ought to be removed. It is again urged that this be done.

Religious services are held regularly in a very attractive chapel which has been fitted up.

For the period from January 1, 1920, to date there were 7 male and 10 female material witnesses held here, and inasmuch as there is but one main corridor in the men's section, it makes it necessary for witnesses who are confined to be compelled to mingle with prisoners with criminal records and charged with serious crimes. The county should provide other quarters for the confinement of witnesses, as is done in Manhattan and Kings.

Copy of the menu for the period from October 1st to December 31, 1920, is attached hereto and made a part of this report. It should be examined as to the sufficiency of the food furnished, having in mind that the larger number of the prisoners have not been convicted or sentenced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### INMATE'S MENU

##### FOURTH PERIOD, FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

##### *Monday.*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Vegetable soup, roast mutton, mashed turnips, boiled potatoes, bread.  
Supper: Boston baked beans, prunes, bread, tea.

##### *Tuesday.*

Breakfast: Ralston, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Lima bean soup, pot roast, mashed potatoes, pickled beets, bread.  
Supper: Steamed hash, chocolate pudding, bread, tea.

##### *Wednesday.*

Breakfast: Hominy, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Barley soup, boiled beef, stewed onions, boiled potatoes, bread.  
Supper: Baked macaroni and cheese, apple sauce, bread, tea.

##### *Thursday.*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Split pea soup, corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread.  
Supper: Boston baked beans, cold slaw, cornbread, tea.

##### *Friday.*

Breakfast: Ralston, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Clam chowder, mashed turnips, bread.  
Supper: Boiled rice and milk, prunes, bread, tea.

##### *Saturday.*

Breakfast: Rolled oats, bread, coffee.  
Dinner: Macaroni soup, beef stew with vegetables, bread.  
Supper: Baked hash, beets, bread, tea.

##### *Sunday.*

Breakfast: Hominy, bread, cocoa.

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Dinner: Beef soup, roast beef, mashed potatoes, cabbage, bread.  
 Supper: Coffee cake, apple jelly, bread, tea.

## PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE OF RAW FOOD SUPPLIES FOR INMATES

FOURTH PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

### BREAKFAST RATION

Cereals.....	1	oz.
Coffee.....	2-3	oz.
Cocoa.....	1-3	oz.
Cocoa Instant.....	1	oz.

### DINNER RATION

Roast and boiled beef.....	8	oz.
Mutton stew.....	8	oz.
Clams.....	2	only
Potatoes.....	10	oz.
Vegetables.....	10	oz.
Canned vegetables.....	2	oz.

### SUPPER RATION

Macaroni.....	2	oz.
Cheese.....	1-2	oz.
Beans.....	3	oz.
Rice.....	1	oz.
Prunes.....	2	oz.
Evaporated apples.....	2	oz.
Jelly.....	4	oz.
Syrup.....	1	oz.
Chocolate pudding.....	4	oz. portions
Tea.....	1-8	oz.
Corned beef hash.....	4	oz.
Potatoes for hash.....	4	oz.
Cake.....	4	oz. portions

### DINNER AND SUPPER

Barley for soups.....	1	oz.
Beans for soups.....	1	oz.
Macaroni for soups.....	1	oz.
Rice for soups.....	1	oz.
Tomatoes for chowders, stews, soups and macaroni.....	2	oz.

### DAILY RATIONS

Milk.....	1-2	pint
Sugar.....	1 1-4	oz.
Bread.....	24	oz.
Salt.....	1-5	oz.
Flour for soups, stews, etc.....	1-3	oz.

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

TENTH ST. and SIXTH AVE., BOROUGH of MANHATTAN

Inspected May 19, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Margaret J. V. Clark, acting head matron.

There are 30 cells for men and a dormitory with 15 cots, the latter for men from the Workhouse who do the cleaning. For women there are 60 cells, each bed provided with sheets, pillow slips and blankets, all of which were perfectly clean. Each cell has a toilet and wash basin.

At the time of my visit there were 46 men, 25 awaiting the action of the court, 8 serving short term sentences, 3 helpers from the Penitentiary, and 10 helpers from the Workhouse.

There were 44 women — 35 awaiting trial, 7 short termers from the Workhouse as cleaners, and 2 convicted, awaiting transfer.

There have been a great many improvements in the jail in the past twelve months. An electric elevator has been installed, a new kitchen on the top floor, corridors outside the cells widened, etc., etc. The management is exceedingly good, and the matron, Miss Clark, is entitled to much praise for her painstaking labors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

TENTH ST. and SIXTH AVE., BOROUGH of MANHATTAN

Inspected November 30, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden; John Barkell, head keeper, assisted by seven male keepers; Miss Mary Nally, matron, and seven additional matrons.

This prison is familiarly known as Jefferson Market Prison and was constructed in 1875.

The prison law provides that the Commission shall "secure the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and protect and preserve the health of the inmates", and further, it may "close any city jail which is insanitary or inadequate to provide for the separation and classification of prisoners as required by law."

This old prison, built forty-five years ago, and in which 7,825 prisoners of whom 2,204 were women, were confined during the first eleven months of this year, certainly comes very close to the point where the Commission should exercise its powers.

Now designated as a women's prison, prior to trial, for all women arrested in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, its dark, dungeon-like, unlighted cells, with worn out plumbing, the toilets probable disease breeders, lack of bathing facilities, the prison, as below described, cannot be said to be a sanitary and healthful place for the detention of the unfortunate women who are sent here. The Workhouse women and men from the Penitentiary, sent here to do the cleaning and other work, are detained long periods, some up to two years, serving terms.

In the male section it is impossible to make a complete separation of adults and minors held for trial and those serving time, as with two tiers opening into the same corridor, communication and mingling is at all times possible.

Were building conditions normal and if the finances of the city would in reason permit, prompt action would be recommended at this time. The conditions here should be followed up later and action demanded at an opportune time.

The prison consists of a dormitory and room for help on the first floor; two tiers containing 28 cells for males; and four tiers containing 56 cells for females. The dormitory room has eleven cot beds fitted with blankets, sheets, and pillow cases, and was cleanly and in good condition. The cells are of solid brick construction with iron bar doors, and are of course dark. Each is provided with bunk, having mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases, and toilet and wash basin which are of old type. Some of the toilets are out of order and cannot be used. The plumbing throughout is old and very much worn out and should be condemned. The toilets are of a type that is practically impossible to keep clean,



and for that reason they are bound to be insanitary. They should be replaced at once with new single piece vitreous ware toilets, of a type approved by the Commission. There is no artificial light in the cells, but there is an electric light bulb over the door of each.

On the day of inspection there were 15 males and 11 females awaiting trial. In addition, there were 9 men and 6 women assigned here from the Penitentiary and Workhouse to perform work about the place. The highest number of inmates on any one day since January 1, 1920, was 75.

The only baths available in the women's section are showers on the lower tier. Additional provision should be made for baths on the other tiers.

No witnesses were held here and none should be under any circumstances, as this is no place for persons not charged with crime.

It was stated that during the holiday season, particularly, a number of women are arrested for shoplifting in addition to professionals known to the police. A number of women and girls, attracted by the offerings of the stores, are on the impulse of the moment prompted to steal articles for which they are arrested, and because of shame and fear they do not get in touch with their people at police stations and are sent to this jail for confinement, many of them over night. Many of these have never come in conflict with the law before, and after being released are never heard of again. It would seem that a strong effort should be made to dispose of these women by getting in touch with their families at police stations before locking them up in this prison over night.

As your Commissioners commenced their inspection a line of six prisoners was brought out to be taken to the Tombs. They were all handcuffed together and among the number were three boys; one had not long passed his sixteenth birthday, another eighteen years of age, and another twenty. It does seem that the Commissioner of Correction should issue orders providing for separate treatment of boys, at least up to eighteen years of age. If anything is to be done to prevent these boys entering into a life of crime, here is a chance to endeavor to take them in hand at the outset instead of allowing them to co-mingle with hardened criminals in city prisons and treating them in a wholesale way by handcuffing them to the usual run of prisoners. Last May, the attention of the Commissioner was called to the handcuffing of a sixteen year old boy with old-timers from the Raymond Street Jail to the Flatbush Court. He stated that "Officers are instructed to exercise judgment, and where it is possible to avoid handcuffing a young first offender to a hardened criminal, to do so." The Commission's attention was called last month to the case of a sixteen year old boy among all kinds of hardened criminals at the Queens City Prison. Upon calling the attention of the County Judge to the matter the boy was sent home in the care of his mother until trial. Recently, a fifteen year old boy, who had misrepresented his age, was found among the prisoners at the Tombs. The Commissioner should be asked to look into this matter of juveniles who have just passed over the age which would send them to the Children's Court and submit a department order covering the treatment of this class of boys who get into trouble.

Among the inmates were four female drug addicts, two of whom were suffering greatly because of having been deprived of drugs. A doctor from Bellevue Hospital had been summoned and the records show that he arrived within an hour after the call.

It was found that doctors from Bellevue Hospital call regularly at the prison and give attention to the needs of the prisoners, and come promptly when special cases require. A Board of Health clinic is maintained in connection with the women's department, where blood tests are made of prostitutes where found guilty, and these cases are sent to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn for treatment.

During the night only one matron is assigned to the care of the

women's prison. Needless to say that an additional matron should be provided at once.

Warden Mallon stated that the entire interior of the prison is soon to be repainted.

The prison was found in as cleanly and orderly condition as is possible here.

The windows in the cells of the men's section, facing on West Tenth Street and Greenwich Avenue, are separated from the street only by a brick wall, which does not wholly prevent communication from the men's tiers to persons in the street, and there is danger of passing contraband articles through these windows. Only recently a revolver was found in the yard, which some person had tried to throw into the men's section to an inmate confined there. Heavy wire mesh screening should be placed over the windows in this section facing on these two streets.

Because of the number of drug addicts held in this place screens should be placed in both the men's and women's sections so that visitors cannot pass drugs or other contraband articles to the prisoners.

The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise the State Commission of Prisons as to when the improvements recommended above will be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

### THIRD DISTRICT PRISON

SECOND AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected April 20, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Alfred Hall, keeper; Catharine Moyer, matron.

There were ten cells—six for males and four for females. At the time of my visit there were 2 male prisoners.

Each cell has a toilet and wash basin, modern and up-to-date, and the place was perfectly clean and showed good care by the employees.

No prisoners are kept here over night. When the court closes both the males and females are sent to the second district prison at Sixth avenue and Tenth street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

*Commissioner.*

### THIRD DISTRICT PRISON

SECOND AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 28, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden. There are also a keeper and matron.

There are six cells for males and three for females. They are constructed of stone with fronts and doors of round iron bars. The floors are concrete. Each cell has a sanitary toilet and wash basin, but no beds are provided as all prisoners are sent to Jefferson Market Prison twice daily—once for dinner and later, when the court closes, to sleep.

The place was found perfectly clean throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

*Commissioner.*

## FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

151 EAST 57th STREET

Inspected February 16, 1920. In charge of head keeper Joseph Crowley.

On this date the number of inmates was 16, of whom 12 were awaiting a hearing in court and 4 were convicted and awaiting transfer. The average night population in this place is 45. During the day prisoners are received from the 21st, 25th, 29th, 31st and 35th police precincts. At night, however, all male prisoners arrested in the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx are sent here, owing to the night court for men being in the building. Female prisoners, day and night, are sent to the Jefferson Market prison, where the women's court is held.

The prison was found clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57th STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Inspected October 13, 1920. In charge of Warden Mallon. There are 8 keepers, 4 on duty during the day and four at night. There is also one matron who is on duty from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. No females are kept here at night; after court closes, women are sent to Jefferson Market Prison.

There are 18 cells on the two upper tiers with 48 beds, some cells having two beds and some three. The ground floor has 7 cells which are used as a place of detention until prisoners get a hearing in court. Each cell has a wash basin and toilet of the old hopper type and do not look clean as they are so old. They should be removed and sanitary toilets of vitreous ware installed. This should apply to all prisons of the city.

At the time of my visit there were 31 male prisoners; 5 of these were serving time, being sent from the workhouse as helpers and cleaners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

170 EAST 121st STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 21, 1920. In charge of Warden Peter A. Mallon; Frederick L. Morehead, head keeper.

The total number of inmates was 26, all males, 13 of whom were awaiting a hearing at court, 9 convicted of crime waiting to be transferred, and four serving short terms of imprisonment. Very strange to say, there were no females at the time of my visit.

There are 24 cells on three tiers for males, and in addition there are two dormitories, each with 14 beds. The cells have two cots in each.

The average number of inmates is about 50; the highest number in 1919 was 75.

There are also 16 cells on two tiers for females. They have two matrons, one on duty at night and one during the day. Meals are served to prisoners in the cells. The kitchen is in the basement. Inmates are allowed to bathe as much as they desire. Dr. Campbell is the jail physician.

Since my last inspection a new boiler has been installed and supplies hot water for bathing or other purposes. The place needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

121ST STREET AND SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 12, 1920. F. L. Morehead, head keeper; also six male keepers and two matrons.

There are 23 cells for males and 16 for females, also two dormitories on the ground floor for short term men. Each cell has a toilet and washbasin. The beds are provided with sheets, blankets and pillow cases.

The place is being painted throughout which gives it a good appearance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT PRISON

162nd ST. AND BROOK AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 24, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden.

The detention quarters of this institution consist of two large cells in the basement of the building, otherwise used by the Magistrates' Court. One of the cells is used by the sheriff and Department of Correction and the other by the Magistrates' Court. When prisoners are held they are turned over to the Department of Correction or taken to the Bronx county jail.

The place was found in an unclean condition. The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices of The Bronx, with an office in the Bergen Building, 177th street, has charge of it and should be notified to keep it clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT PRISON

162nd ST. AND BROOK AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 21, 1920.

This prison consists of two large pens in the basement of the court house. Each has a toilet and wash basin. One of the pens is in charge of the Commissioner of Correction who employs one keeper; the other pen is in charge of the sheriff who has an assistant to look after their prisoners. A matron is lacking, and when women are detained there is no proper person in charge of them.

The place was found somewhat cleaner than when last inspected, but there is still room for improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

317 WEST 53RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected April 30, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden. In charge of keeper George S. Anton.

There are 38 cells on two floors — 24 on one and 14 on the other.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 18. Twelve were serving sentence, including five men from the Workhouse who do the cleaning; and seven were chauffeurs serving from five to ten days' imprisonment.

Since my last inspection a new boiler has been installed. The place was found in good condition and clean. There seemed to be a lack of keepers.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

317 WEST 53RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 16, 1920. Martin McDonald, head keeper. There are also six other keepers, two of whom are on duty at night. There is also a matron who is on duty during the day while females are held in court. As this prison has no quarters for women they are transferred to the Second District Prison, Sixth avenue and Eighth street.

There are 40 cells on three tiers, all for males. Each cell has a wash basin and toilet; the latter, however, are old and hard to keep clean and should be replaced with sanitary closets of vitreous ware.

The prison population was 17, all males, 2 of whom were serving time, 7 from the workhouse as helpers, and 8 awaiting the action of the court.

Prisoners are given three meals daily. The cooking is done by an inmate, and the cleaning by the men from the workhouse. The services of Dr. Campbell can always be had when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

EIGHTH DISTRICT PRISON

1014 EAST 181st STREET, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected October 26, 1920. Edward Duffy, keeper; there is also a matron.

This prison consists of two large rooms or pens on the ground floor separated by iron railings. One pen is in charge of the sheriff and one pen under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction. When the court closes, if there are any prisoners they are sent either to the Harlem District Prison or Jefferson Market Prison.

The place was found perfectly clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT PRISON

181ST STREET AND BOSTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected November 24, 1920. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden.

This prison, so-called, is used merely as detention quarters for prisoners tried in the 8th District Magistrate's Court. It is in charge of Edward F. Duffy, keeper, and Mrs. Elizabeth Weyand, matron.

No prisoners are detained here over night.

There are three pens, two of which are used for men and one for women. One of the men's pens is used for prisoners awaiting examination and the other for prisoners awaiting transfers to the Bronx County Jail or the 5th district prison. There is a toilet and wash basin in both of the larger pens.

It is stated that the number of Bronx County Jail prisoners is about seven a day, and two or more are sent to the district prison each day.

For the period from January 1, 1920, about 25 women prisoners have been held here.

Children are not detained in this prison but are held in charge of the matron of the court room until taken charge of by their parents or otherwise disposed of.

The prison is located in a leased building and is kept in order by an employee of the Borough Department of Buildings.

The whole place needs scrubbing and brightening up and needs to be completely repainted in a light colored waterproof paint, which would permit of washing down the walls. The attention of Sheriff Donnelly and the Borough President should be called to this.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT PRISON

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 20, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden.

This place has a pen, about 16 x 16 feet, for women, provided with a toilet and wash basin, also a bench. It is in charge of a matron.

There are two pens for men, one about 15 x 15 feet and the other about 18 x 10 feet, each provided with toilet and wash basin.

Prisoners are transferred from here twice daily to the Fifth District Prison, Sylvan Place near Third avenue, so that no prisoners are kept here overnight. Arrests made in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd precincts are brought here for a court hearing.

The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

## TRAFFIC DETENTION PENS

301 MOTT ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 1, 1920. Peter A. Mallon, warden; James J. Shanahan, keeper.

This detention pen is located on the third floor of the old police headquarters building and consists of a room about 75 by 200 feet, with barred windows, front and rear. It is provided with sanitary toilets, wash basins, and benches running lengthwise of one side of the room. No prisoners are kept over night.



# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

The adjoining room is used by the jailer as an office. It was dirty and unkempt and shows great lack of attention from the janitor.

This building has recently been transferred from the police department to the department of public buildings and they have commenced to overhaul and paint it, so I expect on my next visit to find it reasonably clean.

Adjoining this is the court where a very large number of men are tried daily for violation of motor laws and ordinances. Quite often as many as 300 cases a day come before the judge sitting here. Since the court has been in existence, about seven years, it is said that 36,000 cases have come before it and about a million dollars have been received in fines.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## HOUSE OF DETENTION

125-131 WORTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 21, 1920. In charge of Andrew S. Handley, head keeper, and five guards, three on duty during the day and two at night. This institution is used for the detention of male witnesses, and was first occupied a short time after my last inspection in November, 1919.

At the time of my visit there were 11 inmates, and all seemed quite comfortable and happy. They were having dinner which was excellent. The usual bill of fare is, for breakfast, a cereal, pancakes, bread and butter, coffee; dinner, meat or fish with potatoes, coffee and bread and butter; supper, coffee, bread and butter. Saturday evening cold meat and pie is served and Sunday evening cake is added.

These quarters consist of two large lofts on the upper floors of two buildings at above address, one used as a dormitory with sufficient space for fifty beds, and the other used as a dining room, kitchen and office. There is plenty of light and the place was perfectly clean and apparently secure, as each window was provided with an iron grating.

At the time the plans and specifications for these quarters were approved by the Commission it was understood that the proposition was "purely a temporary one made necessary by war conditions," and approval was given only on condition that when normal times resume after the war, the city would construct a building for the purpose.

I again repeat the recommendation that standard cubicles be installed in order to provide some degree of separation for this class of men, as the dormitory system is objectionable.

Dr. Litchenstein of the Tombs Prison is called if his services are needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## HOUSE OF DETENTION

125-131 WORTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 7, 1920. In charge of head keeper Andrew Handley and five keepers.

These detention quarters are located on the top floor and consist of a dormitory sufficiently large for 50 men, a kitchen, office, visitors' room, store room, dining room, three bath rooms and four toilets.

At the time of my visit there were only 8 men held as witnesses

by the district attorney. The place was found very clean and orderly throughout. Dr. Litchenstein of the Tombs Prison visits daily.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

# NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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## POLICE HEADQUARTERS

GRAND AND CENTRE ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 30, 1920. In charge of three attendants who work on eight hour shifts.

This is a well constructed jail with 26 cells of plate steel sides and tops, with round bars in front. The arrangement of the cells is not good, as only eight cells face the sunlight; the other eighteen have to use electric light both day and night. The toilets are sanitary, being of porcelain. The washbasin is outside the cells. The jail was found in good condition and clean.

At the time of my visit there were three prisoners, one said to be charged with murder and awaiting transfer to Michigan, and the other two were fugitives from justice and were held pending their return to Cleveland.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTRE STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 13, 1920.

This is a modern and well constructed jail, but not well laid out, as there are 25 cells, 17 of which are quite dark at all times. Each cell has a sanitary porcelain toilet and a bunk of iron slats but no wash basin. There is, however, a shower bath and wash room in the corridor. The cell sides, back and fronts are of solid iron; the tops and doors are of round iron bars; the floor is concrete.

The place is heated with steam. It was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(OLD SLIP), BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 3, 1920. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; Daniel A. Kerr, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in the precinct is 113. Women arrested are sent to the 14th precinct. Men arrested in the 5th precinct are confined here. Children are sent to the Children's Society. The trial of cases is held at the First District Court.

During the year 1919, there were 3,974 arrests in this precinct. Very few women are among the arrests, there being not over ten for the year.

This is one of the best of the New York City police stations and has 24 cells for males and 5 for females. The cells for females are not in use and might well be moved to some other precinct where they are badly needed.

Plumbing in six of the cells was found out of order and, it was stated, had been that way for about three months. As shown by the number of arrests, every cell in this station house is needed at times and this plumbing should be attended to at the earliest possible moment.

The cells are badly marked up and should be repainted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That repairs to plumbing be made and the cells repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(OLD SLIP), BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 26, 1920. In charge of Captain Oscar P. Himmel; Lieutenant Patrick J. Kenney at the desk. The total force is 135. It has been increased about 20 since the explosion in Wall Street. There is 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 sergeants and 121 patrolmen, also 7 detectives.

There are 24 cells on two tiers for males, and five cells originally intended for women, but the latter have not been used for some time. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 14th precinct station.

This is a modern police station, having been built about 10 years. The cells are of iron with fronts and doors of open bars. Each cell is provided with a sanitary porcelain toilet and a wooden bunk. The wash basins are in the corridor.

Men arrested in the 5th Precinct are brought here. Federal prisoners are kept here temporarily when the court adjourns. The plumbing which was out of order has been partially fixed by being able to flush the toilets from tanks on the outside. The place does not look well for the want of painting, which should be done as soon as possible.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as placed of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

4TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 BEACH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 6, 1920. In charge of Captain Charles McKinney; J. B. Kennett, lieutenant at the desk.

The police force numbers 111, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 97 patrolmen, and 6 detectives. One lieutenant is engaged in welfare work and explained to me the details of same, which is purely preventive work and very laudable.

There are 16 cells on two tiers for men, and four cells which were intended for women but are not used. This is a comparatively new building and perfectly up-to-date. There is a toilet and wash basin in each cell and a polished wood sleeping bunk. Toilet paper is provided.

The station evidently has been recently painted throughout and is a model police station.

Women arrested here are sent to the 14th precinct where matrons are in attendance. Male prisoners from the 6th precinct, 17 Elizabeth street, are received here. The total number of arrests last year was 2,241.

The place was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 4TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 BEACH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 15, 1920. In charge of Captain Charles H. McKinney; James B. Kennett, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 16 cells for men on two tiers of eight each, and four others which were intended for females but have never been used for that purpose. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 14th precinct on Charles street.

This is a modern and up-to-date station house, having been built about seven years. The cells are of sheet iron, sides and tops; the fronts and doors are of iron bars. Each cell has a niche closet, wash basin, and wooden bunk; the floors are of concrete. The place is steam heated.

The total force is 109, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, and 95 patrolmen, also 7 detectives and 1 lieutenant. Males arrested in the 6th precinct are detained here.

This building was painted about eight months ago and is therefore in good condition.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

## 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CORNER DELANCY AND CLINTON STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 24, 1920. In charge of Captain Louis Rochester; Lieutenant Thomas Leahy at the desk.

This is a modern station house, but the location of the cells was not well selected, as they are dark at all times. There are 38 cells for men on two floors and 6 for women. The cells have iron bunks with flat slats, toilets and wash basins.

The place should be cleaned thoroughly with a hose two or three times a week.

The police force is 121—1 captain, 33 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 3 matrons, and 104 patrolmen, also 7 detectives.

Women from the 5th, 7th, 15th and 17th precincts are brought here, as also men from the 7th and 17th precincts.

During the year 1919 there were 4,631 arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CORNER DELANCY AND CLINTON STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 12, 1920. In charge of Captain Louis Rochester; Sergeant Patrick White, acting lieutenant at the desk.

This place has 34 cells for men on two tiers—24 on the ground floor and 10 on the upper floor. There are also 6 for women, in charge of three matrons who work on eight-hour shifts. Each cell has a niche closet, wash basin, and a cot of iron slats. The cell is made of solid iron, sides and fronts, the doors and tops of round iron bars; the floor is cement.

Men from the 17th and 7th precincts are brought here; women from the entire district are also brought here.

The total police force is 122—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 105 patrolmen, and 3 policewomen who act as matrons in the female department.

For want of paint and thorough cleaning this is one of the dirtiest of the modern up-to-date police stations in the city.\*

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was 5,260.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports station being painted.

#### 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 6, 1920. William J. Clark, captain; Robert Quinn, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 112. Three matrons are stationed here. The 2nd District Bureau has 5 men located in this precinct.

The number of arrests for the four months ending April 30, 1920, was 523—461 men and 62 women.

The jail in this station house also receives men prisoners for detention from the 10th precinct, and women prisoners from the 2nd, 10th and 16th, also at times from the 6th and 15th precincts. The number of prisoners received from these precincts for the four months ending April 30, 1920, totaled 78—11 men and 67 women.

The jail was fully described in reports of the past two years and remains in exactly the same condition as then, adding the deterioration which is constantly making it worse.

The women's section is adequate as to the number of cells, but to put women in the dark, dungeon-like cells is certainly to be condemned. Only plank bunks are provided. Mattresses, covered with waterproof casings, should be provided in as many cells as are regularly used.

The cells in both the male and female sections should be reconstructed with open bar doors and open bar tops, or replaced by modern new cells. The toilets are of the old fashioned type, some with seats and others with seats broken off, and because of their construction and type were dirty and insanitary, and it is impossible to keep them clean.

In the men's section the walls are in bad condition, being marked up with all sorts of inscriptions. This section should be promptly painted a light color to add as much as possible to the lighting effect.

The station is short of electric light bulbs, and in the badly lighted men's section four bulbs were missing.

This station jail should be placed in the condemned list of the Commission and, if not reconstructed when normal building conditions resume, it should be ordered closed.

The following recommendations are renewed and the Secretary should be directed to ask the Police Commissioner what, if anything, he will do at this jail:

1. That the cells be replaced by new cells of a modern type, or be rebuilt so as to afford decent lighting of the interiors.
2. That new toilets of the type required by the Commission be installed.
3. That the men's jail be repainted.\*
4. That mattresses be provided in cells used by women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



\*City authorities cited October 5, 1920 to show cause why jail should not be closed; proceedings pending. Department reports jail has been painted and put in repair.

#### 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 20, 1920. In charge of Captain William Clark; Robert Quinn, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 8 cells for men and 8 for women, constructed of iron sides and tops, with doors of flat iron bars.

Within the last few weeks the place has been painted throughout and looks much more presentable than it has for some time. It still has, however, the old hopper closets which, to say the least, are not sanitary and should be removed with as little delay as possible and sanitary toilets of vitreous ware installed, particularly, as it is the wish of the Police Department to permanently retain this station.

The total force is 113—1 captain 4 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, and 98 patrolmen, also 7 detectives.

The arrests since January 1, 1920, number 2,772.

Everything was clean except the windows and these should be cleaned at once.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner

#### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321 EAST 5TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected April 19, 1920. In charge of Captain F. W. Blohm; Lieutenant Edward Lennon at the desk.

This is a comparatively new police station, being built about five years.

There is a total of 10 cells—5 on the ground floor and 5 on the next floor. When the building was erected it was intended that five of the cells should be for women, but now the women are sent to the thirteenth precinct on Clinton street and only males are received here.

The place was found in clean condition, it having recently been painted. The plumbing was partially out of order, inasmuch as the push buttons of the toilets were not working and the toilets had to be flushed with a hose. I was informed, however, that a tank system to be flushed from the outside was to be installed in a few days.

The total police force is 91—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 78 patrolmen.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was 2,029.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321 EAST 5TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 28, 1920. In charge of Captain Frederick H. Blohm; Lieutenant Patrick Dinan at the desk.

There are 10 cells for males on two tiers of five each. The sides and tops are of sheet iron; the fronts and doors have iron bars.

This is a modern and up-to-date jail with plenty of daylight and air. Each cell has a sanitary toilet. The floors are of concrete.

Females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 13th precinct station on Delancy street. The arrests since January 1st were about 7,000.

The total force is 95, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 81 patrolmen, also 10 detectives.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 16TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

253 MERCER STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 17, 1920. In charge of Captain James Shaw; Lieutenant C. C. Pierne at the desk.

There are 14 cells, 7 on a row, set back to back

This is one of the old type of police stations which has not been improved for years and something should be done at once to render it more modern and sanitary or the place should be closed. It has the old hopper closet with a soiled appearance and a small water faucet above. There are no wash basins.

If it is the intention of the Department to keep this place in use the plumbing should be taken out and sanitary closets, etc., installed, and then the whole place painted.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 2 attendants, and 94 patrolmen, with a detective force of eight—1 lieutenant and 7 detectives.

Women arrested here are sent to the 14th precinct on Charles street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 16TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

253 MERCER STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 1, 1920. In charge of Captain James Shaw; Camille Pierne, lieutenant at the desk.

This is one of the old type of jails with 14 cells built of brick, with doors of flat iron slats, and the old hopper closet. From the fact that nothing whatever has been done to the place to keep it in decent condition for many years, it should be closed without delay and the fourth precinct station house on Beach street used for males arrested in this precinct.

Women arrested here are now sent to the fourteenth precinct station house on Charles street.

There is not even a wash basin within the cells, or even outside. Prisoners are detained here as always.

The total force is 109, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 95 patrolmen, also 8 detectives.

I trust that my recommendation that the jail be closed will be promptly complied with.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## 18TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

230 WEST 20TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected April 29, 1920. In charge of Captain J. H. Boyle; Lieutenant D. J. McAuliffe at the desk.

The total force is 151, consisting of 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 137 patrolmen; also 9 detectives. One of the lieutenants is a welfare worker who looks after wayward children in the precinct, preventing if possible their arrest and subsequent conviction and incarceration. I believe it to be a very good and praiseworthy work.

The number of arrests during 1919 was 4,789.

This is a modern and up-to-date police station, each cell, of which there are ten, having a toilet and wash basin. Since my last inspection the place has been painted throughout and is now in first-class condition.

Members of the women's police reserve force have a branch here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 18TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

230 WEST 20TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 19, 1920. In charge of Captain John Boyle; Lieutenant C. Van Buskirk at the desk. The total police force is 152—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 138 patrolmen, also 12 detectives, including 1 lieutenant.

This is a very good station house. There are ten modern cells on two tiers of five each. The sides and tops are of sheet iron, the fronts are of iron bars set on about four-inch centers. Each cell has a niche toilet of iron, a wash basin and wooden bunk. The floors are of concrete. The place is heated by steam, each tier of cells having two radiators. Prisoners are still detained in this police station.

Arrests since January 1, 1920 were 4,031. Males arrested in this precinct are as always detained in this police station, and quite right that they should be, as it is a new building and one of the best police stations in the city.

The women's quarters consists of five cells similar in every way to those in the male department. There is a marble lined shower bath and a room for matron, adjoining which is a toilet room. The cells are well located having plenty of light and air.

It has been suggested that this precinct station be used for prisoners in place of the 14th on Charles street and I so recommend it, both for males and females.\*

The place was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Used as auxiliary jail for males in the 2nd inspection district 14th having been designated for the detention of both males and females, effective January 1, 1921.

## 23RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

130 WEST 30TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 1, 1920 In charge of Captain William Bailey; Sergeant Frank A. Dunn, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The total force numbers 135—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieu-

tenant (who looks after the children of the precinct to prevent delinquency), 9 sergeants, and 121 patrolmen. There are three matrons working on eight hour shifts.

There are 18 cells for males, and 22 cells on two corridors for females. Each cell has a toilet and wash basin. This station has been built about ten years. The plumbing was found in good condition, but the place needs painting.

The total number of arrests during 1919 was 7,552.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### 23RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

130 WEST 30TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 30, 1920. In charge of Captain William Bailey; John Collins, lieutenant at the desk.

This is a modern jail but rather dark in the daytime. There are 20 cells for males and 20 for females. They are of steel construction with barred doors; each has a sanitary porcelain toilet, an enameled wash basin, and a sleeping bunk of iron slats. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated with steam.

The total force is 135—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 122 patrolmen, and in addition, 12 detectives.

Since January 1st there have been about 6,000 arrests.

The place was clean, but does not look so, for lack of painting.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail for males being painted and jail for females will be painted early in 1921.

### 25TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160 EAST 35TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected March 4, 1920. William Ward, captain in charge.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1920 to date was 380. Women arrested in this precinct are taken to the twenty-third precinct station house on West 30th street. Males arrested in the twenty-first precinct are sent to this jail.

There are 11 cells, all for males. Each cell has an old hopper closet with insufficient flush and were dirty from age. The whole jail presented an unclean appearance and in my opinion should be closed by this Commission. The authorities of the city of New York were cited before the Commission last October to show cause why the 92nd precinct jail should not be closed, and at that time an understanding was arrived at with their representative that the plumbing and other necessary work in this 25th precinct jail would receive prompt attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### 25TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160 EAST 35TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 8, 1920. W. Ward, captain; Lieutenant Clarken at the desk. The total police force in this precinct is 85, including the

captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 71 patrolmen.

The number of arrests, including summonses since January 1st, was 1,522. One person was confined at the time of my visit.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection dated March 4, 1920, notwithstanding the fact that the Police Department's representative agreed that it would be improved. There are eleven cells with old hopper closets and the entire interior needs painting and renovating.

I strongly recommend that the authorities of the city be cited to show cause before the Commission why this jail should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited to show cause why jail should not be closed; Ordered closed by Department effective January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.

#### 26TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

345 WEST 47TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 10, 1920. In charge of Captain James McCauley; Thomas F. Farley, lieutenant at desk.

The total uniformed police force is 189—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 3 attendants, and 172 patrolmen, also 13 detectives.

This is one of the police stations which is badly in need of a new jail, as the present one is antiquated. There are 15 cells for men, each containing an old hopper closet, soiled with age. There are no wash basins in the cells. The fronts of the cells have flat iron bars, which are objectionable. The department for females has 8 cells of a similar type.

No improvements whatever have been made here since my last inspection, but I must say that I have found a marked improvement in many of the other police stations, and I rather think the Police Department understands the necessity of improving them.

There are three matrons working on eight-hour shifts. All women prisoners are not detained here, mostly those charged with intoxication. Prostitutes, shoplifters and those breaking the tenement house laws are sent to Jefferson Market prison.

The total number of arrests in 1919 was 7,932.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 26TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

345 WEST 47TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 23, 1920. In charge of Captain James McCauley; Daniel Kelleher, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force is 199—1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 12 detectives and 172 patrolmen.

There are 14 cells for men, 7 front and 7 rear, placed back to back, of brick construction. The doors are of flat iron slats. Each cell has a hopper closet with a water faucet above; there are no wash basins. The cells, including the toilets have a very dirty appearance, and I would suggest as a temporary measure that they be painted at once, and if not done before the December meeting the authorities be cited to show cause why the jail should not be promptly closed.\*

There are 8 cells on the floor above for females. They are built in exactly the same manner as the men's cells. The whole jail is dark and artificial light is necessary even in the day time.

There are three police women who work on eight hour shifts. Females are received here from the 28th, 32nd and 33rd precincts and men from the 33rd precinct. There were 6,534 arrests since January 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail painted and repaired and will be used as auxiliary jail for males in the 3rd inspection district, effective January 1, 1921.

#### 28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

150 WEST 68TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 8, 1920. In charge of Captain Michael Lyons; Lieutenant A. J. Cobey at the desk.

There are 20 cells for males—10 front and 10 back. The cells have the old hopper water closets, but they were found perfectly clean and have a good flushing apparatus. There is a wash basin in the corridor. Toilet paper is provided.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 26th precinct station at 345 West 47th street.

The total police force is 130—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 117 patrolmen. The number of arrests in 1919 was 5,168.

The place was clean but needs painting, particularly the ironwork.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

150 WEST 68TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 20, 1920. In charge of Captain Michael Lyons; Lieutenant Edmund J. Meade at the desk. The total uniformed force is 131—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants and 117 patrolmen.

The arrests since January 1, 1920, including summonses were 4,295.

There are 20 cells on the ground floor set back to back, used for males exclusively; they are constructed of sheet iron except the fronts which are the old style flat iron cross bars. Each cell has an old style hopper closet but no wash basin. There is a wash basin in the corridor. Each cell has a wooden bunk.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 26th at 345 West 47th street.

The jail is rather dark but it is lighted artificially. It needs painting more particularly the iron work.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

#### 31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 18, 1920. In charge of Captain James J. Wall; Lieutenant John Tinker at the desk. The total force is 122, consisting



## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

of 108 patrolmen, 10 sergeants, 3 lieutenants and 1 captain. There are also three matrons.

There are 28 cells, 18 for men and 10 for women. The cells have the old hopper closet and wash basin outside in the corridor.

All prisoners, both men and women, from the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth Precincts are sent here. The number of arrests averages 8,000 a year; of these 600 are women.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 29, 1920. In charge of Captain J. J. Wall; Sergeant Sperr acting lieutenant at the desk.

There are 18 cells for males and 10 cells for females, each having a hopper closet and 2 wash basins on the corridors. The cells are of iron with fronts of flat iron slats. The bunks are of wood on hinges. The pipes and iron work need painting which should be done at once. The place was clean.\*

The total police force is 132—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 welfare sergeants, 9 sergeants, 108 patrolmen and 10 detectives. Women are received from the 29th, 35th and 39th precincts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

## 32ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

134 WEST 100TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 13, 1920. Captain William J. Davis in charge; Lieutenant James McLaughlin at the desk.

The police force numbers 98, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 1 welfare sergeant, 2 attendants, and 82 patrolmen.

There are 14 cells, seven on a side, back to back, for males only. Females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 26th precinct on West 47th street.

This building has been painted from top to bottom, inside and out, and it is a most creditable job. The cells have the old hopper closet, but, strange to say, they were scrupulously clean. It shows what can be done by the use of paint and proper care, and what improvements can be made in police stations of the old type. There are two wash basins in the corridors.

The arrests for 1919 numbered 3,788.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 32ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

134 WEST 100TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 27, 1920. In charge of Captain Thomas Donahoe; J. Kluber, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 14 cells—7 front and 7 rear—set back to back. They are constructed of brick with fronts and doors of flat iron bars. Each has a hopper closet and bunk. There are two wash basins in the corridor. These cells are used for males only.

This place was painted and put in perfect order about six months ago and it is being kept in the same condition, the attendant taking a pride in his work. Prisoners arrested in this precinct are detained here as always. They need not be sent anywhere else while the jail is kept in good condition.\*

The total police force is 97—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare sergeant, 9 sergeants, and 83 patrolmen. Females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 29th precinct station on West 47th street.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was 3,912.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

### 36TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

438 WEST 125TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 12, 1920. In charge of Captain Patrick F. Gargan; Lieutenant Joseph Ivory at the desk.

The police force numbers 100, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant who looks after welfare of children in the precinct, 9 sergeants, and 86 patrolmen. In addition there are 8 detectives, who are not counted as the regular police force.

There are 20 cells, all for males. Drunken women are taken to the 37th precinct; other females arrested go to Jefferson Market Prison. The toilets are of porcelain and perfectly sanitary. Wash basins are in the corridors.

The iron pipes are getting rusty and need painting; otherwise, the place was perfectly clean.

The number of arrests during the year 1919 was 2,487.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### 36TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

438 WEST 125TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 3, 1920. In charge of Captain Patrick F. Gargan; Charles J. Barrett, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 20 cells, all for males, constructed of sheet iron sides, back and top, the latter with holes for ventilation. The doors are of flat iron cross bars. Each cell has a porcelain sanitary toilet and a wooden sleeping bunk. There is a wash basin in the corridor. The floors are concrete.

Females arrested in this precinct are sent to the 37th precinct.

The total force is 100—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 86 patrolmen, also 8 detectives.

The heating is by steam and the lighting by electricity.

The arrests since January 1, 1920, number 2,294.

The place needs painting, particularly the ironwork.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## 37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 15, 1920. In charge of Captain Patrick O'Neil; Thomas F. O'Connor, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 192—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, and 78 patrolmen, also 10 detectives.

This is one of the new station houses built about six years ago. There are 10 cells for men on two floors; each cell has a toilet and wash basin, but it was not clean, as in my previous visits.

In the women's quarters there are 5 cells also on two floors. This is kept cleaner. A coat of paint would improve the place considerably. Toilet paper is provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 8, 1920. In charge of Captain Patrick O'Neil; Joseph Thompson, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 89, consisting of 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 74 patrolmen, also 5 detectives and 3 matrons.

There are 10 cells for males on two tiers of five each. It is also provided with a good shower bath with slate sides. The sides, back and top of the cells are of sheet iron; the fronts and doors are of round iron bars. Each cell has a closet set in a niche, with an enameled wash basin and a wooden sleeping bunk.

There is a women's department with 5 cells on two tiers and a shower bath. The place is steam heated and lighted with electricity. It needs painting, more particularly the men's department.\*

Traffic company with 122 officers is located in this building; their work embraces New York City north of 59th street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

## 39TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected March 5, 1920. John South, captain; William McCollen, lieutenant at the desk.

This jail has 20 cells, 10 on each side, placed back to back. Each cell has a toilet of vitreous ware, but no washbasins; there is a lavatory outside the cells.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the thirty-first precinct station house where there are matrons.

The total police force numbers 147—133 patrolmen, 9 sergeants, 4 lieutenants, and 1 captain.

The jail was clean, but the iron pipes are rusty for the lack of paint.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

## 40TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

152ND STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 29, 1920. In charge of Captain W. F. Day; Lieutenant F. Horton at the desk. The total police force is 76—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 8 sergeants and 63 patrolmen.

There are 8 iron cells with perforated tops and doors of flat iron bars. The toilets are of the sanitary type, constructed of white porcelain and flushed from tanks outside. There are two wash basins in the corridor. The bunks are of flat wood and are hooked up against the wall when not in use. The floors are cement.

Women arrested here are sent to the 37th precinct, 229 West 123rd Street. Men arrested in the 42nd precinct are brought here. During 1919 there were 1,387 arrests and from January 1, 1920 there were 381 arrests.

The place was found in its usual good order and cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 40TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1854 AMSTERDAM AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 17, 1920. In charge of Captain William F. Day; Daniel Borst, lieutenant at the desk.

This jail was recently modernized and much improved. There are 8 cells, 4 on a side back to back. The sides, back and top are of iron, while the doors are made of flat iron bars. Each cell has a sanitary toilet and wooden sleeping bunk; the floor is concrete; the wash basins are in the corridor.

The total police force is 75—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 8 sergeants, and 62 patrolmen, also 4 detectives and 1 lieutenant. The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was 1,568.

The place was found as usual in good and clean condition.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

## 43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected March 3, 1920. John J. Noble captain in charge; Michael Flattery, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 14 cells, 7 on a side, placed back to back, and 10 cells which were formerly used for the detention of females. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 37th precinct station house on West 123rd street.

The toilets are of the old hopper type and are flushed by means of a faucet above, which is far from sufficient. The bowls were stained and dirty looking. If this jail is to be continued in use the plumbing should be removed and modern toilets of an approved type installed. The whole place is badly in need of paint and not at all suitable for the detention of prisoners.

Commissioner Enright fully understands the need of remodeling many of the police stations of the city and is in accord with the ideas of this Commission and I think would do all required if the funds were provided. I suggest that a committee be appointed to call on the Board of Estimate

and Apportionment, explaining to them the dire necessity of providing for the improvement of those station houses whose jails are inadequate and insanitary.

The total police force is 120—105 patrolmen, 11 sergeants, 3 lieutenants and 1 captain.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 6, 1920. In charge of Captain John J. Noble; Lieutenant T. Ward at the desk.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, including summonses and warrants, was 3,092. There are 14 cells for males.

No improvement whatever has been made since my last visit, and up to this date they have not received any orders to discontinue taking prisoners, I was told by the attendant, and prisoners are still detained in this police station.\*

Women are sent to the 37th Precinct station, West 123rd Street.

The total force is 119—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare sergeant, 10 sergeants and 104 patrolmen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited to show cause October 5, 1920, why this jail should not be closed; jail ordered closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.

#### 46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH STREET AND THIRD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 22, 1920. In charge of J. J. Lantry; Lieutenant J. T. Lake at the desk. The regular police force consists of a total of 141—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 128 patrolmen; there are also 8 detectives.

During the year 1919 there were 2,921 arrests.

There are 20 cells for males and 10 for females. Men from the 45th precinct and all women arrested in the Borough of the Bronx are brought to this police station. The cells are provided with bunks and flat iron slats to act as a mattress. At least, the women's cells should each have a mattress with waterproof case, and also a blanket.

There is a sanitary toilet in each cell and wash basins in the corridors. The place needs painting, particularly the ironwork, as it is getting rusty and presents an unclean appearance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH STREET AND THIRD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 21, 1920. In charge of Captain Theodore D. Miller; Lieutenant James J. Phelan at the desk. The police force in this precinct

is 145—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 3 matrons, 128 patrolmen; 107 of the latter are on foot and 21 on bicycle. There are also 7 detectives, 1 being a lieutenant.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920 is 3,263. There are 20 cells for males, set back to back, 10 in a row. Each cell has a strapped iron bunk on hinges and a sanitary porcelain toilet, but there are no washbasins in the cells; there are, however, 4 washbasins in the two corridors. The floors are of concrete.

There are 11 cells for females, in every respect the same construction as the cells for males. Male prisoners from the 45th precinct are brought here, and also all women arrested in the Bronx, if detained, are brought to this station.

Since the last inspection no painting has been done, which is badly needed, otherwise the place was clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail is being painted.

#### 47TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON STREET, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected June 11, 1920. In charge of Captain Charles G. Mead; R. B. Powers, lieutenant at the desk.

The police force numbers 106—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 92 patrolmen, and 7 detectives.

There are 15 modern cells for males, located on three corridors—10 on the first floor and five on the second. Each cell has a toilet built in a niche with push button flush. In the corridors there are three shower baths and wash basins.

The number of arrests in 1919 was 2,505. The number of arrests since January 1st to April 30, 1920, was 908.

This is a comparatively new police station, having been built in 1914. The place needs painting; apparently nothing in that line has been done since it was opened.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 47TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON STREET, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 20, 1920. In charge of Captain Charles G. Meade; Lieutenant Thomas B. Hayes at the desk.

This is one of the modern police stations, well laid out and in good condition, except that the jail needs painting, particularly the iron work; the radiators were covered with rust.

There are 15 cells—10 on the ground floor and five on the upper floor. The latter were intended for women but have not been used for such purpose for several years. Women are now sent to the 46th Precinct station at 160th Street and Third Avenue.

The police force numbers 104, there being 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants and 90 patrolmen. The cells are of iron with doors of round iron bars. Each cell has a niche closet and wood sleeping bench. The wash basins are in the corridors. The floors are of cement. The place is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The jail was found perfectly clean.\*



There were 2,610 arrests since January 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

#### 49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 20, 1920. In charge of Captain J. Mahoney.

The total police force is 136—1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 122 patrolmen.

There are 14 cells for males only. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 46th precinct at 160th street and Third avenue.

The total number of arrests so far this year was 781.

The place was fairly clean, but the walls and ironwork need painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 25, 1920. In charge of Captain Jeremiah Mahoney and Sergeant Charles Nelson, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 138, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 sergeants and 124 patrolmen.

The jail is a modern one; it has 15 cells for males and 8 for females. The latter have not been in use for many years. The cells are of sheet iron excepting the doors, which are of round bars. Each cell has a sanitary toilet of white porcelain flushed from a tank on the outside, also a bunk of flat iron slats and a table on hinges. There are, however, no wash basins in the cells but two on the outside. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 46th precinct, 106th street and 3rd avenue.

The arrests since January 1, 1920 were 2,378.

The place was found perfectly clean; the attendant seems to take particular pains in that direction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 50TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

167 SEDGWICK AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected May 27, 1920. In charge of Captain James Brady; Lieutenant R. J. Deyo at the desk.

The total police force is 77—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 1 welfare sergeant, 63 patrolmen, also 2 detectives.

This station was built in 1902 by architects who seemed to understand their business as the cells are light and well ventilated. There are 15 cells in two sections; one part has eleven cells which are rarely used, and the other part has four. The cells have modern and up-to-date porcelain toilets, and the bunks are of iron with flat iron slats. There is a washbasin in the corridor. The building is heated by steam.

The total arrests including summonses for the year 1919 was 323, and from January 1st to May 1, 1920 the arrests were 114. While this precinct extends over a large area, the arrests do not average one a day. Women are sent to the 46th precinct, 160th Street and 3rd Avenue.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

#### 50TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

167 SEDGWICK AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected December 2, 1920. In charge of Captain James Brady; John C. Holahan, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force in this precinct numbers 79, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 65 patrolmen, and 2 detectives.

This is a very good and modern building. It has 15 cells for males and 5 for females. The cells are constructed of iron sides, tops and backs, with doors of round iron bars. Each has a sanitary porcelain toilet, and a bunk. The wash basins are in the corridors. The floors are of cement.

The jail is lighted by electricity, but I noticed, as in many other police stations, many of the bulbs were gone, consequently it is at all times in semi darkness. This failure should be called to the attention of the Department to the end that all electric fixtures in all police stations be supplied with bulbs.

The cells for women are not used nor have they been for many years, if ever. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 46th precinct at 160th Street and Third Avenue, where there are matrons on duty day and night.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was 437.

The place was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 51ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WESTCHESTER, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected June 10, 1920. In charge of Captain D. E. Costigan; Sergeant O'Neil, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The police force in this precinct numbers 81—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 70 patrolmen, and 2 detectives.

There are four iron cells for males only. They are placed on a cement floor and are of flat latticed bars with perforated tops. These cells were removed from a disused police station down town, which is the reason for the use of an obsolete type of cell in a comparatively new station house. Each cell has a sanitary porcelain toilet and a hard wood polished bench for sleeping purposes. There is a wash basin in the corridor.

Women arrested here, which is a very unusual occurrence, are sent to the 46th Precinct at 160th Street and Third Avenue. Any prisoners which City Island police station cannot take care of are sent here.

The total number of arrests for 1919 was 869; and from January 1, 1920 to May 1st there were 105.

This police station, which has been built about three years, was in fine condition and immaculately clean in every particular and reflects much credit on its officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## 51ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WESTCHESTER, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 24, 1920. In charge of Captain George Sullivan; Bernard Gaffney, lieutenant at the desk.

The total force is 84—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 73 patrolmen; of the latter there are 39 mounted men and 16 bicycle police.

The jail consists of four cells constructed of iron on all sides, even the cell floor is iron. There was an odor in the place which I attributed to the iron floor which had rusted and should therefore be repainted, and then kept clean. There was a sanitary porcelain toilet in each cell but they were not as clean as they could be. Each cell has a wooden bunk and the doors are of iron slats. The cell room has a wood floor. The woodwork of the windows is in bad condition, being soiled and in need of painting. The place is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.\*

Women arrested here are sent to the 46th Precinct station at 160th Street and Third Avenue. Prisoners from City Island are brought to this station. The arrests since January 1, 1920 were 1,427.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention, effective January 1, 1921.

## 53RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEBSTER AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected June 3, 1920. In charge of Captain John Ievers; Lieutenant F. C. White at the desk.

This is one of the good station houses, well lighted and ventilated. There are 8 cells for men and 4 for women. The latter, however, are not used. Women arrested here are taken to the 46th Precinct. The cells are of iron with the doors and tops of round bars. The toilets are sanitary, being of porcelain flushed from tanks on the outside. There is a wash basin in the corridor.

The police force numbers 102—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 91 patrolmen, and in addition there are 8 detectives and 1 lieutenant of detectives.

This is an inspection district in charge of Inspector Liebers who has 8 lieutenants and 5 patrolmen.

The number of arrests in 1919 were 2,355; from January 1, 1920, to April 30th was 623. The ironwork needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## 53RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEBSTER AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected October 31, 1920. In charge of Captain John Ievers; Thomas Barry, lieutenant at the desk.

This is a comparatively new and very good station house. There are 8 cells for males, constructed of iron sides and fronts; the tops and doors are of iron bars. Each cell has a bunk and a sanitary toilet. The toilets are flushed from a tank on the outside. The wash basin is in the corridor. The floors are cement. The jail has electric light and steam heat.

There are four cells for females exactly as the foregoing, and a

suitable room for a matron; this room has a separate toilet. At the present time women are not kept here but are sent to the 46th precinct station at 160th street where there are matrons.

The total force is 107—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 6 sergeants, and 96 patrolmen, also some detectives. The arrests since January 1st were 1,941.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH STREET AND WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected June 5, 1920. In charge of Captain John B. Sexton; Sergeant Kensler, acting lieutenant at the desk.

There are 14 cells for males and 10 for females. The latter are not used, in fact, none of them is used very much, as there were only 283 arrests during 1919 and the majority of these were summonses. The number actually detained in cells is possibly about 100 a year.

The cells for males are dark and artificial light is needed in the day time. They also have the old style closets placed in niches, which are not easy to keep clean. The cells not in use have plenty of light and also have the sanitary porcelain water-closets. I would therefore suggest that the section with 10 cells be used instead of that now in use.

The total police force is 59—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, 1 welfare sergeant, and 48 patrolmen.

Women arrested here are sent to the 46th Precinct, 160th Street and Third Avenue. From January 1st to April 30, 1920, there were 62 arrests.

The place was found clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH STREET AND WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 22, 1920. In charge of Captain John B. Sexton; John Bracken, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 57, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 7 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 42 patrolmen.

This is one of the best police buildings. It has 14 cells for males, seven on each side set back to back; the sides and fronts are of iron; the top and doors of iron bars. Each cell has a toilet in a niche and a bunk of iron slats. The floor is concrete. The place is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There are wash basins in the corridor only.

There is a department for women with cells similar to the foregoing, but I was told they have never been used for that purpose. No matron has ever been appointed, there being no need for her services, as should a woman be arrested, which is a very rare occurrence, she is taken to the 46th precinct at 160th street and Third avenue.

The number of arrests, which were mostly summonses, from January 1, 1920, was 219.

The place was found clean, but the 14 niche closets need painting—a very simple job, and should be done at once.

The skylights over the cells were put there to give light, but the dirt on them has accumulated and it is so dark that the electric light

has to be used immediately on entering the cell rooms. I recommend that they be cleaned promptly and also that the toilets be painted.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Police Department reports recommendations have been complied with.

#### 57TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 27, 1920. In charge of Captain Abraham Hulse; Sergeant William Lochman, acting lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 57—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, and 47 patrolmen.

There are eight cells for males and four that were intended for women but are not used. Women are sent to the 46th precinct on 160th street near Third avenue. The cells have porcelain closets with flushometers and were in good order. In fact, the whole place was in excellent condition.

They have very few prisoners and that, no doubt, had something to do with the prime order of the place, as their total arrests for 1919 were only 480 and they were mostly summonses.

The station is used only for mounted and bicycle police.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### 57TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 18, 1920. In charge of Captain Abraham Hulse; Sergeant W. J. McGowan, acting lieutenant at the desk.

There are 8 cells for males; the sides, tops and fronts are of iron, the doors of iron bars. Each cell has a sanitary toilet and bunk of iron slats. The wash basins are in the corridor. The floors are of slate.

There are also similar cells for females, but they have never been used for that purpose. Should a woman be arrested she is taken to the 46th precinct station house.

The total force is 55, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, and 46 patrolmen.

The arrests since January 1, 1920, number 339; about three-quarters of these were summonses.

This station house was found in the same excellent condition as previously reported.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

#### 65TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected July 17, 1920. Frank Rohrig, captain; Joseph Cobb, lieutenant at desk.

The total force here is 58, including 3 matrons. The trial of cases is held at the 1st and 2nd District Magistrates' Courts. This precinct jail is at present receiving all prisoners held for detention from all the police precincts in the borough of Richmond—viz., the 60th at Tottenville, the 63rd at New Dorp, and the 66th at Stapleton. The latter station had a jail which was ordered closed by the Commission as unfit for use. This precinct alone has 148 miles of roads in its boundaries.

The arrests at the 65th precinct for the six months ending June 30th were 915. It was stated that during that time about 100 prisoners were brought here from other stations for confinement. The number of women locked up from the entire borough during that time was given as 15. During the month of June only 3 women were detained in cells here.

The jail, which has been criticised in previous reports of the Commission, has been painted throughout and electric lights installed since the last inspection. Otherwise, it remains as previously described.

The cells are of solid brick with old time closely-grated doors. The toilets are single piece vitreous ware of satisfactory type.

In a special report dated August 12, 1919, on police jail conditions in Richmond Borough, attention was called to the necessity of a new jail, centrally located.

The city has a plot of land located near the fine county and borough buildings at St. George, where it is proposed to build a new station and jail in the near future.

The Police Commissioner should be asked to make a statement before the September meeting as to the status of the plans and prospects for building.\*

Pending the building of a new jail it is recommended that the women's cells be equipped with mattresses having a waterproof casing to permit of washing and protecting the mattresses from vermin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Plans for a new station house and jail in 66th precinct approved by Commission November 10, 1920.

### 67TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 31, 1920. Byron R. Sackett, captain; Frank Kenney, lieutenant at desk.

This station covers the great playground of New York—Coney Island.

During the winter the force at this station was 81; it has now been increased to 156, including 3 matrons.

Up to date the arrests since January 1, 1920, were 544, but the busy season has just begun, and on the 30th alone 60 summonses were served.

The trial of cases for this precinct is held in the Eighth District Magistrates' Court, which is located in the same building.

Women are sent to the jail at this station from the 70th and 72nd precincts.

The jail has been severely criticised in previous reports and remains in the same condition, except much more cleanly than when last inspected. There are 6 cells for women and 5 for men. In order to reach the cells in which women are detained it is necessary to take the prisoners through the men's section, which is most undesirable.

Upon the last inspection it was stated that children had been held here overnight, but assurance was given that now none is held here but is immediately turned over to the Children's Society.

The Police Department advise that the entire jail and station house are to be repainted this year.



This jail should be placed on the condemned list of the Commission as being inadequate in size and improper in arrangement as to the confinement of women, and as being insanitary because of the impossibility of keeping the old toilets clean and sanitary. An inspection should be made late in the season, and if at that time evidence of an improvement of the situation at this place is not apparent a proceeding to close it should be considered.\*

Provision to feed prisoners held here is made, but when they have money they are required to send for it themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports this jail painted and placed in sanitary condition; an order effective January 1, 1921, provides that it shall be used as an auxiliary jail for males only in the 10th inspection district.

#### 68TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FIFTH AVE. AND 86TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 16, 1920. Edward Gallagher, captain; William J. Keyes, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 64. Women arrested are taken to the 72nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 9th District and 1st District Magistrates' Courts.

This station covers the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn.

For the period from January 1st to date, the number of arrests in this precinct was 230.

This station is located in a splendid building, constructed in 1905, and is in the best of condition.

There are seven steel cells provided for men. They are equipped with latticed steel bunks and toilets of the type satisfactory to the Commission.

The Department advises that the station house and prison are to be repainted this year, which will put the building in fine shape.\*

There are three good steel cells, formerly used for women, which are not in use at the present time and could be well transferred to some of the poorer stations where there is need for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

#### 70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BAY 22ND ST. AND BATH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 12, 1920. August Kuhne, captain; John J. O'Connor, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 80. Women are sent to the 67th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 8th District Magistrates' Court.

During the period from January 1, 1920, to date the total number of arrests in this precinct was 557.

This precinct covers the Bath Beach District and is located in a fine building constructed about fifteen years ago, which is in excellent condition and well kept. It can be said of this station that it is adequate and sanitary, and has satisfactory plumbing and ventilation. It

is too bad that such a station could not be located in some of the larger and more congested sections of Brooklyn where wretched jails are provided for precincts which have three and four times as much business as this precinct.

There are three fine modern cells not in use here which might well be placed in some of the other districts where they are sorely needed.

It is a pleasure to say that no recommendations are found necessary at this point.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

#### 72ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U AND 15TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 29, 1920. John E. Burns, captain; C. H. Chamberlain, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 48. This station house is the headquarters of the 10th Inspection District and four detectives are also located here.

During the year 1919, the number of arrests was 859, less than 10 of whom were women. Women arrested here are sent to the 67th precinct at Coney Island, and juveniles are sent to the Children's Society.

Prisoners held for trial are sent to the 8th District Magistrates' Court, Coney Island.

This precinct covers the Sheepshead Bay section.

The station house was constructed in 1904 and is a fine building which, however, has been allowed to deteriorate for lack of repairs, practically nothing having been done since its erection. In previous report, the need of painting was shown and attention was called to a bad leak in the roof, neither of which has been remedied. The heating apparatus, too, is out of date and should be attended to.\*

The four cells used for the confinement of men are of modern type with sanitary plumbing. Seven fine cells equipped with up-to-date plumbing are not in use, except for storage purposes which might well be taken out and put in some of the other station houses where antiquated cells and plumbing are still in existence.

Although not a function of the Commission, attention is called to the need of window shades and screens, particularly in the dormitories where officers are required to sleep. The recommendation for repainting is renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted, and heating apparatus placed in proper and serviceable condition.

#### 74TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

154 LAWRENCE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 1, 1920. James Shevlin, captain; George B. Starkey, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 143, including 3 matrons.

The jail is used for all arrests of men in the 77th and 82nd precincts, and for women from the 68th, 73rd, 77th, 78th and 82nd precincts. Children arrested in this precinct are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 7th District Magistrates' Court.

During the four months ending April 30, 1920, the number of arrests was 120—117 males and 3 females. The number of prisoners sent to this jail for detention from other precincts for the same period was 86—59 males and 27 females.

The jail is one of the best in the borough of Brooklyn. It has ten steel cells for men and four for women, each equipped with steel bunk and modern toilet. The jail was clean and well kept.

There has been difficulty in keeping the cell rooms heated during the extreme cold weather, because of the operation of the ventilators above. Studies should be made to ascertain whether it is possible to overcome this, retaining the ventilation which is so necessary.

The plumbing in three cells in the men's part was out of order and has been so for months. This should be attended to immediately, as all of the cells are necessary for the requirements of the prison.

The figures shown above indicate that during the month of April alone, 18 women were kept over night. The only place women detained here can sleep is in the latticed steel bunks over which newspapers are laid at times.

It is recommended that, for the women's section at least, the Department purchase mattresses which are to have casings of waterproof material, such as are used successfully in a number of station jails throughout the State. It is also recommended that blankets be provided for use in the women's section.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

#### 76TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

4TH AVE. AND 43RD ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 16, 1920. James H. Gillen, captain; William J. File, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 102. Women arrested are sent either to the 74th or 92nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases are held at the 9th District Magistrates' Court. The 12th District Detective Bureau is also located at this station house.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,574.

This precinct covers the large residential section of Bay Ridge.

The building is a good one, constructed in 1891, and has been kept in good repair. There are eight steel cells which are provided with old type toilets. Two of the cells are used for storage of stolen goods, but it was stated that, except in time of raids, the remaining six cells meet the requirements. There are also two cells, previously used for the confinement of women, which are now used for storage.

At some time in the future the Department should arrange for better plumbing in these cells, but because of the greater needs in other parts of the borough of Brooklyn no recommendation is made at this time.

The place is well lighted and ventilated and was cleanly.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

## 78TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

577 FIFTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 13, 1920. John J. Collins, captain; James McGovern, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 77. Women arrested here are sent to the 74th precinct and children to the Children's Society.

Trial of cases is held at the 9th District Magistrates' Court.

There were 2,575 arrests in this precinct during the year 1919. The number of arrests for the four months from January 1st to April 30, 1920, was 1,831.

Attention has been called to the unsatisfactory condition of this jail in previous reports of the Commission and it should be placed on the list of those which are condemned by the Commission.\* The jail is located in a one-story annex in the rear of the station house and contains 8 brick cells in two rows, back to back. The only thing that has been done to the jail in a number of years is the installation of new toilets and electric lights prior to the 1918 report. The cells have closely latticed steel doors which add to their darkness. It is impossible to cut windows in either side to obtain proper lighting and the only light comes from overhead skylights.

As soon as normal building conditions resume, the Department should be required to build a new jail at this point. The large number of arrests indicates the necessity for a proper jail here.

Pending such action, it is recommended:

That the jail be repainted in a light color waterproof paint that can be washed down.

That open-front bar doors be substituted for the present ones.

That a wash basin be provided in each corridor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as a place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

## 79TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

67 SIXTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 5, 1920. Joseph A. Howard, captain; Fred Schuttman, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 97. Five detectives are also located in this precinct.

Women arrested here are sent to the 93rd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society.

From January 1st to April 30, 1920, inclusive, there were 1,461 arrests in this precinct, not over ten of whom were women. No prisoners are sent to this jail for detention from other precincts.

The jail consists of 10 brick cells with plank bunks and toilets of ancient type. Of the ten cells, four are used for storage of ballot boxes and election material.

It is impossible to keep the jail clean, sanitary and orderly because of the present toilets and the condition of the painting.

Since the last inspection additional facilities have been provided for heating the station house and jail.

In the inspection report of 1918 attention was called to the necessity of modern plumbing at this station and, in 1919, to the necessity of repainting the jail with waterproof paint that could be washed down and the replacement of the old type toilets. The Department has promised to repaint the station house and jail, but has not indicated its intention to install new plumbing. The continued deterioration of the jail warrants the following:

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the brick cells be torn down and replaced with modern steel cells with plumbing of the type approved by the Commission. (Several cells of acceptable type are located in other stations and are not in use.)

2. That the entire interior of the jail be repainted, as previously recommended.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

## 83RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

484 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 9, 1920. James J. Shevlin, captain; William J. McGowan, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 134. Women taken into custody are sent to the 85th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 10th District Magistrate's Court.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,358.

This precinct covers the East New York section and is located in a fine building; kept in clean and orderly condition. The officers in charge are to be commended upon their efforts to keep the interior of the cells clean and free from marking.

With an otherwise good jail the old type toilets, which are insanitary and impossible to keep clean, are still continued here. It is too bad that the Department does not see its way clear to finish the improvements here by the installation of new plumbing.

This year, at least, there is a shortage of electric light bulbs in the jail.

It is recommended that new integral toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed in this jail.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

## 85TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 9, 1920. Lieutenant Theodore W. Miller, acting captain; James Walsh, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 110, including three matrons. Women arrested in the 80th and 83rd precincts are sent to this station. Men arrested in the 80th precinct are also sent here. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 10th District Magistrates' Court.

During the period from January 1, 1920, to date 1,210 arrests were made in this precinct. It was stated that about 20 women a month are confined here over night. There is also a large number of lost children picked up here—about ten a day. They are kept in the matron's room until called for by their families. Otherwise, they are turned over to the Children's Society.

This precinct covers the Brownsville section and is located in a fine building, one of the best in the borough of Brooklyn.

The men's jail has 14 cells, each equipped with steel latticed bunk and a toilet of satisfactory type. One of the cells is used as a wash room. Since the last inspection the 3 cells used for election purposes have been made available for prisoners.

The women's jail has 7 steel cells, equipped the same as the men's. Inasmuch as many women are kept here over night these cells should be provided with mattresses having waterproof casings, which would eliminate the danger of vermin in them and permit of frequent washing. It is most undesirable for them to be required to sleep on steel latticed bunks.

The station house was in excellent condition and is kept cleanly and orderly.\*

Since the last inspection the ventilating apparatus in the women's section has been fixed so that it now provides proper ventilation.

It is recommended that mattresses as described above be installed in the cells of the women's section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

#### 87TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1661 ATLANTIC AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 15, 1920. Percy Dubois, captain; John Redden, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 90. Women arrested are sent to the 85th precinct. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 6th District Magistrates' Court.

During the period from January 1st to May 15, 1920, inclusive, the number arrested in this precinct was 550.

The jail is located in an old building built in 1888, which is badly in need of repairs. The men's jail has eight steel cells of fairly satisfactory type. They would be greatly improved by open bar doors and a top permitting of more light into the cells. Three of the cells are used for election purposes and it was stated that the remaining five took care of the needs of the precinct.

The plumbing in the cells is of the old type, rusted and dirty and impossible to keep clean or sanitary.

There is good light and ventilation in the jail. During the year the roof of the jail was painted and new leaders installed.

It is recommended:

1. That new toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed in each cell.

2. That the interior of the jail be repainted with a light color waterproof paint, which will permit of the cells being washed down.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed for detention purposes effective January 1, 1921.

#### 88TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

653 GRAND AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 20, 1920. Frank J. Conboy, captain; William J. McCloskey, lieutenant at desk.



The number of officers in this precinct is 72. Women arrested here are sent to the 95th precinct and, at times, to the 79th. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held in the Seventh District Magistrates' Court.

During the period from January 1, 1920, to date the number of arrests was 631.

The jail has 8 steel cells of old type, two of which are used for storage of ballot boxes and election material. The cells are equipped with old type toilets which are impossible to keep clean or sanitary. The flush of the toilets is inadequate, probably due to the lack of proper size service pipe.

The entire building is badly in need of painting, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission made last year the Police Commissioner advises that the entire building and jail are to be repainted.\*

In previous reports attention was called to the necessity for cutting off and rounding the planks of the folding bunks. This should receive immediate attention.

Some of the locks on the cells are in bad condition and need going over by a locksmith.

It is again recommended that new sanitary toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed in this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports station house and garage have been painted.

#### 89TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(HAMILTON AVENUE PRISON)

44 RAPELYE ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 7, 1920. Daniel F. O'Connor, captain; John B. Downey, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 73. Four detectives are also located here.

Women arrested here are sent to the 93rd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Men from the 90th precinct are detained here. Trial of cases is held at the 9th District Magistrates' Court.

For the four months ending April 30, 1920, the number of arrests was 361. There were 100 male prisoners from the 90th precinct sent to this jail for detention.

The jail has been criticised in several reports of the Commission. Built about thirty years ago, it has outlived its usefulness and should be placed on the Commission's list of condemned jails, and when normal building conditions resume, should be ordered closed unless rebuilt along modern lines.

There are eight steel cells of small size, with close bar doors and steel perforated tops. The cells are so dark that the interiors could not be fully seen on a bright day. The plumbing is ancient, the flushing bad, and impossible to keep clean or sanitary. The place has not been painted for years and the walls are marked up and very unsightly.

The place is not well kept and it is almost impossible to make it cleanly looking. The overhead skylight was covered with dirt, shutting off much needed light. This should be cleaned at once.

Recommendations—as temporary measures:

1. That the jail be repainted in a light color with waterproof paint that can be washed down.

2. That the old and worn out toilets now in use be replaced by new toilets of the type approved by the Commission.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited October 5, 1920, to show cause why this jail should not be closed; jail closed for detention purposes by Department effective January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.

### 92ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

318 ADAMS ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 24, 1920. Edwin H. West, captain; Julius E. Patengill, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 119. Five detectives from the 14th district are also located here.

The trial of cases is held in the First District Magistrates' Court. During the period from January 1st to date the number arrested in this precinct was 1,739.

The jail remains in the same condition as reported last year and has been condemned by the Commission. On an order to show cause why the jail should not be closed a representative of the Police Department at a hearing assured the Commission that a new station house with approved jail would be provided this year.

Under date of May 14th, Fourth Deputy Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis advised that "it is the intention, if the site can be procured, to start the erection of a new modern station house" to replace the present one at this location.\*

Since last year, at the suggestion of the Commission, the detention of women at this jail was abandoned and women arrested here are now sent to the 93rd precinct.

The jail was cleanly as far as conditions would permit. The old toilets are impossible to keep clean and sanitary. The flush on most of the toilets at the present time is bad.

If there should be of a necessity any delay in the building of a station house this year because of present day conditions, the Department should at once cut windows on both north and south sides of the building and put in new toilets to take care of the immediate needs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Department reports site has been selected for new station house and jail in this precinct. Jail ordered closed as an auxiliary place of detention for males only in the 14th inspection district.

### 93RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

74 POPLAR ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 12, 1920. Walter Rouse, captain; John Elwood, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 82, including 8 matrons.

This precinct is the headquarters of the 14th Inspection District.

Male prisoners are sent here from the 91st precinct; female prisoners from the 79th, 89th, 90th, 91st and 92nd precincts.

The number of arrests for the four months from January 1st to April 30, 1920, was 304—291 males and 13 females. The number of

prisoners sent to this jail from other precincts during the same period was 576—482 males and 94 females.

The jail in connection with this station house is modern, well-kept and cleanly. The men's jail has 10 steel cells, equipped with sanitary closets and folding bunks. It was stated that as many as 40 prisoners were confined here during times of raids, but this does not happen frequently and there is sufficient number of cells to take care of the ordinary arrests.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission made last year, the confinement of women previously detained at the Adams Street station (92nd), which was utterly unfit for the confinement of prisoners, especially women, was transferred to this precinct, which has a fine women's jail with 5 steel cells equipped with plank bunks and modern plumbing. The cell room is well lighted and ventilated. It was stated that this arrangement has worked out most satisfactorily.

Following the recommendation of the Commission, the entire jail has been repainted in a satisfactory manner.

There is a space available for a wash basin in the women's section, but none has been provided. This should be attended to at once, as there are no facilities for washing except in a room adjoining the outside corridor.

A large percentage of the women detained here are arraigned in night court and not required to remain all night. However, some women are kept over night and it is recommended that at least two of the cells be provided with mattresses with casings of waterproof material to allow cleanliness and the prevention of vermin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 94TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 RALPH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 5, 1920. David Kane, captain; Michael H. McCarthy, Lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 109.

There is no jail for women, all arrests being sent to the 95th precinct. Children taken into custody are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Sixth District Magistrates' Court.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1920, to date is 1,030.

The jail in connection with this precinct has been described in previous reports and criticised by the Commission because of the lack of proper plumbing, necessity for painting, and the need of concrete floors outside of the cells in place of the wooden floors.\* Mention was also made of the great need of additional dormitory space for officers to obviate the necessity of doubling up as at present.

This precinct covers a part of the Bushwick section and is the "Mayor's own" precinct.

The Police Department advises that arrangements have been made for new plumbing in the prison, painting the station house and prison, and for additional dormitory facilities. When this work is carried out it will make a reasonably good prison. The Department in making these repairs, however, should have in mind the necessity for concrete or some other type of floor than the wooden one provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed for detention purposes effective January 1, 1921.

## 95TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 28, 1920. William H. Sullivan, captain; Anson H. Weeks, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this station is 81, including 3 matrons. Four detectives from the 15th precinct are located here. The station has a jail for both men and women. Women arrested in the 87th, 94th, 96th, 97th, 98th and 99th precincts are sent to this station. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. The trial of cases from this precinct is held at the Sixth District Magistrates' Court.

The number arrested from January 1st to date was 984.

The building in which this jail is located is a fine one, built in 1896. It has been well cared for. The cells are of a satisfactory type—six for men and three for women. The old type toilets are maintained in these cells but are in good condition. In view of the greater need in other precincts for new plumbing, the recommendations as to these toilets is deferred.

The Police Department advises that the entire station house and jail are to be repainted this year, as recommended by the Commission.\*

A number of women are kept in the women's section over night and mattresses with a waterproof casing to prevent dirt and vermin should be provided in these cells. A wash basin should be provided in each corridor of the jail.

The place was cleanly and in good order. It was found that prisoners who are detained any length of time are provided with meals by the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail being painted.

## 95TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Re-inspected October 16, 1920.

The re-inspection in this case was due to a complaint of Miss Mary Vida Clark, executive secretary of the Women's Prison Association, as follows:

"There is a small improvement needed at the Ninety-Fifth Precinct Station House, 627 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., that I would like to suggest your considering and recommending. The small section containing the four cells for women opens from its corridor into the corridor leading into the men's prison by an iron grating instead of a solid door, thus enabling the men to look into the women's section as they pass through the corridor. This is undesirable, especially as the women's toilets are located at the entrance to their cells where they are visible from the corridor through which men pass. Until a solid door replaces the iron grating, the grating might at least be covered with a heavy piece of canvas. Another reason for the door, however, is that without it draughts of air come through the outside corridor, especially when the outer door into the men's prison is open."

The complaint is well founded.

There is also need for a wash basin or sink in the women's room, as at present only a spout is provided.

Under the new plan of the Police Department this station will house all women detained in the 15th inspection district.

It is recommended that the Police Department be required to replace the grating complained of by a solid door, and also, that a wash basin be provided for the women's section of the jail. The Police Department should be asked to submit its decision as to these recommendations on or before December 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 96TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 26, 1920. George Haerle, Jr., captain; George Yunge, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106. Women prisoners are sent to the 95th precinct. Children are committed to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Sixth District Magistrates' Court.

Since the last inspection the 99th precinct, 132 Flushing avenue, which covered the Navy Yard district, has been closed and all of the territory with the exception of a few blocks transferred to this precinct.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,004.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports and is in a badly run-down condition, as is also the station house which is located in a fine building erected in 1890. The Police Department state that the entire station house and jail are to be repainted, as recommended by the Commission last year. This will be a commendable improvement. With the added importance of this precinct and the large territory covered, the Department should undertake to make the jail a decent one.

The cells are of old type sheet steel with perforated tops and close iron bar doors, which at a later time should be taken out and new cells substituted. The old style toilets in use are in bad condition and impossible to keep clean and sanitary.

The jail room is a good one, permitting of plenty of light and air. New cells and plumbing would make a very satisfactory jail.

It is recommended that the Department be required to immediately proceed with the installation of new plumbing in this jail.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed for detention purposes effective January 1, 1921.

#### 97TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WILSON AND DEKALB AVES., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 3, 1920. Jacob H. Van Wagner, captain; William Plant, sergeant at desk.

This station house and jail are located in an excellent building, constructed in 1895. It is in good condition, except for the need of painting, which the Department states will be taken care of this year.

This precinct covers the Bushwick section and includes a population of approximately 150,000. The number of officers in this precinct is 102.

Women arrested here are sent to the 95th precinct and, at times, to the 102nd. Children are turned over to the Children's Society.

Trial of prisoners is held at the Sixth District Magistrates' Court. The number of arrests from January 1st to date was 576.

The jail at this location is far above the average, and with the new painting to be done this year, will be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.\*

The old style toilets are still in use, but as they are in so much better condition than in many other stations, no recommendation is made. The place was cleanly and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail is being painted.

### 98TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

146 VERNON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 7, 1920. George Kauff, captain; Jeremiah J. Donovan, lieutenant at desk.

This station house and jail is located in the largely populated Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The precinct was recently enlarged by the additional territory previously covered by the 99th precinct, which has been discontinued, and also a portion of the 97th precinct.

The force of officers, which last year was 58, has been increased to 81. The 15th Detective District headquarters is also located in the building, under direction of Acting Captain Moriarty.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,282.

The building in which the station house and jail are located was constructed in 1891 and would be a good one if given the necessary repairs. The location of the jail is particularly good, allowing lighting from windows on three sides. There is also good ventilation.

The cells are the old sheet steel type equipped with ancient toilets which are impossible to keep clean and sanitary. There are no bunks in any of the cells, the old floor boards being used, and in three of the cells even these were not provided and men locked up were compelled to sit and sleep on the cement floor.

There was not a sufficient number of bulbs to properly light the station at night.

The jail also has a wooden ceiling, which should be promptly replaced by one of some fireproof construction.

In the report of the Chief Inspector made May 15, 1914, one of the recommendations was as follows:

"Install folding bunks in place of the floor platforms, as the platforms are unsanitary. Flushing them with cold water does not exterminate either the vermin or disease germs contained therein."

Notwithstanding efforts in successive years to have proper bunks put in these cells, nothing has been done. This antiquated condition should not be tolerated and the Police Department should be advised that if proper bunks are not placed in these cells before September 1st, a proceeding will be instituted looking toward the closing of the jail.

The Police Department advises that it proposes to paint the station house and jail this year. This will be a very desirable improvement.

In addition to placing bunks in the cells the Department should also be asked to replace the present plumbing with modern type plumbing such as is approved by the Commission, and provide for a new ceiling in the jail.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited October 5, 1920, to show cause why this jail should not be closed; jail closed by Department effective January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.



## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## 99TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

132 FLUSHING AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 21, 1920.

This precinct covered the Brooklyn Navy Yard district and was abolished September 30, 1919. The territory previously covered by this precinct, with the exception of a few blocks, has been transferred to the 96th precinct.

The jail in connection with this precinct was condemned by the Commission because of the bad condition of the building, the old type cells, the use of board platforms on the floor instead of proper bunks, poor type plumbing, and the lighting which was by gas.

The Department has shown a commendable spirit in closing up this unfit jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 101ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 18, 1920. Richard Gray, captain; James J. Lonergan, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 53. The precinct covers a large portion of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

The total number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 736. Women arrested here are sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 5th District Court.

Headquarters of the 16th Detective District are also located in this building.

Notwithstanding information from headquarters of the Police Department that the men's jail at this station was "in use," it was found that the jail has been closed for about a year. Following criticism of the jail by the Commission, the board sleeping platforms were taken out and wooden bunks installed and new integral toilets put in. A new wash sink with hot and cold water was also provided in the corridor.

The Police Department advises that it is further proposed to paint the station house and jail this year. When this is done, the jail will be in a fairly satisfactory condition for an old precinct jail.\*

Since this jail has been out of use, men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 103rd at 263 Bedford avenue, which is one of the poorest precinct jails in the entire borough. It has been severely criticised for its wretched condition, being supplied only with floor boards for sleeping, lighted by gas, very poor toilets, leaking roof, and generally unfit for use. It is one of the places that the Commission will take up in September for consideration as to whether or not it should be closed. Why men are sent from the 101st precinct to this very bad jail does not seem apparent. It would seem far more sensible for the jail at the 101st precinct to be put in shape and men arrested at the 103rd sent here. The Secretary should be directed to ask the Police Department when the 101st precinct jail will be put in shape for use and if it will not be reasonable to send prisoners from the 103rd to the 101st precinct until the 103rd is put in proper condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail painted, cleaned and put in sanitary condition, effective January 1, 1921, this jail has been designated for male prisoners in the 16th inspection district, with the 103rd precinct as an auxiliary jail.

### 102ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

171 BUSHWICK AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 19, 1920. George R. Wakefield, captain; James Burke, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 55.

Women arrested here are sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 5th Magistrates' Court.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 951.

This jail is located in what was once the old town hall of Williamsburg and was built about eighty years ago. So far as the cell lay-out is concerned, it probably has been the same for at least half a century. It does not meet the situation so far as this precinct is concerned. The old brick cells should be torn out and replaced by modern steel cells with proper plumbing. The new cells should be placed with their backs against the dead wall in the corridor and windows should be cut in the building facing the cells. The outside situation would permit of cutting these windows.

There are at present unused cells of modern type at the 68th, 70th and 72nd precincts. The present dark brick cells with closely barred doors and only a small window in the rear for light presents a situation which would not be tolerated in jails having only a small part of the business that this place has.

The Department advises that the station house and prison are to be repainted. It would be unwise to do this until other more urgent improvements are made in the jail.\*

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the present brick cells be torn out and steel cells of modern design with proper plumbing installed.
2. That windows be cut in the wall located at the rear of the cells, to provide proper light and ventilation.
3. That electric light be substituted for gas in lighting the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited October 5, 1920, to show cause why this jail should not be closed; jail closed by Department effective January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.

### 103RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

263 BEDFORD AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 10, 1920. Louis Kreuscher, captain; Walter Abrams, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 88. There is no women's jail, women arrested being sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases from this precinct is held at the Fifth District Court. Male prisoners are received here from the 101st and 104th precincts.

The number of arrests made in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,337.

The precinct building must have been constructed half a century ago. It is located in the Eastern District section of Brooklyn, a very busy and congested station. The station house is in wretched condition and in need of repairs, especially paint. The roof is in bad shape, oftentimes leaking in onto the beds of the men in the dormitory.

The jail is totally unfit for use and would not be permitted in the smallest up-state town with only a few arrests a year. The old-time and faithful attendant has tried his best to keep the place clean, but it is a practical impossibility.

Men locked up in this station are obliged to sit and sleep on crude board platforms laid on the floor.

The place is lighted by gas and has not seen new paint for many a year. The Police Department advises that arrangements have been made to provide new plumbing and paint in the station house and prison. This does not meet the requirements of the situation at all. The Commission should insist upon the carrying out of all the recommendations made in the last report, which are repeated here. The Police Department should be advised that if sleeping platforms are not taken out and proper bunks provided before September 1st, the matter will be brought before the Commission for consideration as to whether or not a proceeding should be instituted to close the place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

\*Authorities cited October 5, 1920, to show cause why this jail should not be closed; Department reports jail being painted; proceedings discontinued. Effective January 1, 1921, this jail is to be used for an overflow of male prisoners from the 101st precinct.

#### 104TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

45 HERBERT ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 8, 1920. Edward S. Walling, captain; John Enright, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 55, including 3 matrons and 2 attendants. Men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 103rd precinct. Trial of cases is held at the Fifth District Magistrates' Court. Children arrested are sent to the Children's Society. The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1920, to date was 336.

The jail at this point is used entirely for the confinement of women. Those arrested in the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th precincts are sent here.

The jail is a very old one, but was greatly improved last year by the installation of bunks and new plumbing in the old steel cells. There are two cells in an outer room, which are not used at the present time.

The entire station house and jail are very badly in need of painting and the wooden ceiling in the jail should be replaced by one of metal or other fireproof construction.\*

Inasmuch as a number of women are confined here over night, it is recommended that mattresses be provided for at least half of the cells. The mattresses should be provided with some waterproof casings which would eliminate the danger of vermin in them and permit of frequent washing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

\*Department reports jail is being painted.

## 105TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

145 GREENPOINT AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 7, 1920. Charles E. Lee, captain; John McGarry, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 59. Women arrested here are sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 5th District Magistrates' Court.

For the period from January 1, 1920, the number of arrests was 822.

This precinct covers the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn and was built in 1861. The continuous records of the precinct contain many historical items, and in the final passing of this place as a station it might be interesting to note the date of firing on Fort Sumpter and the sending of a platoon to the launching of the Monitor at a nearby dock.

It is needless to go into a description of this wretched building and jail, which have been condemned in two previous reports of the Commission. In its present condition it is utterly unfit for a station house or jail, and were it not that the Police Department has assured the Commission that a new precinct building is to be constructed this year, recommendation would be submitted to close it at once.

During the past year the Municipal Civic League of Greenpoint has taken up the matter of this building and, according to the press, the Police Commissioner has written them as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st instant. We are still waiting for the Comptroller's office to furnish the Police Department with a site upon which to erect a new police station in the Greenpoint section. I am in hopes that the site will be furnished within the next two weeks, after which the architect's plans will be prepared and the building erected with all possible despatch."

Another inspection of the station in this precinct should be made before the close of the year.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Jail closed as place of detention effective January 1, 1921.

## 109TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 8, 1920. Edward F. McNally, captain; Thomas J. Diviney, sergeant at desk.

There are 86 officers attached to this precinct, in addition to 2 matrons. Children arrested here are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 1st District Magistrate's Court.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1920, was 814. Women prisoners are sent to this jail for detention from the 111th, 112th and 113th precincts.

This is a fine modern jail, well equipped and well cared for.

There are 12 steel cells for men and 6 for women. Cells are provided with steel folding bunks and modern toilets. In view of the fact that women are often confined here over night and required to lie on steel latticed bunks, it is recommended that two of the cells be provided with mattresses having waterproof casings, which would eliminate the danger of vermin in them and permit of frequent washing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 111TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

152 GRAND AVE., ASTORIA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 9, 1920. Albert F. Mason, captain; William J. Lynch, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 75. Women arrested here are sent to the 109th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 1st District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1920, the number of arrests in this precinct was 500.

This is a good jail and although not entirely modern is so much better than many others, particularly in the borough of Brooklyn; the only criticism that can be made at this time is in regard to the very bad toilets with which the cells are equipped. They are impossible to keep clean and are most certainly unsanitary. They should all be replaced by toilets of the modern type such as is approved by the Commission. If there is difficulty in securing plumbing supplies, at least four of the cells which are most used should have new toilets this year.

Outside the toilets, the place was cleanly and well kept. The light and ventilation are excellent.

The Secretary should be directed to ask the Commissioner for a definite answer by September 1st as to the change in toilets in this station.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Jail closed for detention purposes effective January 1, 1921.

## 112TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

NEWTOWN, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 7, 1920. John T. Reith, captain; Frederick Jedlicks, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 98.

Women arrested here are sent to the 109th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 2nd District Magistrate's Court.

For the period from January 1, 1920, to date, the total number of arrests was 1,434. This precinct covers a large area of territory—approximately 13 square miles—including Woodside, Elmhurst, Middle Village, Corona, Winfield, Maspeth and Forest Hills.

The station house and jail are located in the old Newtown town hall, built in 1892, which is of wooden construction and unquestionably a fire hazard. The situation at this point was criticised in previous reports of the Commission.

The jail consists of five sheet steel cells with latticed doors. The cells are dark and the toilets are of the old type, some with cracked seats, and it is impossible to keep them clean and sanitary.

The jail is inadequate for the present needs of this precinct, it often being necessary to put two or more men in one cell. There is only one electric light in the corridor, whereas there should be at least three more. The floor and ceiling are of wood and, if ever this place should catch on fire, the jail part being inaccessible, the prisoners would have a very poor chance for their lives.

The jail is insufficiently heated in winter, one radiator being inadequate.

The station house, so far as the police accommodations are concerned, is a disgrace to the city. The dormitories are inadequate for the needs of the force, causing the men to double up in beds. The plumbing is not up to date and there is no provision for tub or shower bath. The dor-

mitories are over-run with bed bugs and cockroaches and it is impossible to get rid of them.

This jail should be placed on the condemned list of the Commission and the Police Commissioner should be asked to advise on or before September 1, 1920, as to whether or not there are any plans being prepared to remedy the situation here.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited October 5, 1920, to show cause why this jail should not be closed; jail closed as place of detention by Department January 1, 1921; proceedings discontinued.

### 113TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 23, 1920. John Kelly, captain; Francis J. Putz, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 125. Women are sent to the 109th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the period from January 1, 1920, to date was 512.

This precinct covers a very large area including, in addition to Flushing, the hamlets of College Point, Whitestone, Little Neck, Malba, Beechhurst, Bay Side and Douglaston.

At the time of the last inspection the new jail was not completed and prisoners were sent to the 112th precinct. This jail is a new wing to the station house, of brick construction, well lighted and ventilated. Four old type cells have been installed but have been improved by taking off the perforated tops and using open latticed bars. The doors are old close latticed type. Single piece vitreous ware toilets of a satisfactory type have been installed. The wash basin in the corridor has not been put in use, due to incomplete plumbing. This is a small matter which should be attended to at once.

The jail is adequate and satisfactory for the present needs of the precinct. It was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 118TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 19, 1920. Frank J. Morris, captain; Thomas A. Conlon, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 90, including 3 matrons. Women are sent here from the 112th, 116th, 120th, 123rd and 125th precincts. Men are sent from the 116th precinct. Children, under a new arrangement, are turned over to the Children's Society of Queensboro. The trial of cases is held at the 4th District Magistrates' Court.

During the six months ending June 30th, the arrests numbered 1,297. The number of women detained over night to date was 50. These will undoubtedly be much higher for the balance of the year, as it includes the summer season. This station house, built in 1913, is one of the finest in Greater New York. The precinct covers a large area, including the hamlets of Union Course, Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Glen Morris, Dunton Aqueduct, and Howard Beach.



There are 10 fine cells for men and 5 for women, equipped with toilets and wash basins. Unfortunately, the toilets have iron instead of vitreous ware seats and have become rusty and hard to keep sanitary and clean. New seats should be provided.

In an effort to keep the cell walls from marking, the paint has been washed off. The Department advises that the station house and jail are to be repainted.\*

Because of the frequent use of the women's cells provision should be made for mattresses in these cells. It is not humane to require a woman to lie on a plank bunk all night. The mattresses should be covered with a waterpooof material to permit of being kept clean and sanitary. The jail was cleanly and well kept.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the present toilet seats be replaced by vitreous or porcelain seats.

2. That mattresses as recommended above, be furnished cells for women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Department reports jail is being repainted.

#### 120TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FLUSHING AVE. AND FULTON ST., JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 12, 1920. Jeremiah J. Butler, captain; Harry Post, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 124. Women arrested are sent to the 118th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the 4th District Magistrates' Court.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1st to date was 1,784. During the year 1919 the arrests were—male 2,900; female 130; total 3,030.

The station house and jail are located in the old Jamaica town hall building, built in 1869, which also houses the Magistrates' Court, Municipal Court, Health Department offices, and other city agencies.

The area covered by the precinct has a population of over 60,000 and takes in Floral Park, Springfield, Queens, Hollis, Rosedale, St. Albans, and part of South Ozone Park.

The station house and jail, having in the precinct a good sized city, is a disgrace to the Borough of Queens and the City of New York. Following last year's inspection the Commissioner of Health of the City of New York was asked by this Commission to make a report on the health and sanitary conditions of this place and under date of October 2, 1919, the Secretary of the Department wrote as follows:

"The insanitary conditions found by an inspector of this Department on recent inspection of the 120th Precinct Police Station Jamaica, are as follows:

"That three outside metal rain leaders at the east are not connected to sewer, but drain on surface of ground adjacent to foundation walls causing basement to be damp.

"That cement walks around building at rear and east, and flagged areas at front, are not properly graded or connected to sewer, causing storm water to remain in depressions and basement to be damp.

"That fire escapes do not extend to windows of fourth floor where there are from six to ten employes of Telegraph and Phone Bureau employed.

"That there are not a sufficient number of fire pails or other extinguishers provided in dormitories on third floor.

"That there are not proper cross ventilation for cell room in basement. Metal sheathing over bars leading from main corridor obstructs air intake causing dampness.

"That wooden flooring of patrolmen's room in basement is warped, broken and dangerous, from dampness.

"That flushing apparatus of washout water-closet in basement at east and washdown water-closet third floor F are out of order.

"That roof leaks, causing dampness.

"That eighty beds in main dormitory third floor are placed too closely together (many less than two feet apart), not affording free access to fire escapes, also double door at West leading to hall and stair is blocked off by lockers.

"That doors, windows and other openings from dormitories on third floor are not screened, and windows are not fully used by men, causing a lack of ventilation (some of the men have improvised canopies to protect themselves from insects, over their cots.)

"That the walls and ceilings of the dormitories on third floor and of halls and stairs are unclean.

"That tin cup over sink in cell room appears to be used in common to give water to prisoners.

"That entrance to basement is dark and same can be moderately lighted by installing heavy glass lights in floorings of court house stoop."

The whole building is dilapidated and run-down, and having given over half a century of service should be torn down and replaced by a modern structure. It was stated that both the Building and Health Departments of the city have condemned it.

The wretched quarters given to the officers for dormitory purposes are deserving of severe condemnation. In the patrolmen's sitting room the floor was so warped that it was in a dangerous condition.

The jail for men consists of six brick cells in the basement of the building. The floors of the cells are nearly five feet below the surface level, and on the day of inspection which was very warm the floors and whole place were damp and unsanitary. The interior of the cells could not be seen until lights were turned on. The doors are of the old type, latticed steel, keeping out air and light, and there is no ventilation at all. In winter it is impossible to heat the jail and any one locked in for any considerable period would run the risk of endangering health.

As stated in last year's report, there is to the east of this building a fine plot of land about 75 by 200 feet, which belongs to the city and is vacant, and which could be used for a modern police station.

Notwithstanding the condemnation of this jail in last year's report, the Police Department's statements of improvements made to the Commission makes no mention of this precinct.

It is therefore recommended that the present jail quarters be condemned as inadequate, unsanitary and unfit for use as a jail, and the Police Commissioner should be asked to submit before the September meeting a statement of what will be done to provide a proper jail here.

In the absence of assurance from him of prompt action a proceeding to close the jail, as provided by law, should be instituted.\*

A copy of this report should be sent to the Borough President of Queens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Department reported in August that the use of this jail as a place of detention had been abandoned.

## 123RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

## ROCKAWAY BEACH, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected October 16, 1920. Frank A. Tierney, captain; Francis J. Flynn, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 63. Twenty-eight additional officers were assigned here during the summer season.

The jail provided here is for men only. Women are sent to the 109th and 118th precinct jails for detention. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Male prisoners from the 125th precinct are confined here.

The total number of arrests here from January 1, 1920, to date was 1,003.

The station house and jail, which are located in a non-fireproof frame building, are inadequate for the needs of the section. The Police Department recognize this and have advised the Commission that plans are under way for a new building which will provide jail facilities for all of the Rockaway section. For this reason no criticisms or recommendations are submitted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## COURT PENS

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### COURT HOUSE PRISON PENS

COR. CENTER AND FRANKLIN STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 3, 1920.

These pens are in charge of court officers and consist of four large cells or rooms constructed of iron with tiled floors. Each room has a sanitary toilet, wash basin, and benches. One room is used for females and the others for males.

Prisoners are detained here temporarily while awaiting appearance in court.

The place was found clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

110 WHITE STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 27, 1920. Henry H. Curran, borough president; Thomas A. Geary, clerk; John McGloin, acting captain.

This court is one of the busiest in the city of New York. Arrests made in the 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th precincts are tried here. From January 1st to date 5,441 cases were tried in this court.

There is one detention pen adjoining the court room in which prisoners are held a short time before their cases are called. It is well lighted and clean and provided with seats. In the basement are four detention pens—two for women and two for men. Prisoners brought in by officers and from the Tombs are kept in separate pens.

Three of the pens are provided with benches and one of the women's pens has chairs. Each pen is provided with toilet and wash basin.

The only light in the cells comes from overhead windows and the cells are dark; when in use, electric light is necessary. They were, however, clean, and with the present construction of the building there is little chance to add to the light and ventilation.

The walls of the pens were badly marked up and need painting. It is recommended that they be painted in a light color of waterproof paint, which will permit of the walls being washed down.\*

Prisoners who are detained here beyond the noon hour are taken to the Tombs nearby for food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports pens have been painted.

### 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 30, 1920. Edward T. Carroll, clerk.

This is the well-known Jefferson Market Court, the building being erected forty-five years ago.

From January 1, 1920, up to the date of inspection 11,465 persons had passed through this court.

Women who are charged with crimes, other than those tried in the 9th District Women's Court, are arraigned here.

The detention pens are located in the rear of the court room and there is one large room for men and a smaller one for women, both with grated bar fronts.

The place, at its best, is a dark and gloomy one and is badly in need of repairs. A large section of plaster has come off the ceiling and the paint has become very dirty and unsightly. The entire place should be given a thorough scrubbing and cleaning and then painted with a light waterproof paint which would permit of washing down the walls. The plaster should be attended to before this is done.

There are toilets in each pen, which would be improved if the wooden tops were taken off. This would make them more cleanly and sanitary. New integral toilets of vitreous ware would much improve the sanitation of the place.

An effort should be made to find a type of glass for the windows which would improve the lighting of the place.

Copy of this report should be sent to Borough President Curran and a statement requested as to whether the improvements will be taken care of.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

\*Borough President reports recommendations are being complied with.

### 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

COR. 2ND AVE. AND 2ND ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 28, 1920.

These pens are under the jurisdiction of the court and are in charge of Captain McCormack, court officer.

There are six good clean cells built of stone with fronts and doors of round iron bars. The floors are of concrete. Each cell has a sanitary toilet and wash basin. No beds are provided, as prisoners are only detained here while the court is in session and then they are sent to the Jefferson Market prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

### 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S WOMEN'S DAY COURT PEN

10TH ST. AND 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 30, 1920. Charles Anthes, clerk.

This court is located in the Jefferson Market Court building and only the cases of women charged with prostitution as incorrigibles and shoplifters are held here.

From January 1, 1920, to date 2,275 cases passed through this court. During the month of November, 1919, 299 women were brought here, while in November, 1920, there was 199.

The court pen is a pleasant, well-lighted room fitted up with furniture. It has an excellent toilet and wash basin.

As stated, only women are detained here and a woman magistrate usually presides. Trial of cases is generally with a woman assistant district attorney. Strange to say, the care of the women held in the detention room is in charge of men attendants. An experienced woman who understands the types tried in this court should be made attendant in charge of this room.

In the interests of safety a strong screen door should be placed at the entrance of the detention room.

The need for a woman attendant should be called to the attention of the Board of Magistrates.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioners.*

\*Chief City Magistrate reports Sinking Fund Commission requested to transfer control of these pens to the Department of Correction so they may be placed in charge of a matron from that Department, and that it is expected the transfer will be consummated.

#### 12TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT PENS

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 19, 1920. Patrick Gallagher, keeper; Mary E. Sanderson, matron.

There are four rooms, or pens—two for males, one for females, and one used as a storeroom. Each is provided with a sanitary toilet, wash basin, and a bench.

Prisoners are transferred several times daily to the Harlem prison on 121st street; they have their own van for that purpose; it is constructed up-to-date; it has two compartments, one with an entrance at the rear for males, and one with the entrance on the side for females.

The place was found perfectly clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 8, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Thomas F. Buttling, captain of court attendants; Delisle S. Green, custodian.

The prison pen is located in the basement of the Kings County Court House and is used for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial in the County Court.

The number of prisoners held here varies from 25 to 50 at different times. The women's part is in charge of a matron.

The place is kept clean and orderly.

In previous reports of the Commission it was suggested that steel cells be installed in the room in which men are confined, so as to insure safe custody of dangerous prisoners. This was taken up with Borough President Riegelman, who asked for an appropriation to cover the installation of these cells, but it was disallowed by the budget committee, as the engineer sent by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to go over the borough's yearly requests reported that the cells were unnecessary. Inasmuch as no appropriation has been made for this pur-



pose the Commission cannot further urge the installation of these cells, but if in the absence of them anything occurs the responsibility will be on the city officials and not upon the Commission.

President Riegelman advises that the contract for painting the entire interior of the building will shortly be advertised and an appropriation has been made for this purpose. The painting of the detention rooms was recommended by the Commission, and is badly needed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Warden reports rooms have been painted.

#### DETENTION PENS—COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

171 ATLANTIC AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 10, 1920. Joseph L. Kerrigan, clerk; John J. Dorman, deputy clerk; Samuel Moch, attendant.

Adjoining the court room at this location there is a large room, about 25x18, with a very high ceiling, which is used for the detention of men awaiting trial. It has two large windows and is provided with four benches, toilet and wash basin. The toilet is of the hopper bottom type. An integral vitreous ware toilet should be substituted, as it would be more easily kept clean and sanitary. The room badly needs painting and this should be attended to at once.

There is no detention room for women awaiting trial, but place is provided outside the men's room where women are held under guard until their cases are called. The objection to this arrangement is that men confined in the pen are able to converse with women through the barred door. If possible, an arrangement should be made to detain the women in some other location in the court room.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the detention room be repainted.

That a new toilet be provided as stated above.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports that detention room has been painted and new toilet ordered.

#### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 24, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Joseph E. Esquirol, clerk; Thomas Marion, captain.

The detention pens in connection with this court are located on the second floor of the building, which is also used as the 92nd precinct police headquarters.

There are two compartments, one for men and the other for women, provided with benches, and each has a toilet not in the best of condition. There is no wash basin in either pen, but a sink is provided in the corridor.

This court is one of the busiest in the Borough of Brooklyn, both men and women being held here; and it is also a night court for women. Prisoners arrested in the 91st, 92nd and 93rd precincts are brought here for trial, and from January 1st to date 3,702 cases have been heard.

As is the situation in connection with other magistrates' courts in Brooklyn, prisoners held here over the noon hour are not provided with food unless they have funds to purchase it. This subject should be taken up by the Commission as a general proposition.

It is the purpose of the Police Department to provide a new building during the coming year for the 92nd precinct, and if this happens, in all probability provision will be made for the Magistrates' Court in the new building. For this reason no special recommendations will be made at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected June 4, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; George Weltz, captain; John McKeon, clerk.

This magistrates' court is located in a fine building formerly used as a bank and is by far the best in the Borough of Brooklyn. Cases from the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th Williamsburg Bridge precincts are tried here. During the period from January 1st to date 4,712 cases were tried here.

The detention pens are located in the basement of the building. The men's are 12x12 feet and the women's 10x12 feet. Both are provided with benches and toilets. It is stated that the women's section is used very rarely. There is an arrangement for forced ventilation in this basement, which was out of order at the time of inspection. With the hot weather coming on, this should be attended to immediately. The toilet in the women's section is in need of repairs.

There are two windows which give rather dim light in the interior of the detention pens. It seems that an arrangement could be made whereby more natural light could be given in these cells and the Borough President should be asked to give consideration to this matter.\*

Here, as in other Brooklyn Magistrates' Courts, no provision is made for feeding prisoners detained after noon, a question which is to be taken up generally by the Commission. It was stated that in this court it is very rare that any prisoners are held after the noon hour.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports order has been issued to paint the wall of adjoining building to improve the lighting situation.

#### 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

495 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 22, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Charles Nitze, clerk; Walter Tilly, captain of court attendants.

Prisoners arrested in the 87th, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th and 98th precincts are sent here for trial, and during the period from January 1, 1920, to date, 3,454 cases were disposed of in this court.

The detention quarters are located in the basement or cellar of this building and consist of two large rooms, with open bar fronts, separated by a stone wall. Each room, one of which is for men and the other for women, is equipped with a toilet. There is no wash basin in or outside of the rooms. The rooms are provided with benches.

This is unquestionably one of the worst places for the detention of prisoners which has come under the observation of the undersigned and is totally unfitted for the confinement of human beings, particularly unfortunates who are held for trial and who are presumed to be innocent until convicted. The place is dark and gloomy, the cell room being lighted by rather unsatisfactory skylights at the end. It was stated that in the winter it is almost impossible to keep it warm, but in the summer, because of its location under ground, it is necessarily cool. It is almost impossible to keep such a place cleanly and sanitary.\*

These detention pens should be placed upon the list of the places condemned by the Commission, and if a better place is not found in the near future a closing order should be considered.

Here, as at other Magistrates' Courts in Brooklyn, there is no provision made for the feeding of prisoners who are held over noon, unless they have money to purchase food for themselves. It was stated that prisoners are often held until 4:00 P. M. and, at times, as late as 6:30 P. M. The whole matter of providing food for prisoners in Magistrates' Court pens in Brooklyn should be taken up by the Commission and the matter as to whether or not the Department of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn, has any plans for providing other detention pens at this Court should be taken up with the Borough President. There is, apparently, enough land at one side of the court room to provide for detention pens above ground.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports cells have been painted and skylights opened.

#### 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT DETENTION QUARTERS

35 SNYDER AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 30, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; John Gilligan, custodian.

These detention quarters, which are located in what was once the Old Town Hall of Flatbush, have, for some time back been the cause of criticism by the Commission. Last year, upon its insistent demand, the place was thoroughly cleaned, the pens painted, and the floor put in good condition. The Commission has for the past two years urged that the requirements of the Court call for new quarters and your Commissioner has been advised by Commissioner of Public Works Gulder, of the borough of Brooklyn, that a new municipal building will be erected at this location providing for magistrates' and municipal courts. The Committee on Plans has conferred with the architect, Frank Collins, and finds that plans are being prepared for a fine new building and due consideration will be given to proper detention quarters for prisoners held for trial in the Municipal Court. Final plans will be submitted to the Commission for approval.

During the period from January 1st to April 30, 1920, 600 prisoners were detained in these pens—571 males and 29 females. The clerk of the court states that prisoners are generally taken into the court between twelve and one o'clock, not over 20 being detained for the afternoon during this period, and they were removed about four o'clock.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Commission to see that provision is made for the feeding of prisoners detained here for the afternoon, nothing has been accomplished and only prisoners who happen to have money, which they give to the bootblack, can secure food. It is understood that this condition obtains in connection with other Magistrates'

Courts in Brooklyn. The matter has been taken up with the Police Department, the Department of Correction, Chief Clerk of the Magistrates' Court, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the latter body has failed to make an appropriation. The matter should be taken up generally by the Commission and the requirement of law, that prisoners be properly fed, enforced.

In the same building is located the 82nd police precinct with a force of 109 men. The dormitory facilities are woefully inadequate, it being stated that there is only one bed for two men and at times three different men use the same bed during the day. While this is not a matter over which the Commission has jurisdiction, the Police Commissioner should be notified of the condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WEST 8TH ST., CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 31, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Henry Hasenflug, clerk; James Loughlin, captain.

This court covers the Coney Island section and is an important and busy one. During 1919, 4,722 cases were heard here, and to date for this year there were 1,171. From now on until the end of the summer season the confinements in these pens will be many.

Since the last inspection the eleven large steel cells have been neatly painted and were clean. The old style toilets have not been replaced.\*

There were 15 men in the cells awaiting trial at the time of this inspection. A room to one side has been provided where women are held. There is a toilet and wash basin across the hall.

Here, as at other magistrates' courts in Brooklyn, there is no arrangement for feeding prisoners held over the noon hour unless they have money to pay for it. This is a matter to be taken up generally by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices reports new toilets have been installed.

#### 8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FIFTH AVE. AND 23RD ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 17, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; William A. Meagher, captain court attendants; Denis F. King, clerk.

The detention pens are in an old building, built about sixty years ago in which is located the Magistrates' Court for criminal cases from several precincts in this vicinity.

The court pens are on the first floor and are about 9x18, one for men and the other for women. There is a good sized window in each pen and the fronts are of open bar construction.

Toilets are provided in each pen and a wash basin is just outside. The toilet in the women's pen was not flushing properly. It was stated that not many women are detained here. The pens are provided with benches.

During the period from January 1st to April 30, 1920, inclusive, there

were 2,860 cases heard in this court, of which about 800 were confined in the pens.

The whole place was rather dingy and should have a thorough scrubbing and afterwards painted in a light color of a grade of waterproof paint which will permit of washing down the walls.\*

Here, as in other magistrates' courts in Brooklyn, there is no provision made for the feeding of prisoners who may be detained beyond the noon hour, unless they happen to have money which they give to the janitor to purchase food for them. This matter should be taken up generally by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports an order has been issued to paint the pens in this building.

#### 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

133 NEW JERSEY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected May 25, 1920. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Hyman Rayfiel, clerk; M. J. Williams, court captain.

This court covers the East New York section of Brooklyn.

Trials of cases from the 80th, 83rd and 85th precincts are held here. During the period from January 1, 1920, to date a total of 2,100 cases have been brought to this court for trial.

The court pens are located in the basement of the building, which is usually damp and hard to keep in sanitary condition. The women's pen is about 6 feet square and the men's, 16x6 feet. Each is provided with benches and old toilets, which are hard to keep clean and sanitary. There is a wash sink outside of the cells but none within them.\*

Gas lights are used throughout the building, and even with the single burner in front of the men's pen lighted the place was dark on a bright day.

While not as bad as the Gates Avenue situation, the one at this point cannot be said to be satisfactory. The Borough President should be asked to advise if any plans are in hand to improve the situation.

Here, as at other Magistrates' Courts in Brooklyn, no provision is made for feeding prisoners who are held during the day, unless they happen to have funds of their own. This practice on the part of the city is indefensible.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Borough President reports that an order has been issued to install two toilets and new piping to improve the water supply.

#### QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 15, 1920. Hon. Burt J. Humphrey, county judge; Edward J. Smith, chief clerk; John A. Butler, county detective.

There are two steel-lined detention pens, provided for holding prisoners awaiting trial during sittings of the Court; they are located in the county court house adjacent to the court room.

Since the last inspection benches have been placed in one of the pens and it was stated that this room has been used for detaining prisoners for short periods, mostly from one to three hours.

There are no toilets or lavatories in the pens, but there is a toilet and lavatory in a room adjacent. It would seem that toilet facilities should be provided in at least one of the pens.

The supervision of the pens has been taken over by the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices insofar as janitorial service and cleaning are concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT

115 FIFTH AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 13, 1920. Maurice Connolly, borough president; William E. McGee, clerk; Thomas F. Mahan, captain.

The court room and detention pens are located on the second floor of a lyceum building, which also houses the municipal court.

The number of cases tried in this court from January 1st to date is 4,789.

The men's detention pen is located in an alcove room opening into the court room and is about 10x10 feet, with a wire grating partition permitting of plenty of light from the court room.

Women are detained in a corner of the court room, cut off by a wooden rail. There is a toilet and wash basin in an adjoining room accessible for both men and women.

As in Kings county, no provision is made for the feeding of prisoners at the court who may be detained, but it was stated that at no time were prisoners held over the noon hour, all being returned to the Queens City Prison, where food is provided.

The place was clean and reasonably meets the needs of the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 25, 1920. John J. Healy, clerk.

This district covers both of the police precincts in the Rockaway section; in all, an area of about thirty miles.

During the summer season this is a very busy court and the number of cases heard daily is large; 2,550 cases were heard here since January 1, 1920.

The only detention room for prisoners is one about 9x12 feet adjoining the court room, which is also used as an office by the probation officer. There is a toilet and wash basin in an adjoining room.

The door leading into the court and also an areaway at the back are protected only by heavy wire screen doors in addition to the regular wooden doors. There is also a window in the toilet which is similarly protected. The place is not at all safe for the custody of prisoners awaiting trial or examination, unless constantly guarded by officers.

If there are men and women being held at the same time, the women are required to be kept in the court room.

The Department of Correction has called attention to the fact that this pen is not safe for detaining prisoners and has asked that proper provision be made for the erection of a safe detention pen at this place. Last Tuesday a man, charged with murder, was held in the pen and at times there have been escapes when officers have been called to other



duties than watching prisoners. The attention of Borough President Connolly and Chief Clerk Oliver of the Board of City Magistrates should be called to this situation and information asked as to what, if anything, will be done to remedy the danger of escape here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

##### JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 29, 1920. William M. Jordan, acting clerk.

This court is located in the old Town Hall, which was built in 1869. The dwelling houses the 120th precinct police station and the jail which was condemned by the Commission and afterwards closed by the Police Department. The building also is used by the Court of Special Sessions and the Municipal Court.

This magistrates' court is one of the busiest in the Greater City, the number of arrests running as high as 10,000 in a year, and up to the date of inspection 7,727 cases were heard here.

Until October 1st no pen was provided for the detention of men awaiting trial; at that time a room in the building was set aside, about 12x12 feet, which has benches but no toilet or wash basin. A toilet room is provided for prisoners in the hallway, a short distance from the detention room. The door and window are guarded by a heavy wire screen. Inasmuch as the Court of Special Sessions has no detention pen for its prisoners, on days when court is being held, prisoners from that court are also detained in this pen. It cannot be said to be secure and the presence of an officer is necessary at all times. The danger of prisoners escaping from here should be called to the attention of the proper officer of the Court of Special Sessions and the chief clerk of the Board of Magistrates.

There is no place for detaining women and those awaiting trial are held on the front benches in the court room, which is undesirable.

It is understood that the district is soon to be divided and a new court room provided at Ridgewood, which now has a population of about 80,000. When the building is selected, proper arrangements should be made for secure detention pens in this place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## PENITENTIARIES

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### ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### ALBANY

Inspected November 4, 1920. In charge of William C. De Rouville, deputy custodian.

The population on this date was 37, all males. There were no female inmates in either the penitentiary or jail. At one time in August there were only 23 inmates, and the highest at any time during the year was 94. The total number of admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 was 268; in 1915 it was 1,361.

This institution continues to receive prisoners from various counties of the state having contracts with it. The contract price received from the counties for board of prisoners is \$5.00 per week and sixty cents a day from the State for the care of state tramps.

The buildings and grounds have been fully described in former reports of inspection. It is gratifying to be able to report that the whole plant was clean and in order. Much has been done during recent years to improve this old institution, particularly along sanitary lines. Of course, the cells are without modern toilet facilities, and because of structural conditions it is considered impracticable if not impossible to install plumbing. The dining room system of serving meals which replaced the obsolete method of cell feeding was a great improvement. There still remains the stone flagging in the main cell hall. The installing of a concrete floor with proper drains has been under consideration for some time but was postponed on account of war conditions.

With the present small population no trouble is experienced in finding employment for the able-bodied inmates, in fact the officials in charge stated that there was hardly a sufficient number of men to do the institution work. The farm was worked with good results this year and a few men are kept busy making clothing for the inmates and repairing shoes.

Three meals a day are served, the cooking and baking being done at the institution and mostly by inmate labor.

The inmates are permitted some recreation and exercise in the yard; some reading matter is furnished and chapel services are held every Sunday.

The screen cell and reduced rations are said to be the only methods resorted to for the enforcement of discipline.

The inmates receive no instruction or training in trades or letters, and any real effective treatment of a preventive or reformatory character is considered a hopeless proposition considering the class of men sent to this institution. It is said that the prisoners are benefited physically by their stay here. The county physician is in attendance almost daily and persons suffering from the effects of drugs, alcoholism and infectious diseases receive treatment. The officials state that on admission prisoners are detained in cells until examined by the physician before being assigned to work, and if afflicted with communicable diseases they are segregated.

It is again recommended that as economic conditions approach the normal this institution be removed from the residential portion of the city of Albany and the county erect a modern jail on a farm near by to be used principally for the detention of its court prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BUFFALO

Inspected April 22, 1920. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and corrections; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent; Frederick M. Davenport, principal keeper.

The population at the time of inspection was 157, distributed as follows: Industrial Farm, 43; at County Home, 6; Penitentiary, 88. Twenty of the inmates at the penitentiary proper were females.

The whole institution was very clean and showed excellent care. It has been repainted throughout.

The particular reason for this inspection was to obtain information relative to the proposed removal of the institution to the farm at Mill Grove in order that the matter might be taken up with the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors on the day following the inspection. The report which was submitted at that time is hereto annexed. The expeditious removal of the penitentiary to the farm should be to the great financial benefit of Erie County.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Secretary.

The State Commission of Prisons makes the following suggestions relative to the moving of the Erie County Penitentiary to the farm at Mill Grove. As you are aware, population makes frequent but fairly reliable changes. (See itemized statements annexed). Men are still committed for intoxication, but many judges now sentence them as vagrants and not for intoxication.

The population will increase, as the railroads are now back in the hands of the companies and men will no longer be sent to Federal prisons. Also, when times become harder the prisons will again fill up. Men now all have work. Anyone who desires work can obtain it. In our judgment it would be unwise to dispose of any of the steel work in the west wing. There are 298 cells in this building; all the plumbing, piping and pipe covering could be removed; also the steel bunks. The roof and skylight could be taken off and utilized. The rivets joining the angle iron and the fronts and backs of the cells could be cut and the cell fronts and backs removed. The steel partition, four tiers high, could be removed in one piece. By using auto trucks and trailers these materials could easily be sent to the farm. All the taking down could be done by prisoners.

When the re-setting at the farm is done the partition between every other cell should be left out. This would give you 149 cells, 8 feet 6 in. deep, 9 feet 4 inches wide, and 7 feet 6 inches high. The present cells are 4 feet 8 inches wide. The cell required by the State Commission of Prisons in county jails is 8 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high. You would have left equipment, toilets, bowls and bunks for 149 more cells, which could be used for additions if needed, or replacements.

While this work was being done the long-term men could be housed in one side of the boys' section and the short-term men and overflow in the old south wing. The setting up at the farm could be commenced and carried on while part of the taking down was still in progress. The entire work could be done by inmate labor. It might be well to have supervision from the Iron Works which built the prison when the setting up was done. This work must be carefully done, as the doors are sliding ones and must be properly adjusted and locks cared for.

This cell block could be enclosed in a concrete building and the question of its construction by inmate labor under the circumstances is open for discussion. We understand that the present cell block cost \$110,000 without the plumbing about 25 years ago.

You have a kitchen at the farm which will feed 500 inmates and which is now operated by one civilian and six inmates, and these will be all that are necessary unless your population should go over that figure. If it should increase, you have your present equipment at the penitentiary which would be ample for all future needs.

In your present penitentiary you have three kitchens employing 25 men; these could be released for other work.

The new bake shop could be set up in the basement of the present dormitory building.

You have a cold storage plant in the present pen which cost \$5,000, and probably could not be replaced now for \$25,000. This could easily be moved.

Your entire engineering or power plant which costs you now—

One chief engineer	\$2482 per year
Two assistants	4380 per year
Three firemen	5694 per year
One keeper	1450 per year

Salaries	\$14,006.00
Coal	18,463.87

Total	\$32,469.87
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would be abolished, and this would release 21 more inmates for work.

Until you could construct other buildings the women could probably be housed in the present dormitory at the farm, and the boys could be separated in the new cell block.

Your present mess hall is ample.

There is a great quantity of brick in the old institution which might be utilized. The plumbing and cell fronts in the boys' section can certainly be used in the new plant.

Your railroad facilities at the farm could not be surpassed, and your saving on fuel and cartage would be very material.

There are 400 acres at the farm that if tilled would be brought under cultivation and still leave you 200 acres of creek bottom, etc., for pasture.

It might be well to finish the present barn by contract, as there is plenty of work for all the inmate labor for a considerable length of time.

The valuable lands now in use for the present penitentiary can be disposed of with great benefit to the county, and your cost of maintenance will be very materially reduced by the transfer of the institution to the farm, as in addition to the savings already specified you will be able to cut down your payrolls considerably.

When placing the new cell block it is suggested that it be placed at right angles to and in the rear of the present dormitory building, sufficiently near so that it could be joined to that building by a covered passageway. If placed as suggested it will extend north and south, and the cells will face east and west, thus obtaining all the sunlight. It will also be very near the present sewage disposal plant which we are informed will be ample for the enlarged institution.

All the arguments seem to be in favor of the removal to the farm, and the benefits to the prisoners themselves cannot be over estimated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY  
POPULATION

	Males	Females
June 6, 1910 -----	296	23
September 17, 1910 -----	284	27
September 30, 1910 -----	318	40
September 30, 1911 -----	320	27
September 10, 1912 -----	548	46
September 30, 1912 -----	471	53
September 30, 1913 -----	458	36
November 22, 1913 -----	449	27
February 4, 1914 -----	634	37
September 30, 1914 -----	616	29
October 1, 1914 -----	620	31
November 24, 1914 -----	706	32
September 30, 1915 -----	738	29
October 25, 1915 -----	769	21
June 30, 1916 -----	746	24
December 19, 1916 -----	814	20
June 30, 1917 -----	863	40
December 27, 1917 -----	473	23
June 30, 1918 -----	316	53
December 27, 1918 -----	420	34
June 30, 1919 -----	348	60
September 23, 1919 -----	281	47
January 6, 1920 -----	173	17
Average -----	507	33

GREATEST NUMBER IN CUSTODY

1919 -----	490	60
1918 -----	861	45
1917 -----	914	36
1916 -----	844	23
1915 -----	1185	32
1914 -----	881	54
1913 -----	618	28

LEAST NUMBER IN CUSTODY

1919 -----	276	21
1915 -----	527	23
1916 -----	638	36
1917 -----	603	18
1918 -----	333	18

AVERAGE NUMBER IN CUSTODY

1919 -----	385	38
1918 -----	465	34
1917 -----	755	24
1916 -----	743	29

		Men	Women
1915	-----	751	32
1914	-----	632	42
1913	-----	419	35
1912	-----	321	24
1911	-----	402	30
1910	-----	318	26

ADMISSIONS

		Males	Females
1919	-----	6223	283
1918	-----	5554	292
1917	-----	10,149	214
* 1916	-----	5974	181
1915	-----	8686	307
1914	-----	9164	451
1913	-----	5166	304
1912	-----	3900	280
1911	-----	4924	328
1910	-----	3787	350

. \* For nine months only.  
Average — Males 6352 — Females 299.

AGE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED.

	16 and not over 21 yrs. of age.		Over 21 and not over 30 yrs. of age.		Over 30 years of age	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1910	561	3	959	86	2267	261
1911	751	3	1468	108	2705	217
1912	465	2	993	96	2442	182
1913	481	3	1309	86	3376	215
1914	1069	8	2933	129	5162	314
1915	969	8	2877	135	4840	164
*1916	382	3	1748	75	3844	103
1917	522	2	2889	54	6738	158
1918	366	6	1271	140	3917	146
1919	410	8	992	107	4821	168

\* For nine months only.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY FARM

MILL GROVE

Inspected April 22, 1920. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and corrections.

The farm contains 746 acres. There were 43 inmates on the day of inspection. On account of the quality of the soil it has been deemed best to conduct this as a dairy and stock farm. There were 44 cows, 22 horses, 176 sheep, 71 hogs and 319 chickens on the place.

The county purchasing agent has just obtained a valuable registered Holstein bull from Mr. Harry T. Yates, a prominent resident of Erie county, who sold the animal to the county at a nominal price in order that the herd on the farm might be raised to a higher grade. It might be well to improve the breed of hogs, as so far nothing but grade animals have been purchased. There were six fine colts which were bred on the farm.

The dormitory, mess hall, kitchen, etc., were all in fine condition. The comfortables now used on the beds of the domitory are to be replaced with blankets which is more sanitary and also, we believe, will be more economical.



If it can be arranged, it would be advisable to have a separate dining room for the employes. It would aid the administration if the staff and inmates had a separate place for eating.

We were informed that there are still 400 acres which if properly tilled could be put under cultivation. It might be advantageous for the county authorities to purchase a ditching machine and having the layout made by the county engineer, push the tiling to an early completion.

The large barns are not yet completed. The population has been so small that it has been impossible to do anything but routine work. It is probable that these buildings will be finished at once by contract in order that they may be available for this year's crops.

The Board of Supervisors met at the farm on April 23rd and after going over the grounds with the county engineer approved plans for additional water mains, drainage, manure pits, barn equipment, etc.

It is believed that the matter of transferring the entire penitentiary plant to this farm will soon be under way. This matter is referred to in detail in the report on the penitentiary proper. The farm is proving a valuable asset to the county and when the transfer of the institution has finally been made, Erie County will have one of the most suitable, well arranged and efficient places of detention in the State.\*

Plans for the removal of the Penitentiary to the farm at Mill Grove have been prepared for submission to the Commission early in 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Inspector.*

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BUFFALO

Inspected July 26, 1920. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and corrections; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent; Frederick A. Davenport, principal keeper.

The population was 137 males and 16 females. Forty of the men were at the penitentiary farm and 5 at the County Home. The number detained was the lowest in the history of the institution. There have been at times over 1,200 prisoners housed here. The Principal Keeper stated that the population has been down to 250 three times during the past fifteen years.

The interior of the prison is covered with two shades of green paint, the darker shade being at the base. The color combination is one of the best I have ever seen and gives a clean, sanitary appearance.

The cells were clean and in excellent condition.

The men are employed in the tailor and tin shops, bakery, kitchen, and carpenter shop. Coffins for the pauper dead are made here.

I have nothing but praise for the appearance and management of the institution. I desire to compliment the officers, and particularly the Principal Keeper who has been connected with the penitentiary 27 years and whom I consider one of the best all around prison men in the country, on the conditions generally.

The supervisors are considering the removal of the institution to the penitentiary farm at Mill Grove and this project has received the unqualified endorsement of the State Commission of Prisons. The present site is to be disposed of and plans are well under way for the transfer. This change will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the county, as the

prisoners can be maintained much better at the farm and the present site is now considered too valuable for its present use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

### ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### BUFFALO

Inspected November 9, 1920. Horace Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent; F. A. Davenport, principal keeper.

There are 298 cells for male adults on four tiers built on galleries around a court; the latter is used as a dining room and for exercising purposes in bad weather.

The cells are 4 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches; each have hopper closet and a wash basin; the fronts, sides and tops are of solid steel; the rears are open steel bars, giving good ventilation. The whole place is well lighted, there being a skylight covering mostly the whole court or pit. The floors are concrete.

There is a work shop where shoes, shirts, tinware, clothing, etc., are made for the use of the inmates.

They have a good cell block with 87 cells for women, set back to back on five tiers, each measuring 7x9 feet, with corridors in front 11 feet wide. The cells have hopper closets and wash basins.

There is a hospital for men and one for women. There are four resident doctors and one visiting doctor.

There is a separate building with 80 cells, 5x7 feet, for young men from 16 to 21 years of age which, however, had only 14 inmates. The cells have the hopper closet and a wash basin. The walls are of brick with iron barred doors. The corridors here are also 11 feet wide. The beds have sheets, pillow slips and coverlets. I was told that they took their meals with the men because there were so few, but they should be segregated at all times. They said it would be discontinued.

The prison population was 180 males and 14 females, all serving time from 10 days to one year.

The whole place was in first class condition and looked as though it had recently been painted; and no matter where we went, it was immaculately clean.

There are 32 guards and 5 matrons.

There is an old cell block of 260 cells, 4x6 feet in size, which has not been used for many years, and even that we found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### ROCHESTER

Inspected October 30, 1920. William H. Craig, superintendent; John Burns, deputy superintendent.

This institution, which has been built for many years, was found in excellent condition; buildings kept in repair and neatly painted; the barns and farm buildings well equipped and in orderly condition; the grounds about the place very attractive; and the farm kept up to a high standard. The whole institution, so far as its plant is concerned, is greatly to the credit of those in charge.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 81 men and 6 women. The greatest number at any time during the year was 126 men and 12 women. The least number was 46 men and 5 women. The present population is very low, in recent years having been as high as 200, and a dozen years ago running as high as 600.

This institution not only cares for the prisoners of the county of Monroe and the city of Rochester, but also of the following counties: Orleans, Schuyler, Livingston, Wyoming, Yates, Genesee, Chemung, Wayne, Seneca, and Tompkins. Among the prisoners were three sent from the Federal Courts and three transferred from the State Industrial School at Industry. These boys were committed here under Chapter 477 of the Laws of 1919, which provides that delinquents over the age of sixteen may be sent to the penitentiary for committing certain offenses, as well as those who are extremely difficult to control at the House of Refuge. When the law was passed no provision was made, however, to provide funds for the care of boys sent to the penitentiary, and at the present time an indebtedness of \$400 has accumulated and neither the Superintendent of the School of Industry nor the State Comptroller is able to place the responsibility for the charge. The matter should be taken up with the State Board of Charities, so that, if necessary, arrangements may be made for suitable legislation.

The penitentiary is one of the few penal institutions in the country, and it is doubted if there is any other in the State, which is self-sustaining. Notwithstanding the low population, which has retarded farm work, the sale of products for the year ending September 30, 1920, amounted to \$30,373.12; total receipts were \$87,251.03, and the disbursements for running the institution, including salaries, repairs and farm expense amounted to \$81,827.55, leaving a profit of \$5,423.48 for the year's operation. The general penitentiary fund on October 1, 1920, showed a balance of \$21,120.54. The amount received from the board of prisoners—\$44,095.91—represents moneys received from the State for the board of tramps and felons, from the United States Government for the board of its Federal prisoners, and from the various surrounding counties (10), including the county of Monroe and the city of Rochester. The amount charged for the board of prisoners is \$4.00 a week.

The amount from sale of products (\$30,373.12) is received from the sale of milk, pigs, berries, wheat, onions, celery, cabbage, tomatoes and beets. \$7,851.54 represents the money collected for bread and rolls. The institution supplies all the bread, milk and rolls used by the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Monroe County Jail.

The farm consists of 450 acres, most of it under cultivation. The dairy comprises 55 Holstein cows.

The products of the farm during the past year are as follows:

3982 bu. Oats	150 tons Hay
1457 bu. Wheat	150 tons Insular Corn
3500 bu. Potatoes	10 acres Field Corn
35 tons Carrots	35 tons Tomatoes
40 tons Cabbage	45 tons Beets
500 bu. Onions	6 tons Hubbard Squash
500 bu. Turnips	40 bbls. Apples
3000 qts. Strawberries	600 crates Celery

25 tons Mangle for Cattle

The dairy is in operation every day and is giving very good results. Patent milkers have been installed, which greatly facilitate the work, owing to the scarcity of prisoners. Fifty-five Holstein cows, 12 horses, 150 pigs and 1,000 chickens comprise the livestock at present. Two tractors are good help during the farming season.

All the men and women entering this institution are questioned relative to diseases, particularly regarding venereal diseases. In a case

where the inmate is not feeling well, or afflicted with a venereal disease, the doctor is immediately called and treatment is immediately given. Blood tests and Wasserman tests are made and the results are filed for future references. There is a large well-lighted hospital connected with the institution, but at the present time there is no one confined.

Acting upon the suggestion of the Commission, the old tables which ran the width of the room have been cut down so that individual tables seating five have been substituted for those which previously accommodated twelve.

Religious services are held regularly.

Arrangements are made with the Rochester Public Library for reading matter.

There is one very important criticism of the institution, which has been repeated from year to year, and it would seem that the time has arrived when definite action should be taken by the County Board of Supervisors; that is, in regard to the antiquated bucket system which has been continued here. Monroe County is one of the richest and most progressive counties in the State and should provide cells with proper toilet facilities for the detention of its unfortunates.

The male section contains 400 small cells. With the present population and the prospects for a long time in the future 100 cells would answer all the purposes of this section. The size of the cells is below present-day standards and a great improvement in the institution could be made by throwing two cells into one, making a decent, roomy cell and providing each one with toilet and wash basin of a type in accordance with the requirements of the Commission. It is, therefore, recommended that the Commission request the Board of Supervisors to submit on or before January 4, 1921, a plan whereby 200 cells, to be selected by the Superintendent in the men's section, shall be reconstructed by turning two cells into one and providing each of these 100 cells with toilets and wash basins, and that the same plan be carried out in the women's section so that there shall be at least 20 cells in this section meeting the above requirements.

An inspection of the cells in the men's section shows that plumbing installations could be made here without great trouble, because of a four-foot opening between the rear ends of the cell tiers. The penitentiary fund now shows a balance of over \$20,000 and if this could be applied to this purpose it would lessen by that amount the funds which the county would have to provide.

Attention should also be directed to the fact that for years this institution has not only been self-sustaining but has been productive of a profit for the county which, in all justice to the institution, should be expended on its plant.

The attention of the Board of Supervisors should also be called to the possibility of transferring the county jail to the penitentiary, as is now under way in Westchester county, thus avoiding a duplication in institutions located so near together as, these two. There might be hesitancy in abandoning the present jail, which is an excellent one, but the suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the supervisors by reason of the large economies which might be secured in centralizing under one management the prisoners of the county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

##### JAMESVILLE

Inspected May 20, 1920. C. H. Livingston, superintendent.

The population of this institution continues to be low. There were but 52 males and 3 females as compared with 139 males and 14 females

at this time last year. In addition, there were 14 males in the portion of the institution set apart as a county jail.

There have been but few changes since the last report of inspection. The old ice house collapsed some time ago and is being torn down. It is planned to construct a new one for use in case of emergency, although the refrigerating plant furnishes sufficient ice for ordinary use.

The quarry and stone crushing plant continues to be operated by prisoners under the direction of the county highway department. It has been necessary to employ civilian labor in addition to that furnished by the penitentiary to supply the demand for crushed stone. Since last November the Superintendent estimates the value of prison labor in the quarry at \$12,000, and the work of the inmates is said to have equaled, if not exceeded, that of the civilians employed. Owing to the few prisoners in custody no road building by inmates is to be attempted this year. The men in the quarry work eight hours—from 7:30 to 11:30 A. M. and from 12:30 to 4:30 P. M.

About 100 acres of farm land are under cultivation. A new tractor, plows and drill have been purchased, which aid materially in carrying on the farm work. In the last report of inspection the recommendation was made that additional land be purchased or leased for cultivation, but in view of the very low population the Board of Supervisors has taken no action in the matter. The livestock on the farm includes 12 cows, 4 calves, 6 horses, 1 mule, 60 hogs, and 250 chickens. There is no difficulty in keeping every able-bodied inmate employed, as a number are required for institutional work.

Inmates are given a mental and physical examination upon arrival by the penitentiary physician. Three meals are served daily in the mess hall and religious services are held weekly. No attempt is made to educate the more promising inmates as has been recommended in previous reports.

The institution throughout was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### EAST VIEW

Inspected May 16, 1920. Warren McClellan, warden; Albert McDonald, deputy warden. Other employes include 8 guards, a chef, and a housekeeper.

This institution was constructed about four years ago and is modern and up-to-date in every respect. It contains 226 cells, each having an outside window, cot, toilet, wash basin, chair, and rug. The beds are provided with blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow slips; the latter are changed once a week. There are also dormitories, equipped with cots, capable of housing 75 inmates. The institution has a hospital room, but it is not in use at present, inmates needing medical attention being sent to the county hospital nearby. There is no regular physician for the penitentiary, but Dr. Chapman comes when called.

During the war the institution was leased to the Government by the county and was used as a barracks for soldiers who acted as nurses and orderlies for sick and disabled soldiers who were cared for in the Westchester County Home, which is adjacent and which was converted into a hospital room.

The penitentiary was reopened on September 1, 1919, and prisoners are received from Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Nassau and Westchester counties, these counties paying Westchester county 65 cents a day per capita for their maintenance.

At the time of inspection there were 72 inmates of whom 13 were under 21 years of age. All were serving sentences of from 30 days to one year, and in some instances in addition to the year's sentence a \$500 fine was imposed, which means that the prisoner must serve an additional 500 days unless the fine is paid. It sometimes happens that the judge who sentenced the prisoner remits the fine on account of good behavior.

Most of the inmates are employed at farm and institutional work, but the clothing used is made by inmates, all of whom wore khaki at the time of inspection.

Meals are served in the mess hall. The inmates bathe weekly and oftener if they desire.

The institution throughout was clean, although the ironwork and many of the walls and ceilings need painting. The management deserve great credit for the cleanly condition in which the institution was found.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.



## COUNTY JAILS

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### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected November 4, 1920. Frank Coss, sheriff, assisted by 1 jailer, 2 watchmen and 1 utility man. There is also a matron in charge of the department for females.

On this date the population was 16, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence 4; held for the grand jury 4; awaiting examination 4; and the balance were awaiting trial, sentence or appeal; one was a minor. The maximum population during the past year was 40; the minimum 12.

The jail was the same as described in the last report of inspection. The installation of new toilets and baths has materially improved the sanitary conditions. The interior is well painted and was clean and in order.

During the year some escapes have occurred from a rear department which because of structural conditions cannot be adequately guarded. If there is no objection to the plan, the sheriff desires to have a few of the penitentiary cells nearest the jail designated for the safe keeping of certain jail prisoners during the night only. As this portion of the penitentiary cell block is not at present needed for penitentiary prisoners, there seems to be no objection to the plan, provided, of course, there is no illegal commingling of different classes of prisoners. Should the penitentiary again fill up it would then be necessary to discontinue the arrangement.\*

The prisoners are marched to the mess hall across the yard three times daily for meals and receive the same kind and amount of food as is furnished to the penitentiary inmates. The department for women was empty.

The physician calls every other day and oftener if needed. Prisoners are not regularly examined on admission for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases. It is recommended that this be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,

Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports prisoners are being detained in section of penitentiary and all are being examined on admittance.

### ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected November 4, 1920.

This jail is located in the basement of the court house and is used for purposes of temporary detention only during the day when the grand jury or criminal courts are in session. It is situated adjacent to the sheriff's office and is directly connected by a stairway with the court rooms above.

The jail has two separate departments containing 3 and 5 cells respectively, each with a niche toilet and polished wooden bench. The jail is well lighted and heated and is said to be adequate for the purposes

for which it is used. It is cared for by the janitor and was in satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

##### BELMONT

Inspected December 22, 1920. Adolph Bluestone, sheriff. There is also a turnkey and the sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are female inmates; she is paid for her services.

At the time of inspection there were no inmates. The total number of admissions during the year was 26, and the maximum population was 8.

The jail was found in excellent condition throughout. It has ample quarters for the separate detention and legal classification of the small number of prisoners committed. During the year electric light has been installed throughout the building, the old automatic water heater has been replaced with a new one which is said to be very satisfactory, and the sheriff has also been provided with a safe for the proper care of records, keys, etc. More adequate laundry facilities are needed to make this jail first class.

The floors, toilet fixtures and bedding were all in good condition and well cared for. The heating apparatus is said to be working satisfactorily.

The inmates receive three meals a day and the sentenced prisoners are required to perform some services of a trusty nature, such as institutional work, and care of the county property and grounds. Purchases are made from the prisons as the law requires, and a physician is employed who receives \$50 a year for his services. The sheriff stated that the physician had expressed a willingness to look after the physical examination of inmates in order that those afflicted with communicable diseases may be segregated. This is commendable, considering the small compensation received by the physician.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That an electric washer be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

##### 177TH ST. AND ARTHUR AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected April 23, 1920. James F. Donnelly, sheriff; Edmond K. Butler, keeper.

The prison population was 48, all males. The highest number during 1919 was 87, including women and male minors who are now detained in the annex at 161st street.

This jail is comparatively new, having been in use about three years. It contains 106 cells, each having an outside window. It is now being repainted and was fairly clean, excepting the window sills which, owing to the peculiar construction, harbor dirt. The jail is sufficiently large and the inmates were separated and classified according to law. There was only one prisoner in a cell.

There is a chapel and services are held weekly; Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains are in attendance. There is also a hospital.

Prisoners are exercised daily on the roof when the weather permits, the roof having been arranged for that purpose. Meals are served in the cells. The inmates are provided with wooden spoons only, so their food has to be cut in small pieces before serving. It is claimed that regular knives, forks and spoons had to be eliminated because ingenious prisoners used them as tools to aid in escaping.

The food was examined and tasted and found good. All inmates must bathe weekly and may oftener if they choose.

There are five matrons, two of whom are always on duty at the Annex on 161st street. Dr. Radin is the jail physician.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH ST. AND ARTHUR AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 25, 1920. J. F. Donnelly, sheriff; E. K. Butler, warden.

There was a total of 34, all adult males, of whom 12 were awaiting trial, 10 awaiting sentence, 1 civil prisoner, (alimony case) 9 awaiting investigation and 2 in the Fordham Hospital. The highest number of inmates in charge of the sheriff at one time since January 1, 1920, was 70.

There are 106 cells, with five separate departments, and there is room for further classification when necessary. Dr. Radin is jail physician, and visits the jail daily. There are Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen who attend regularly. There is also a suitable chapel. A good place is provided on the roof for the exercise of inmates.

The jail was found in good condition and clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

161ST ST. AND THIRD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 24, 1920. In charge of Keeper P. Reynolds.

This jail was re-opened on January 19, 1920, having been closed since the opening of the new Bronx county jail at Arthur avenue and 177th street. It is now in good condition, having been painted and overhauled throughout. It is intended to use the jail for females and also male minors.

At the time of my visit there was a total of 32 prisoners—27 males and 4 females. Three of the females were awaiting trial and one was held as a witness. There was also a trusty who does cleaning work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

161ST ST. AND THIRD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected November 4, 1920. In charge of J. F. Maher, head keeper, and nine guards who work on eight-hour shifts.

This place is used as a place of confinement for men under 21 and females of all ages.

There were 14 inmates—12 males and 2 females. Ten of the males were awaiting the action of the Court and two were serving short sentences. The two women were both held as material witnesses, but not in cells. The present population is the lowest number for the year. The highest number was 37 during the same time.

There are 5 matrons, 1 cook, and 1 man for cleaning.

There are 25 cells on five tiers for males, and 15 cells on three tiers for females. There is also a chapel, visitors' room, and a counsel room. The physician—Dr. Radin— makes daily visits. Inmates are provided with three meals a day, which are served in the cells.

The whole place was found clean throughout, and very orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### BROOME COUNTY JAIL

#### BINGHAMTON

Inspected October 29, 1920. B. M. Holcomb, sheriff. There are also a deputy-sheriff, under-sheriff, turnkey and three guards. Mrs. Holcomb acts as matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 41, classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	20	—
Awaiting trial -----	13	2
Minors held for court -----	2	—
Federal prisoner -----	1	—
Awaiting transfer -----	3	—

Some of the sentenced prisoners are employed on the county farm and others do the institution work. Three meals a day are served excepting Sunday when prisoners receive two meals.

The work of installing modern toilets and lavatories, which was in progress at the time of the last inspection, has been completed and is a commendable improvement.

The jail was clean and sanitary, evidencing great care.

A jail physician is regularly employed subject to call when his services are needed, but prisoners are not examined on admission to ascertain if they are suffering from communicable or infectious diseases for the purpose of segregating such persons. This is an important matter and should receive the attention of the Board of Supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

#### LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected December 22, 1920. R. T. Mallery, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and matron.

On the day of inspection there were 15 inmates, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 13; awaiting trial, 2. Four were minors. The highest number at any time during the year was 23; the lowest, 4.

A considerable number of minors are detained at this jail, the records showing that 78 males and 7 females under the age of twenty-one were admitted during the past fiscal year. The provisions of the County Law relative to the separation and classification of prisoners should be strictly complied with. At the time of inspection the four minors, who were serving sentence, were allowed in the guards' corridor on the court prisoners' side of the jail.

This is a modern three-story jail in excellent condition except that the walls and steel work on the upper floors need repainting. It would be well, however, to employ the inmates more vigorously at keeping every part of the jail and its fixtures clean at all times. During the year the lower floor, kitchen and offices were painted. The toilets and bedding were fairly clean and the jail well heated, lighted and ventilated.

The inmates receive three meals a day, at a per capita cost of \$2.93 per week. Some work of a trusty nature is performed by the sentenced inmates and some have been employed at times on the village streets. A jail physician is regularly employed and receives \$500 for his services. All inmates should be examined by the physician on admission, or as soon thereafter as possible, to ascertain if any are suffering from communicable diseases; if so, they should be segregated.

Some trouble has been experienced through escapes and the passing in of contraband articles. The lower windows need screening and the window guards should be tool-proof. The present window bars are iron and can be easily sawed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Separate and classify prisoners as required by law.
2. Screen lower windows with heavy material, but not too fine mesh as to obstruct the light, and replace the present window guards with bars of tool-proof material.
3. Install an electric washer.
4. Employ the prisoners at cleaning more thoroughly, and painting the balance of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

#### CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

##### AUBURN

Inspected May 18, 1920. Frank W. Hendrick, sheriff.

This jail has been described in previous reports of inspection and remains in practically the same condition. It was clean except the toilets which are of a type which makes it difficult to keep them in sanitary condition.

There were 3 prisoners, 2 adult male court prisoners and one woman who had been held for more than a year pending an application for a new trial on the charge of murder for which she had been previously convicted. The highest number of prisoners since Januray 1st was 14, and the lowest 3. There were no sentenced prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,

*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

## MAYVILLE

Inspected December 21, 1920. J. S. McCallum, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff, turnkey, and matron.

On this date the population was 13 males and 1 female. Six were awaiting trial and 7 serving sentence. The maximum during the past year was 24; the minimum, 4.

This jail has four departments of eight cells each, a room with two cells, a dormitory with ten beds and one with two beds, a large hospital room, and two detention rooms. Each department is fully equipped with toilets, baths, wash basins and bedding. Each cell has an electric light and toilet. Some of the toilets are the old style iron ones with lids, but have been well cared for and kept thoroughly painted, consequently they are not in bad condition. The floor is of smooth cement, the walls and steel well painted and the whole jail and fixtures were clean, showing excellent care. An automatic gas water heater furnishes an inexhaustible supply of hot water at all times for washing, bathing, etc.

The sentenced prisoners render some service in the care of the county buildings and grounds and the livestock, assisting with the kitchen work, and cultivating an acre of garden. The method of enforcing discipline consists of deprivation of privileges or solitary confinement for a short time, which is said to be effective. Inmates receive three meals a day, which cost the county \$3.305 a week during the past year.

A physician is regularly appointed and receives \$100 a year for his services. All inmates should receive a physical examination and those suffering from communicable diseases should be segregated. This is an important matter and the physician should receive sufficient compensation to enable him to make such examinations.

The jail has a padded cell, but the sheriff stated that the use of a restraint sheet was preferable in managing violent persons.

The sheriff indicated a familiarity with the various provisions of the county law relative to the classification of prisoners and stated that the jail was fully adequate to comply with the law at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

## ELMIRA

Inspected September 14, 1920. H. E. Chapman, sheriff.

The population on the day of inspection was 19. Notwithstanding the comparatively low population, the sheriff stated that he was unable to properly segregate the prisoners as required by law. Two minors—one convicted and one remanded for trial—occupied cells in the same corridor. Other prisoners remanded for trial in the City Court were in the main corridor with sentenced prisoners. The attention of the sheriff should be called to the requirements of law as to classification and the necessity of its observance.

The record for the year ending June 30, 1920, is as follows:

	Males	Females
Number of admissions -----	735	70
Number of discharges -----	745	70
Highest number at any one time -----	24	4
Lowest number at any one time -----	14	1
Commitments for intoxication -----	315	32
Average daily number -----	14	1



Under 21 years of age (none under 16) -----	168	31
Sentenced to imprisonment in jail after conviction----	150	10

Notwithstanding repeated warnings to the sheriff and the opinion of the Attorney-General, as to confining insane prisoners, they are being received regularly here, there being six male and one female since April 1st. The matter should be called to the attention of the State Hospital Commission. There is no provision for exercising prisoners outside the jail except in work about the yard, which is a bad situation, as many are sent here for sentences of six months and more.

The cooking is done by inmate cooks, who are constantly changed. The services of a civilian cook should be provided for.

Medical examination of all prisoners should be made upon entering and any with communicable diseases should be segregated. The sheriff should be asked to advise if this will be done.

There were three escapes during the afternoon of August 23rd. The question as to whether guards were on duty, as they should be, arises with these escapes in daytime.

The jail was much improved by painting throughout, done largely by prisoners. The place was generally clean and well kept.

This jail, built about a half century ago, has outlived its usefulness to a large degree and does not meet the needs of the county today. When normal times in building come, the county should consider the building of a jail in a country section where there will be outdoor work and opportunity for exercise for prisoners.

It is recommended:

1. That the detention of insane persons here be stopped at once.
2. That the sheriff be required to furnish at the end of each month, until further notice, a report showing the daily population of the jail, stating the legal classification and noting such days on which it is impossible to segregate them as the law requires.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Report is being filed.

## CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

### NORWICH

Inspected October 28, 1920. H. Fred Hovey, sheriff.

There is one turnkey and Mrs. Hovey acts as matron.

On the above date there were 3 inmates, all adult males; 2 were serving sentences and 1 awaiting trial. There were also some prisoners employed on the county farm.

The jail remains as described in previous reports, except that the interior has been recently painted. It was clean and in very good condition. The toilet bowls have been re-enameled. The kitchen and laundry were clean and the equipment satisfactory. A civilian cook is employed.

The beds should be provided with sheets and pillows with cases as are used in most modern jails. This is recommended for sanitary reasons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

### PLATTSBURGH

Inspected March 11, 1920. William H. Coffey, sheriff; Edward Coffey, deputy; Jeremiah M. Ryan, in charge at night.

There were 4 inmates in the jail at the time of inspection, all male adults—two awaiting the action of the Federal Court, one held on charge of murder, and one serving a sentence of 60 days. These prisoners were all confined on the first floor, but owing to the construction of the jail they were permitted to commingle in violation of the county law.

The work of installing new plumbing, including toilets and lavatories in the cells, was under way.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

#### PLATTSBURGH

Inspected April 27, 1920. William H. Coffey, sheriff.

There were 5 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection, 4 serving sentence and 1 held for trial, having been indicted on a charge of murder first degree.

New toilets and lavatories were being installed in the cells on the first floor of the main section of the jail, but the work which has been under way for several weeks has not been finished.

One of the tiers on the first floor was not in use, owing to the work in progress. In the other tier two men serving sentence were being confined in cells as was the man indicted for murder. This constitutes a violation of the county law. The other two sentenced prisoners were confined in cells on one of the tiers on the second floor; the other tier was not in use, the jail authorities stating that they deemed the second floor unsafe for the detention of prisoners.

A shower bath is being installed in one of the rooms on the first floor and another shower bath in the women's room on the second floor. None of this work, however, has been completed.

It was stated that at one time during the present year 14 prisoners had been confined in this jail, and that the lowest number during that period was 2.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, there are facilities for but one class of prisoners on the first floor, and as the second floor is deemed unsafe the sheriff is obliged to frequently violate the law relative to the classification of prisoners.

The Board of Supervisors has signed an agreement with the Commission to improve the jail so as to provide additional means of classification but has not done so. The matter is already in the hands of the Attorney-General and we recommend that he be requested to take such steps as will bring about the proper compliance with the law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

#### PLATTSBURGH

Inspected July 22, 1920. William H. Coffey, sheriff.

There were 4 inmates, 3 court prisoners and 1 serving sentence, at the time of inspection, all of whom were males.

Only one tier of cells on the first floor was in use because of plumbing

work going on in the other, and court and sentenced prisoners were commingled in violation of the County Law.

The installation of plumbing has been under way for several months and during that time the jail has been in an unsettled condition. The contractor stated that he would have the work completed by August 1st.

The proceedings which were instituted by the Commission in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, to compel the Board of Supervisors to provide an adequate and sanitary jail, have been adjourned by the Court until September. Meanwhile the law relative to separation of prisoners continues to be violated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

#### PLATTSBURGH

Inspected December 15, 1920. William H. Coffey, sheriff.

This jail has been improved to the extent of installing new toilets and lavatories of an approved type in the cells and new shower baths, and the men's section has been painted, but it still lacks facilities at times for legally classifying prisoners committed to it.

As at present constructed there are no means of classifying inmates who are assigned to cells in the men's section on the first floor. There are two rows of cells which open into a central corridor so that unless the inmates of one row are kept locked in their cells continuously the various classes commingle.

On this floor at the time of inspection were the following classes of inmates, all males: Two minors, nineteen and twenty years of age, respectively, held for U. S. court; two United States prisoners, adults, held as witnesses; four adults, held for U. S. court; one adult serving sentence; and one minor, eighteen years of age, held for the grand jury.

In a room on the first floor in another part of the jail was a boy, said to be sixteen years of age, held for examination on a charge of stealing a horse. It was stated that this boy was assigned to a cell on the second floor of the men's section at night to sleep.

Another boy thirteen years of age, who had been sentenced to the State Industrial School at Industry, was confined in a room intended for women or juveniles on the second floor of the jail. The boy was conversing through an opening in the door leading to the hall with a girl fifteen years of age, who was being detained in a room across the hall on a charge of being an ungovernable child but who was not locked in the room. A woman, held for United States court, was conversing with visitors at the foot of the stairs on the first floor. She was being detained in the same room with the girl, it was stated. This was in violation of the County Law which forbids the imprisonment of an adult and minor in the same room.

Out of a total of 14 prisoners in the jail there were five distinct violations of law with respect to classification. As has been stated in previous reports, the Board of Supervisors entered into a signed agreement with the State Commission of Prisons to make certain changes in the jail which would assist the sheriff materially in classifying the inmates legally, but only that part of the agreement having to do with installing new plumbing has been carried out.

Proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General at the request of the Commission to compel the county to provide a sanitary and ade-

quate jail, but they are still pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department. When the case came before the court last summer the county authorities contended that they were unable to raise funds with which to complete the improvements and the matter was adjourned. At that time there were comparatively few inmates in the jail. The sheriff's report shows that the average daily population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 4, the highest 14, and the lowest 2. The indications are that during the coming winter the population will be increased. Every effort should be made to expedite these proceedings to the end that the sheriff will not be compelled in the classification of law violators to himself violate the law.

It is unfortunate that Clinton County does not provide some other place of detention for its juvenile offenders. To imprison boys and girls of tender years in a county jail is not in accord with the sentiment of the times. The report of the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, shows that seven boys and four girls between the ages of eleven and sixteen were confined in this jail during the year. It is recommended that the attention of the State Board of Charities be called to the situation and its cooperation asked in an endeavor to have a proper place of detention for juvenile offenders furnished at Plattsburgh.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

##### HUDSON

Inspected February 13, 1920. Orville Drumm, sheriff.

The population on this date was 13, of whom 10 were serving sentence, 2 awaiting transfer to prison, and 1 police prisoner. The maximum last year was 22; minimum since last July, 3.

Last October, on account of inadequate heating facilities and hot water supply, the authorities of this county were cited to appear before the State Commission of Prisons in show-cause proceedings. Since that time the water heating apparatus has been put in operation and is said to be entirely satisfactory. The jail is heated from the court house boilers, and it has been decided to install an independent plant in connection with the jail. The work has not yet been started. The officers in charge of the jail state that by running the present system stronger than formerly the jail has been kept well heated during this winter, which has been severe. On the day of inspection the jail was warm, but the weather was comparatively mild.

Prisoners have escaped from this new jail by sawing and breaking the bars. This occurred on the side intended for court prisoners and where the bars are supposed to be tool-proof. The specifications called for twelve cells on the first tier, of steel so constructed as to resist absolutely all attacks with saws, files, drills, chisels, and blows struck with one-pound hammer. It is not an uncommon thing for inmates of penal institutions to secure saws in spite of careful vigilance on the part of those in charge. In order to insure a high degree of safety the State Commission of Prisons has approved steel specifications in most modern jails calling for a section at least to be of tool-proof construction. The usual steel specifications were adopted in the construction of this jail. Just why the bars in question did not withstand the attack made upon them has not been decided and the bars have not been replaced, consequently this portion of the jail cannot be used for court prisoners.

The jail and fixtures were clean except the toilet in the quarters used for city prisoners which was badly soiled, and many of the radiators were stained from the use of disinfectant, and will have to be repainted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

*First.* Employ the sentenced prisoners daily at cleaning, so that no portion of the jail or fixtures ever become in bad condition for lack of care.

*Second.* Repair the cut and broken bars. This was satisfactorily done in the Greene County Jail by local mechanics.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected May 12, 1920. Orville Drumm, sheriff.

There were 3 inmates in this jail on the day of inspection, all male adults—2 serving sentence and 1 held for the grand jury on a murder charge. The highest number at any time during the present year was 14, the lowest 3.

The sentenced prisoners are employed caring for the jail and lawns surrounding the county buildings. A garden of about a half acre at the rear of the jail is cultivated by prisoners.

The jail is a modern one and was clean and in good condition except that part of the interior needs painting. The section of the jail in which the court prisoners are detained has been painted recently and the sheriff stated it was his intention to complete the work when labor was available.

The bunks in the cells are equipped with mattresses, blankets, pillows and pillow slips. Three meals a day are served and the county employs a civilian cook. The grand jury meets in February, April and October.

Since the last inspection on February 13th the broken bars in the court section, which were broken by prisoners who escaped, have been repaired.

A heating plant, independent of the system which supplies heat for the county buildings, is being installed, but the work has not yet been completed owing to delay in getting all the material. It is expected the plant will be in proper working order before cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected July 26, 1920. Orville Drumm, sheriff.

There were 4 inmates at the time of inspection, all males, one of whom was awaiting trial, 1 awaiting action of the grand jury and 2 serving sentence.

The independent heating plant which was being installed at the time of the last inspection in May has been completed and is in readiness for use. In view of the fact that the plant has been installed and the interior of the jail painted, as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons, I recommend that the show-cause proceedings against the Board of Supervisors now pending be discontinued.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

\*Show-cause proceeding discontinued August 10, 1920.

## CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

## CORTLAND

Inspected September 17, 1920. Rollin E. Wright, sheriff.

At the time of inspection the population was 6, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 4 males; awaiting sentence, 1 male; awaiting transfer, 1 female.

The maximum population at any time during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 was 45 males and 5 females, minimum, 3, with an average of 13. The excessive population as above indicated was said to be due to a raid on alleged criminal anarchists, 43 of such persons having been detained.

Since the last inspection the matron has been granted a salary as recommended. The jail was in a clean condition.

In September, 1919, the Board of Supervisors of Cortland County were cited to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted by the Attorney General to compel the county authorities to provide a legal and sanitary jail. At the hearing the officials stated that a new court house and jail were needed and that the county desired to acquire the site of the old State Normal School, but it would be necessary to first secure legislation.

I am credibly informed that the Normal site reverts to the city of Cortland and that no plan is being projected which would abate the illegal and sanitary conditions complained of for years in connection with the old jail. At the time of inspection a 17 year old boy was mingling with an adult ex-convict. The sheriff's last annual report shows that 66 minors, 15 of whom were young girls, were detained in this jail. There are only ten cells and five rooms available, and it is difficult to conceive of anything like decent housing, to say nothing of legal separation of inmates when there are from 40 to 50 inmates detained at one time, as shown by the foregoing figures.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

## DELHI

Inspected December 23, 1920. Wallace L. Vandermark, sheriff.

On this date there were two inmates, both males. One was held for court and the other serving sentence. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1920, was 34 males and 8 females. The maximum population was 11, and at times there were no prisoners. A matron is regularly employed and paid for her services.

This jail is modern in design and contains a total of twenty cells and two rooms on three floors, is light, well ventilated, and was found in clean condition throughout. The bedding was in good condition, consisting of mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases. The toilets are of the niche type and were in a fair state of cleanliness and repair. The floor in places is badly cracked.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except some of the sentenced prisoners render services of a trusty nature. A civilian cook is employed. The cost for board of prisoners during the past year was \$4.90 a week.

The only laundry facilities are stationary tubs in the basement. Most county jails have electric washers, particularly for the washing of heavy blankets and clothing, and the installation of one in this jail would be a decided improvement and is recommended.



The jail is well painted and bears evidence of good housekeeping.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

#### POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected September 8, 1920. Cyrus F. Morehouse, sheriff. In addition to the sheriff there are an under-sheriff, bookkeeper, jailer, assistant jailer, and matron.

The average daily population of this jail during the past fiscal year was 12, the highest 26, and the lowest 3. There were 23 inmates on the day of inspection—13 males serving sentence, 6 held to await the action of the grand jury, 3 awaiting trial, and 1 female witness.

The inmates were not classified according to law. On the lower tier of the north side of the men's department 4 minors were commingled with 5 adults, although the tier above was not in use. On the lower tier on the south side a minor held to await court action was commingled with 6 adults.

There is a juvenile department in which 3 were detained at the time of inspection, one of them a boy fifteen years of age. This department is unfortunately darker than the others, due to the close proximity of a building on that side of the jail.

Dutchess County appears to have an unusually large number of juvenile delinquents. During the past fiscal year 26 boys were detained in the jail 2 of whom were ten years old; 1, eleven; 4, thirteen; 8, fourteen; and 11, fifteen. During the preceding year there were 68. In addition to the 26 juveniles, 96 males and 8 females between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one were committed. It would be far better for the growing youth of the county if some provision were made for the temporary detention of children somewhere other than behind bars of a county jail and the matter is one which should be given careful consideration by the Board of Supervisors.

The county does not employ a civilian cook and the task falls upon the matron with such assistance as she receives from inmates. Three meals a day are served. The meal being served on the day of inspection appeared to be wholesome and ample.

The bunks are equipped with mattresses, blankets and pillows, but no sheets or pillow cases are furnished except in the women's department. A jail physician is employed, but prisoners are not examined upon admittance with a view to ascertaining whether they have infectious or contagious diseases.

Inmates are furnished overalls, shoes, shirts and underclothing when necessary.

The grand jury meets in January, February, April, May, July, September and December.

This jail is of modern construction and is located on the top floor of the court house building. By reason of its location there is no opportunity for prisoners to be given outdoor exercise. The interior of the jail is in need of painting, which is to be done, it was stated, later in the year. The institution was not in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. With thirteen sentenced prisoners in custody there would appear to be no good reason why every portion of the jail should not be scrupulously clean. The only employment available is institutional work and care of the building.

Last year the Board of Supervisors appointed a special committee to investigate the feasibility of removing the jail from its present location to a site outside the city where opportunity would be afforded for em-

ploying sentenced prisoners at farming and where court prisoners could be exercised in the open. This committee is expected to submit a report to the Board in November.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of the County Law.

That inmates upon admission be examined by the jail physician with a view to segregating those having infectious or contagious diseases.

That sheets and pillow cases be provided for the bunks in the men's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### ERIE COUNTY JAIL

##### BUFFALO

Inspected June 18, 1920. Fred A. Bradley, sheriff; Charles P. Leib, jailer. There are 31 other employes.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 77, of whom 7 were women. There were 12 male minors. All of the inmates were court prisoners with the exception of one male. The highest number since January 1st, last, was 206, and the average about 120.

The beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows with slips, and one sheet each. The bedding was in good condition. The women's department is in the old section of the jail which is not of fireproof construction.

In the main jail the glass has been removed from the cell doors and flat steel bars substituted. Strong metal screens have been placed in the windows inside the cells. A metal screen has been installed in the attorney's room.

This jail is constructed around a central court which is lighted by a skylight. The cell corridors are separated from this court by glass and steel partitions only the lower part of which, facing the court, can be reached on account of the extreme height, hence one side of these partitions has never been cleaned since the jail was constructed. As all the cleaning in the jail is done by prisoners and as it is about 50 feet from the floor of the court to the top of these partitions, the problem which confronts the jail authorities is somewhat perplexing; nor can many of the windows be cleaned on the outside, as the transoms are so constructed that they cannot be opened sufficiently to reach the exterior of the glass. Otherwise the jail was clean and showed excellent care. One of the corridors in the main jail has recently been repainted.

Books are furnished the inmates by the Buffalo Public Library.

The recent escapes are being investigated by the grand jury.

It is recommended:

That fire extinguishers or some fire apparatus be installed in the women's corridor.

That an additional sheet be placed on each bed in the men's department, which would not only be more sanitary but more economical, as it would not be necessary to change the blankets so frequently.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Inspector.*

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## ERIE COUNTY JAIL

## BUFFALO

Inspected July 26, 1920. Fred A. Bradley, sheriff; Charles P. Leib, jailer.

The population was 65 males and 2 females. One of the men was a witness.

Very favorable progress is being made with the changes I suggested during a previous visit.

The jail was as clean as it can be kept. As stated in a previous report, it is impossible to clean a great deal of the glass owing to the peculiar construction of the building.

Many of the cells are badly in need of a coat of fresh paint.

The following recommendations made in a previous report are renewed:

1. That fire extinguishers or some fire apparatus be installed in the women's corridor.\*
2. That an additional sheet be placed on each bed in the men's department.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports fire extinguishers have been placed throughout building and additional sheets for men's department ordered.

## ERIE COUNTY JAIL

## BUFFALO

Inspected November 9, 1920. In charge of Frederick A. Bradley, sheriff; Charles Leib, jailer.

This jail was reconstructed some three years ago. There are 216 cells. Each cell has a toilet, wash basin, and bed; there was also an iron table, but they have been removed as they were sometimes used as a fighting weapon. Each bed is provided with mattress, blanket, sheets, and pillow slips.

The cells are on four tiers built around galleries, the center forming a pit which is used for a dining room and church services, it having an organ. The floor is concrete. There is a barber shop which allows prisoners to go to court in a presentable manner. There is a suitable place for inmates to interview their friends, well protected against receiving illicit articles by a double wire netting one foot apart. There is a resident physician and a visiting doctor who comes when sent for. They have an electric refrigerator plant, so they do not have to purchase ice. Economy seems to be the order of the day with the sheriff, as paper and other such stuff is baled and sold.

Plumbing and similar repairs are done by the officers.

In the basement is a room formerly used as a storeroom; it is now fitted up with toilets and wash basins and used by the jurymen.

There are 16 guards, including the head guard, the latter acting in addition to other duties as a superintendent of the building and seemingly is a valuable man to have in such an institution.

At the time of my visit the prison population was 105—97 men and 8 women—all awaiting the action of the court except one man, a Federal prisoner, who was serving a sentence.

The whole place was found clean throughout and showed wonderful care by the sheriff and his officers and they deserve much credit for their painstaking work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

## ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected July 2, 1920. Fred Dashnaw, sheriff. There is also an under-sheriff, whose wife is employed as cook, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population on this date was 5, all adult court prisoners. The highest number during the past year was 12; lowest, 1. As is true of most jails, the commitments have greatly decreased. In 1917 the maximum population at this jail was 45 and the minimum 23.

Owing to the great falling off in the number of sentenced prisoners, who under the law could be compelled to work, the jail farm has been sold and the system of employment which had been so successfully worked out, is no longer in operation. At the time of inspection grand jury prisoners were doing the trusty work about the county buildings, such as mowing the large lawns, cleaning, etc. Such inmates require strict supervision while outside, and in no case should the services of a sentenced prisoner be farmed out to any person, firm, association or corporation, as this is prohibited by the State constitution.

Essex county has an excellent set of public buildings. The jail is modern and was found in good condition throughout, except the floors which were never first class. They are cracked and are wearing rough in places. The interior walls and steel work are well painted. The toilet, bath, laundry and plumbing system is excellent and all fixtures were clean and well cared for. The utility corridor in this jail does not act as a ventilating passage, as there are no perforations through the cell backs and the corridor does not extend to the roof, as is usually provided in this plan of jail construction.

The bedding consists of mattresses with covers, blankets and pillows with cases. It was clean and in good condition. A storeroom is maintained and a considerable supply of clothing, shoes, and various articles kept on hand.

The inmates receive three meals a day. Dinner was served at the time of my visit and the food appeared to be excellent and the ration ample.

The heating system and hot and cold water supply are said to be entirely adequate.

The laws relative to classification of prisoners, and the purchase of certain supplies from the prisons, are complied with.

The grand jury meets twice a year. This seems to be a hardship as court prisoners are compelled to wait in jail for months before their guilt has been ascertained, which is in violation of the constitutional right of every person to a speedy trial. There will be no grand jury in this county until September. It is within the province of the county judge to call an extra session.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

## MALONE

Inspected April 29, 1920. Alfred A. Edwards, sheriff; W. King, turnkey; Mrs. Edwards, matron.

On the day of inspection there were 6 prisoners of whom one was a woman held for examination. There were 5 male adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 2; held for grand jury, 1; Federal prisoners, 2. The highest number at one time since January 1st was 10; the lowest, 4.

There have been no changes in the jail since the last inspection. Every part of the institution was clean, showing excellent care.

With the low population there is plenty of room for classification.

There is a farm of 40 acres in connection with the jail on which a new barn was built in 1919. The farm produced last year a profit of \$1,050 above expenses. This year because of the few prisoners men may have to be hired to work the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### FULTON COUNTY JAIL

#### JOHNSTOWN

Inspected July 29, 1920. Lee Ingram, sheriff; Frank Keaveney, under-sheriff; Helen B. Ingram, matron.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection. It was clean and at the time of inspection the whole interior was being repainted.

There were 7 prisoners, all adult males, 5 of whom were serving sentence and 2 awaiting the action of the grand jury. One of the prisoners was working at the county poor farm, in charge of a special deputy and 4 were doing painting and other work around the institution. The highest number of inmates at any time this year was 8; lowest, 1.

The good condition of this jail is entitled to special commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

#### BATAVIA

Inspected September 6, 1920. David Garrett, sheriff. There are also a turnkey and a matron.

On the day of inspection there were 7 inmates, classified as follows: Male minor serving sentence, 1; male minor held for grand jury, 1; male adult serving sentence, 1; male adults held for grand jury, 4. The maximum number this year was 15, and the minimum 1.

Three meals are served daily.

This is a modern two-story jail of fireproof construction and was found in excellent condition throughout. Natural gas is used for heating water and cooking in summer, but at times there is lack of gas pressure which causes much trouble. If possible, this should be corrected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### GREENE COUNTY JAIL

#### CATSKILL

Inspected February 13, 1920. George W. Osborn, sheriff.

On this date there were two prisoners, both adult males, occupying the same tier. One was serving sentence and the other had pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was awaiting disposition of his case.

The jail was found in good condition. There have been some escapes,

due principally to the sawing of bars. These bars have been repaired. Recently two boys who were awaiting transfer to Elmira, walked away from the jail while being permitted some "trusty" privileges. They were soon returned to the institution.

The inmates receive three meals a day. There is no separate jail kitchen and all meals are prepared in the residence by the sheriff's wife. She is not paid for her services as cook or matron; in fact, there are no employees at the jail besides the sheriff. This is unusual. When the sheriff is absent, as he must be a great deal on official business, the jail is in charge of his wife or a deputy whom he calls in and who is paid by the sheriff.

The arrangement in this county is to pay the sheriff \$4.20 per week for board of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

#### LAKE PLEASANT

Inspected August 18, 1920. Henry D. Kellogg, sheriff; Alfred Pilcher, deputy sheriff in charge.

There have been no prisoners in this jail during the present year. Ordinarily, not more than two or three are detained during a year. The jail is on the second floor of a two-story stone building and has four cells with latticed bar fronts. Each cell is equipped with bunk, mattress, sheets, pillow, and pillow slips, and there is a sanitary dry closet in one of the cells. The other three have buckets. There is a sanitary flushing closet, bath and lavatory in an adjoining room.

The jail is lighted by kerosene lamps and heated by a stove in addition to a furnace. There is a large, comfortably furnished room for women which is seldom used for detention purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

### HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

#### HERKIMER

Inspected September 30, 1920. William H. Kress, sheriff.

The population on this date was 9; all adult males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 7; serving sentence, 2. The maximum during the year was 15; minimum, 2.

In October, 1919, show-cause proceedings were instituted by the Commission against the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer county because of alleged illegal and insanitary conditions existing in this jail, there being no modern toilet facilities in the cells, and the jail was being used to a large extent for the temporary detention of police prisoners from the villages of Herkimer and Mohawk.

At the hearing the latter proposition was waived for the time being, it appearing that the use of the jail for the care of police prisoners had been greatly reduced. The records in the office of the sheriff now show that only 35 such persons from Herkimer and 4 from Mohawk have been housed in this jail since January 1, 1920. In former years this number ranged from 300 to 400 per year.

It was agreed at subsequent hearings that instead of equipping each cell and room with modern toilet and lavatory, that four be installed on the first floor, three on the second, and four on the third floor, being 11



toilets and 11 lavatories in all. I am pleased to state that these have been installed and are now in operation. The type of toilet and lavatory are the kind approved by the Commission.

In view of the fact that this work has been satisfactorily completed and the jail is now in a more sanitary condition than ever before, it is respectfully recommended that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.\*

The inmates receive three meals a day, perform some trusty work and each has a good clean bed. Laundry facilities are provided and the inmates are required to keep their clothing and bedding clean. The bread is baked in the jail and was excellent.

A jail physician is appointed and calls at the jail when his services are needed. No examination is regularly made of prisoners by the physician on admission to ascertain if they are afflicted with tuberculosis or venereal disease. It is important that inmates having communicable diseases be segregated. The physician should be required to make at least periodic visits to the jail to ascertain this fact. The same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector..

\*Show-cause proceedings discontinued October 5, 1920.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

### WATERTOWN

Inspected May 27, 1920. Michael Gleason, sheriff; Thomas Race, under-sheriff.

The population at time of inspection was 12 male adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8; awaiting trial, 3; and 1 Federal prisoner. Six were working on the jail farm, one in the kitchen, and one assorting potatoes. The maximum number at any time since November, 1919, was 36, on January 3, 1920; the minimum, 8.

This jail remains the same as shown in former reports, being spotlessly clean in all departments.

There is the objectionable feature of having to conduct females through the male department to their rooms on the upper floor. This should in some manner be obviated. There also should be shelves installed in the storeroom in order to properly separate the clothing and other things in storage. All bedding is sprayed each week.

The prisoners' meals are served in a room used also for a laundry. This is much better than serving meals in the cells as was formerly done. The present cook is an inmate, having been in service four months and has two months more to serve. He had some previous experience cooking in a lumber camp. The Sheriff claims they get along very well with inmates as cooks. It would appear, however, to be economy to hire a civilian cook who could also be employed for other purposes around the jail.

The root cellar built last year is said to have been a paying investment for the county.

During the year ending October 31, 1919, 334 prisoners were received at the jail; the lowest number during that time was 13; the highest, 64. From November 1, 1918 to October 31, 1919, 43,653 meals were served to prisoners. During the same period prisoners were employed as follows: At road work for the towns of Watertown and Hounsfield, 1,654 days; on the jail farm, 898 days; drawing ashes and refuse from the court house, 48 days; work at county sanitarium, 36 days; scraping and painting interior of jail, 466 days; work on root cellar, 196 days; work on Jefferson county fair ground, 106 days; total number of days worked, 3,377.

The following produce was raised on the jail farm and fair grounds; Twelve tons hay, 7 tons straw, 450 bushels potatoes, 195 bushels carrots,

155 bushels turnips, 60 bushels beans, 450 bushels oats, 50 bushels corn, 1,200 heads cabbage. This produce was valued at \$2,386.50. An equally good showing is anticipated from the labor of prisoners this season. The county received for labor of prisoners \$3,379.62. This seems to be a creditable showing and speaks well for the financial management of the jail officials.

It is regrettable that the constitution prohibits such capable officials from being reelected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### KINGS COUNTY JAIL

#### BROOKLYN

Inspected November 8, 1920. John Drescher, sheriff; Richard Wright, warden.

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners, and 2 cooks. The jail is used entirely for the detention of prisoners in connection with civil proceedings.

On the day of inspection there were only 4 material witnesses in confinement. The highest average since January 1st was 14 for the month of May. The average since January 1st has been 11 per month.

The jail was clean, but the whole interior is dingy and should be repainted with a light waterproof paint which would permit of washing down the walls. In the men's sitting or counsel room the plaster is broken off the wall and needs repairing.

In both the men's and women's sitting rooms the floors are concrete and should be provided with some sort of floor covering.

Toilets, baths and wash basins are provided in each corridor but are not in the cells; however, as prisoners are rarely locked in the cells, this would seem to meet the situation.

As persons held here are not charged with or convicted of crime, they should be given as decent quarters as possible under the circumstances. Sometimes witnesses are held a long time. In July last a man and woman were released who had been held over a year.

Arrangments are made for giving outdoor exercise in the City Prison yard adjacent to the jail.

There has been a complaint because of the fact that two sides of the jail face on Raymond street and Willoughby avenue, respectively, and that persons detained have been able to communicate with others on the outside by dropping down a string or rope and sending out or receiving communications or contraband matter from the outside. Ofttimes very important witnesses are held here, and in the interest of justice they should not be allowed communication with persons on the outside. For this reason it is recommended that the windows facing on Raymond street and Willoughby avenue be covered with a heavy close wire mesh netting, such as is used successfully in other jails in the city, to overcome the objection referred to.

Inasmuch as the custody of the county jail is under the Borough President of Brooklyn, this report and recommendation should be sent to him in addition to the sheriff and a reply requested as to compliance with the recommendations on or before January 1, 1921.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports application will be made for funds with which to carry out the recommendations.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

## LOWVILLE

Inspected July 31, 1920. N. J. Peck, sheriff; Mrs. Peck, matron.

This jail was found clean and in order, having recently been repainted throughout.

There were 2 prisoners, 1 of whom was serving sentence and the other awaiting the action of the grand jury. Both were adult males. The maximum number of prisoners this year was 3 and the minimum, none.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

## GENESEO

Inspected May 20, 1920. William Mann, sheriff. There is also a jailer, undersheriff and matron.

At the time of inspection there were two inmates, one awaiting trial and the other held for examination. The maximum population during the past year was 7; minimum, 1.

This is a modern jail and was found in excellent condition throughout. The inmates have been employed at gardening with excellent results during recent years and the sheriff is continuing the work this year. The prospects, however, indicate that there will be few sentenced prisoners to employ.

The jail is well equipped with laundry facilities, hot and cold water, and the beds, which are supplied with sheets and pillows with cases, were neat and clean. Something should be done to improve the flushing of the toilets. The flush is inadequate and difficult to operate and will be a subject to criticism until remedied. The installation of a flushometer in a few of the cells most used at the present time would help and would entail only small expense. This is recommended, together with thorough painting of the niche bases.\*

The inmates receive three meals a day and are supplied with articles of clothing when needed. A library of good books is available.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports niche bases have been painted.

## MADISON COUNTY JAIL

## WAMPSVILLE

Inspected September 18, 1920. George N. Chapman, sheriff. There are also a jailer, under-sheriff and matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 9. Six were held for the grand jury and 3 serving sentence; all were adult males. The maximum population for the year was 39; minimum, 1.

This jail, which has been fully described in former reports, was found in good condition, and the equipment adequate. Most of the interior has been painted during the past year. The jail farm is worked but owing to the lack of sentenced prisoners to help, not so much garden truck has been raised as in previous years.

The inmates receive three meals a day, bathe once a week, or oftener, and are furnished with clothing by the county when needed. At the time of inspection they were classified in accordance with the law.

Through some oversight the corridor doors in this jail were not provided with food passes, and it is necessary to unlock these doors three times a day. This resulted in an assault upon the sheriff and the escape of three prisoners. This matter should be corrected by installing new doors on the corridors containing such food passes, or cut openings in the present doors; this should be done at least in the department for court prisoners.

The bunks in this jail were all installed upside down. A much neater looking bed could be provided if these bunks were installed the proper way and a mattress used which would fit the bunk as intended. In addition, sheets and pillow slips which can be frequently washed should be provided. The present straw ticks are too large for the bunks. The prisoners sit upon the beds because no seats are furnished. This could be overcome by installing stools or benches and is recommended.\*

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

\*Sheriff reports that food passes are to be provided and that chairs are furnished to sentenced prisoners.

## MONROE COUNTY JAIL

### ROCHESTER

Inspected October 29, 1920. Andrew Wiedenmann, sheriff; Fred Kleimhaus, Raymond O'Loughlin and Edward Herberger, jailers. Mrs. Wiedenmann, matron, assisted by a woman jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 25, 20 being held for the grand jury, 1 Federal prisoner, 2 males and 2 females held for examination in the police court. The highest number of prisoners during the year was 71, and the lowest 22. The longest time any prisoner was held here was one man held for trial thirteen months.

A great improvement has been made in the new enclosed yard, which is over the garage, about 110x60 feet, with reinforced concrete walls about 12 feet high; overhead is of bars and screens. Prisoners are allowed to exercise here every day during pleasant weather, remaining out several hours.

In the men's section of the jail there is no provision for sheets and pillow cases, but in conference with the sheriff he agreed that these are necessary and that he would immediately make arrangements to provide them.

The women's section is comfortable and well equipped. The entire place was cleanly and orderly. The attention of the sheriff was called to the necessity of watching carefully the classification and segregation of various grades of prisoners.

Arrangements are made for religious services in the corridor each week.

The library has not been kept up and it is suggested that arrangements be made with the Public Library for the provision of proper reading matter for the prisoners.

Drug addicts are sent to the County Hospital where they are confined and treated.

There is great need for an elevator in this building and consideration should be given this in future improvements.

The room provided as a hospital, and also that provided for the detention of civil prisoners and witnesses, is a most desirable addition to the jail and was in good condition.

It is recommended that the sheriff take up immediately with the county physician the necessity for physical examination of all prisoners

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

upon entry to the jail, and if any are found to have communicable diseases they should be kept apart from other prisoners.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports prisoners are examined by attendants on admittance and if in need of medical attention physician is immediately called.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

### FONDA

Inspected June 3, 1920. Alfred McGlaughlin, sheriff; H. F. Perry, deputy-sheriff in charge; Mrs. McGlaughlin, matron.

At the time of inspection there were 8 inmates, all males—3 adults serving sentence, and 3 adults and 2 boys awaiting action of the grand jury which was in session at that time. The highest number at one time during the past year was 48, the lowest 1, and the average about 20.

This is a large modern jail, fully equipped, and was found clean and in order except the toilets on the lower floor which are badly chipped and rusted. These should be replaced by modern toilets. I understand the grand jury has recommended to the Board of Supervisors that this be done. The matter should be taken up with the State Commission of Prisons for approval before installing same.

The inmates receive three meals a day. Fresh meat is served twice a week and fresh fish on Fridays. The sentenced men are doing the work around the institution. When a prisoner is received he is furnished with clean blankets.

In January, 1919, the Sheriff suffered a paralytic stroke and in consequence the institution has been under the immediate care of his deputy, H. F. Perry, who from the appearance of the institution has been a valuable asset to the county.

As heretofore stated, the present toilets should be replaced with modern ones.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

### MINEOLA

Inspected August 24, 1920. Charles W. Smith, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden, assisted by two deputy wardens and five keepers. Mrs. Dunbar, wife of the warden, is matron.

The jail remains exactly the same as described in previous reports. It was stated by the warden that the tramp room had not been used in four months and was not used at all for prisoners since he took charge on January 1st.

At the time of inspection there were 21 prisoners—6 adult males awaiting trial, 5 adult males and 1 adult female serving time, 3 adult males awaiting grand jury action, and 2 held for examinations. There were two male minors serving time, 1 awaiting trial, and 1 awaiting examination. The warden stated that in an attempt to properly segregate prisoners he had found it necessary at times to double up in cells, which is very undesirable. The 4 minors were all confined in one corridor, in violation of law, the warden stating that he had no quarters which would allow of their legal classification.

The special purpose of the inspection was to ascertain if proper legal

classification of prisoners was being observed, in view of the continued assertions of the Board of Supervisors and its counsel to the Commission and in the court proceedings now pending, wherein the Commission is endeavoring to compel the county to enlarge the jail to meet the requirements of the county for a proper and legal classification of its jail population.

In arguments before the Commission and in court, the county authorities have insisted that the situation has so greatly changed, by reason of the closing of Camp Mills, prohibition, probation and abolition of the fee system, that the recommendations of the Commission as to the need of a larger jail, based on the previous investigation, are unwarranted by present-day conditions.

The statement was made by them in their arguments that on April 18, 1920, there were but 9 prisoners in the jail, all properly segregated. As a matter of fact, this was the lowest population at any time since January 1st, and was not fairly representative of the general conditions in the jail situation.

The Commission has requested, and there has been submitted by John J. Dunbar, warden of the jail, a report showing the number of prisoners and their classification from January 1st to June 30, 1920. This is submitted herewith and made a part of the report. The average number of prisoners shown on this report is as follows:

January -----	26.8
February -----	21.6
March -----	19.8
April -----	11.2
May -----	13.3
June -----	14.4

It is further shown that on the following dates it was impossible to legally segregate the prisoners as required by law:

January 22nd to 31st, inclusive  
 February 1st to 20th, inclusive  
 March 13th to 31st, inclusive  
 April 23rd and 24th  
 June 19th to 24th, inclusive

It will be seen that every month except May it has been impossible to segregate prisoners at all times as required by law. The total number of days on which there were legal violations during this period being 57.

A subsequent report was asked of the warden for the months of July and August. The average number of prisoners for July was 23.5, and for August 23.5. The deputy warden in charge stated over the telephone that they had been unable to segregate prisoners at any time from July 23rd to August 31st, inclusive, with the exception of one day (August 12), a total of 39 days out of 62 days for the two months. Summarizing the report from January 1st to June 30th, inclusive, and from July 1st to August 31st, inclusive, the total number of days on which there were legal violations was 96 out of a total of 244 days for the eight months.

From the foregoing it is shown beyond question that the present jail is inadequate at the present time.

The jail was opened March 1, 1902, when the population was about 56,000, which had increased to 128,000 in 1918 and is at present estimated at 165,000. The county is growing larger each year, and as the plans of the supervisors contemplated the issuance of 20-year bonds, good business judgment prompted the Commission to recommend a jail which would meet the requirements of the county for an equal period in the future.

The plans submitted to the Commission after three or more years of negotiations showed improvements to the county buildings, including the jail, which would cost \$300,000. These plans included a new residence for the sheriff, a garage, heating plant to take care of all county build-



ings, and other improvements. As a matter of fact, the jail extensions and improvements demanded by the Commission would have used only about \$125,000 of this amount and the balance would be applicable for other purposes of the county. The supervisors at all times desired that any new building construction should be carried out to maintain the architectural beauty and design of the county building group, which was bound to be expensive and was not required by the Commission, but assented to in approving the plans at the request of the county authorities.

To the people of Nassau County who have the opinion that this Commission is seeking to impose an unjustly heavy tax burden on the county, it should be said that the Commission has at all times tried to be fair in the matter, never acting arbitrarily in its dealings with the supervisors but doing its legal duty as it sees it, and the justice of its position cannot fail to be apparent on a present-day showing.

It should be said in passing that if the supervisors had acted upon the Commission's recommendations when originally made, the jail extension could have been built for approximately one half what the cost will be now should the Commission be sustained by the Courts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

#### MINEOLA

Inspected August 24, 1920.

The undersigned desire to submit a supplemental report covering observations made on the day of this inspection.

The sheriff employs time-serving prisoners on an 8-acre plot adjoining the jail and has had a most successful result—3 acres of potatoes, 3,000 heads of cabbage, corn, tomatoes and other vegetables have been raised.

The cells, although provided with mattresses, sheets and pillow cases, did not present the cleanly appearance which is possible and should be maintained in a modern jail of this kind. The two convicted male minors were engaged in painting a cell block—a commendable improvement.

Prisoners held for the grand jury and examination, many of them for months, especially during the summer season, are not given any outdoor exercise. It is true that the corridors are light and airy, but some outdoor exercise should be given these unfortunates who, under the law, are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, in the yard attached to the jail. If enough officers are not available, the county is well able to provide additional help.

One man was under indictment for murder in the first degree. He was in the corridor with other prisoners held for trial and under their observation during the day. During the night his cell is left open and he is watched by an officer all night.

Since the last inspection made by the Commission a recording clock has been installed in the jail and keepers and attendants are required to register every half hour throughout the day and night.

There were two prisoners serving year sentences in the county jail. Although permitted by law, it does seem undesirable to confine prisoners for such long terms in county jails. It might be well to submit to the County Judge the desirability of sending such prisoners to a penitentiary equipped for handling prisoners serving such terms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

## MINEOLA

Inspected December 4, 1920. Charles W. Smith, sheriff.

This inspection was made solely for the purpose of checking up the legal classification of prisoners in this jail.

The report dated August 24, 1920, showed that in every month from January to August, inclusive, of this year with the exception of May, there had been violations of law in classifying prisoners, the total number of days on which there were legal violations being 96 out of 244 days. Since that time reports show 30 violations of law during September and 4 during October. The report submitted for November mentions no violations. Copies of these reports are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

It was found that in an endeavor to overcome the criticisms and action taken by the Commission the sheriff had again put in use the tramp room in the basement, which had been closed for detention purposes since January 1st, and six men serving sentences from thirty to sixty days were confined there. The men sleep on double-deck board platforms, having mattresses and blankets, but no sheets or pillow cases as provided in the cells.

The bedding furnished looked dirty and untidy. The use of this room for prisoners has been constantly condemned by the Commission and the Nassau County officials have agreed that it is unfit for the confinement of prisoners sent to the jail. It is recommended that the Commission again condemn this room and demand its abandonment at once as a confinement place for prisoners.

Further, the sheriff has provided board partitions dividing the east and west lower tier of cells, making two additional sections, for the purpose of segregating different classes of prisoners, the nine cells in the east side being divided into sections of six and three, and those in the west being divided into sections of five and four. The construction is so flimsy that there would be little difficulty for a man to break through these partitions.

The prison law provides that the State Commission of Prisons shall approve or reject plans for the construction or improvement of penal institutions subject to its jurisdiction. No plans embodying the erection of the board partitions mentioned were submitted to the Commission for its approval.

Notwithstanding these changes in the jail, with thirty-one prisoners on hand, there were two distinct violations of law in classification. On the lower east tier there was one minor boy held for trial, and another sentenced to Elmira Reformatory in the same corridor. On the upper west tier were six men indicted and awaiting trial with one sentenced to Sing Sing, one to Elmira Reformatory, and one to Westchester Penitentiary. There were only three women in the jail, all serving time.

If, in the judgment of the sheriff, the classification on the day of inspection was a legal one, the question arises as to how accurate the figures given in monthly reports have been as to violations, having in mind the requirements of law. It is the duty of the Commission to continue its efforts to force this county to provide a jail in which the requirements of law as to classification can be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

		MALE					FEMALE		MALE MINORS			Total
	Date	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Fugitives	Time	Grand Jury	Time	Trial	Grand Jury	
Sept.	1	6	6	3	4	-	1	1	2	1	1	25
	2	6	6	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	26
	3	6	6	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	28
	4	6	6	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	27
	5	6	6	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	27
	6	6	6	3	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	28
	7	5	6	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	28
	8	5	6	2	7	1	2	1	2	1	1	28
	9	5	6	2	7	1	2	1	2	1	1	28
	10	5	7	2	9	1	2	1	2	1	2	32
	11	5	8	2	9	-	2	1	2	1	2	32
	12	5	8	1	10	-	2	1	2	1	2	32
	13	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	2	33
	14	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	2	33
	15	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	2	33
	16	4	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	2	32
	17	4	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	33
	18	6	7	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	34
	19	6	7	2	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	35
	20	6	7	2	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	35
	21	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	34
	22	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	34
	23	5	8	2	11	-	2	1	2	1	3	35
	24	5	8	1	11	-	2	1	2	1 Ex.	3	34
	25	5	8	3	12	-	2	1	-	3	3	40
	26	5	6	3	12	-	2	1	3	-	3	38
	27	5	6	1	12	-	2	1	3	-	3	36
	28	5	6	1	12	-	2	1	3	-	3	36
	29	5	6	2	12	-	2	1	3	-	3	37
	30	5	6	2	11	-	2	1	2	-	3	35

Have arranged my cells so as to segregate my minor prisoners, commencing at October 1st as good as possible.

Not segregated the above.

Warden.

MONTH OF OCTOBER

	Date	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Witness	Time	Exam.	Grand Jury	Total
Oct.	1	5	6	2	12	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	37
	2	5	6	2	11	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	36
	3	7	6	2	13	2	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	40
	4	7	6	2	12	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	40
	5	7	6	2	12	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	1	40
	6	7	6	1	13	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	1	41
	7	7	6	1	13	3	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	40
	8	7	6	1	13	2	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	39
	9	7	6	1	13	2	-	-	3	-	2	1	1	36

Date	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Witness	Time	Exam.	Grand Jury	Total
10	7	6	-	12	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
11	6	6	-	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
12	6	6	-	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
13	5	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
14	5	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
15	5	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	32
16	5	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	33
17	5	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	33
18	7	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	35
19	6	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	34
20	6	7	1	13	1	-	-	2	1*	3	-	1	35
21	6	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	1*	2	-	1	33
22	6	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	1*	2	1	1	34
23	6	6	1	13	1	-	-	2	1*	2	-	1	33
24	6	6	-	14	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	33
25	6	6	-	14	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	33
26	7	7	-	14	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	36
27	9	4	-	14	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	35
28	9	12	-	6	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	35
29	8	12	-	6	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	34
30	8	12	-	6	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	34
31	9	11	2	6	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	37

\* Not segregated.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER

	Days	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Time	Trial	Grand Jury	Time	Grand Jury	Total
Nov.	1	9	11	2	6	1	3	1	3	1	37
	2	9	10	-	6	1	3	1	3	1	34
	3	9	10	-	6	1	3	1	2	1	33
	4	9	10	-	6	1	3	1	2	1	33
	5	9	10	-	6	1	3	1	2	1	33
	6	9	10	1	7	-	3	1	2	1	34
	7	10	8	1	7	-	3	1	2	1	33
	8	10	8	1	7	-	3	-	2	1	32
	9	7	8	1	7	-	3	-	2	1	29
	10	7	8	-	7	-	3	-	2	1	28
	11	7	8	-	7	-	3	-	2	1	28
	12	8	8	-	7	-	3	-	2	1	29
	13	7	8	-	7	-	3	-	2	1	28
	14	7	7	-	6	-	3	-	2	1	26
	15	9	5	-	6	-	3	-	2	1	26
	16	10	5	-	6	-	4	-	2	1	28
	17	10	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	1	29
	18	11	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	1	30
	19	11	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	1	30
	20	9	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	1	28
	21	9	10	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	26
	22	9	9	1	2	-	3	-	2	1	27
	23	9	9	1	2	-	3	-	2	1	27
	24	8	9	2	2	-	3	-	2	1	27

Date	Time	Trial	Exam.	Grand Jury	Time	Trial	Grand Jury	Time	Grand Jury	Total
25	10	10	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	27
26	10	10	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	27
27	10	8	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	25
28	11	8	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	26
29	11	9	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	27
30	11	9	-	2	1	1	-	3	-	27

All segregated.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected September 17, 1920. David H. Knott, sheriff; Eugene A. Johnson, warden. In addition to the warden and deputy there are 11 keepers, 3 cleaners, 2 engineers, a matron and one helper laundress; a total of 20.

On the day of inspection there were 9 inmates of which 6 were alimony cases, 1 for conversion, and 2 United States prisoners. The record for the year ending June 30, 1920, was as follows:

	Males	Females
Number of admissions -----	175	4
Number of discharges -----	180	4
Highest number at one time -----	36	1
Lowest number at one time -----	2	1
Average daily number -----	12	1

This jail was built about seventy years ago, and in normal times its occupants are largely alimony cases. The Code of Civil Procedure provides that prisoners may be sent here from all of the Civil Courts for contempt, orders of arrest preceding trial, attachments against the person, and executions against the person, when judgments against the person have not been satisfied.

Under the Military Code and a Congressional Act members of the National Guard may be incarcerated here. The Civil Code also provides that all those taken into custody in cases of the United States Government but who are not charged with crime, must be accepted here. During the war, there were many of these cases, but they were subsequently removed to criminal prisons after they had been indicted.

There is a large yard attached to the jail in which prisoners are allowed to exercise from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 3:30 in the afternoon.

A medical examiner visits the jail three times a week to attend to prisoners who claim to be ill. It is recommended that his duties be extended to the examination of all prisoners when received, to determine whether or not they need medical treatment or have any communicable diseases, in which event they should be segregated from the other prisoners.

The prisoners are given three meals each day.

There is much need of improvements in the jail including repairs to the flooring, painting, plastering, repairs to plumbing, and extension of the electric lighting system to parts not now provided with electric lights. The warden states that "during 1919 quite some carpenter work on windows, some painting and plastering and iron work was done. During 1920 more painting was done and the ironwork will be completed this year. More carpenter work, including a part of the flooring, will be done this year. More money has been requested by the sheriff in the budget for 2921 for

the completion of the electrical work and for the rest of the painting and carpenter work that is imperative, as well as some necessary plumbing."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected December 4, 1920. David H. Knott, sheriff, Eugene A. Johnson, warden.

The total number of inmates at the time of my visit was 11, three of whom were on orders of arrest, four for alimony, two execution, and two United States material witnesses.

There are 52 cells—24 on the Federal side and 23 on what is termed the United States side, and 5 others.

There are 11 keepers, 2 engineers, 1 male cleaner, 2 female cleaners, who also assist in serving the meals to prisoners, 1 laundress, 2 cooks, a helper, and 1 matron.

If this place is to be continued as a prison it should be overhauled, painted, and new plumbing installed where necessary, and repaired generally.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

LOCKPORT

Inspected September 10, 1920. C. A. Smith, sheriff.

The number of inmates on this date was 28, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 11 male and 2 female adults; court prisoners, 12 male adults; federal prisoners, 3 male adults. The maximum number of prisoners this year was 46; and the minimum, 20.

The jail is old and not modern in arrangement or construction. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection. It was in fairly clean condition.

Plans have been approved for remodeling the almshouse in order that sentenced prisoners may be kept there for work on the county farm, but the work has not yet been undertaken.

On the day of inspection six inmates were employed at the farm. They are taken out in the morning by motor and returned in the evening. The remainder of the sentenced prisoners were working around the jail.

Three meals are served daily.

A new dryer is needed for the laundry and is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

ROME

Inspected August 31, 1920. Arthur W. Pickard, sheriff; Fred L. Meiss, deputy in charge; Charles H. Potter, turnkey. Mrs. Meiss acts as matron.



The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 8, classified as follows: Two male minors held for the grand jury, 5 men serving sentence, and 1 woman held for City Court.

In the section in which the sentenced prisoners are detained the cells are not locked at night owing to the limited toilet facilities. When men are held in the section used for court prisoners, all but the prisoner in charge are locked in their cells and buckets are provided. It is well known that it is advisable that prisoners should be locked in their cells at night and a jail so constructed, that a sheriff is compelled to either leave the cells unlocked giving the prisoners the run of the corridor or else employ the bucket system, cannot be commended.

As in the jail at Utica, a prisoner does the cooking. Two meals a day are served—at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The meat and bread rations are sufficient and fresh vegetables and milk are brought in every day from the jail farm.

The women's department was very clean. The main jail presented a neglected and untidy appearance. The bedding, which consists of straw ticks, pillows and blankets, was not well cared for. We realize that the laundry facilities in the jail are inadequate, but nevertheless the bedding should be kept in better condition. The use of sheets and pillow cases would help materially, as blankets are difficult to wash frequently.

The rooms used for trustees and the bedding in them were not properly cared for.

The paint in some sections of the building is scaling off. The toilets and wash basins needed a thorough cleaning. There are only two male employes at this jail. The turnkey is on duty all day and the deputy in charge goes to and from the farm, relieves the turnkey when necessary, transacts the civil business connected with the sheriff's office, and is responsible for the jail at night. A bell is placed on each corridor of the jail so that the prisoner in charge can summon the officer if necessary during the night. There is nothing to be said in favor of this practice.

This jail is almost a duplicate of the one at Utica. Taking everything into consideration, cost of maintenance, repairs, etc., it would seem to be a matter of economy for the county of Oneida to construct a new jail on a farm site. Even with both of these jails in use, with the usual number of prisoners it is impossible to classify them as required by law, and if the number is out of the ordinary the officers in charge are compelled to violate the law regarding classification and separation. If the taxpayers of Oneida County would thoroughly investigate the matter there is no doubt that their representatives would be advised that the interests of the people would be conserved and the reputation of the county enhanced by the construction of a jail on a farm site that would comply with the law, aid the officers in charge in administering it, preserve the health of the inmate, and be an economical investment for the county.

It is recommended:

1. That sheets and pillows cases be furnished.\*
2. That a civilian cook be employed.
3. That three meals a day be furnished the prisoners.\*
4. That all prisoners except those serving sentence, so far as possible, be transferred to the jail at Utica so they may have opportunity for exercise in the open.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports recommendations complied with.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL FARM

## ROME

Inspected August 31, 1920. Arthur W. Pickard, sheriff; Fred L. Meiss, deputy; Charles Berry, guard.

This farm of about sixty acres adjoins the county farm. There were 3 prisoners detained here at the time of inspection; during the past week there were 8.

There are 4 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of white beans, 6 acres of oats, 1 acre of rutabagas, 1 1-2 acres of sweet corn, 6 acres of hay, over 10,000 cabbage plants, 400 tomato plants, and cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, etc.

There are two cows and three head of young stock, all Holsteins. At the present time all the milk produced is used at the farm and at the jail at Rome. The vegetables produced here have very materially reduced the cost of maintenance at both the jails of the county.

The crops looked particularly fine and showed the results of the labor of the inmates, and the officers responsible are to be commended for the very excellent work done. The housing facilities at the farm have been fully described in former reports. The bedding in use does not receive proper care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That sheets and pillow cases be provided and that the bedding be put and kept in proper condition.\*

That a telephone be installed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports that sheets and pillow cases have been provided and that Board of Supervisors has authorized the installation of telephone.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

## UTICA

On August 18, 1920, I inspected this jail in consequence of a complaint made at the office of the State Commission of Prisons, at which time a communication signed by several inmates of the jail was presented. The complaint stated in substance, that the present food allowance was insufficient to properly nourish a healthy person and that prisoners are not given outdoor exercise. The Commission was also informed that the inmates were suffering from skin disease.

I arrived at the jail before breakfast had been served. It consisted of oatmeal with corn syrup, cereal coffee, and bread. The portion of bread served to each prisoner was one-seventh of a two-pound loaf. I tasted the breakfast and it was good. The ration of oatmeal was plentiful. The coffee, as stated, is a substitute, and I was informed that the particular bread used here is the same as used in many institutions.

I examined the supplies and found them all of good quality. The oatmeal used is of a kind sold by the best dealers everywhere. There were new potatoes, cabbage and turnips in the cellar, all from the jail farm. I saw a quantity of fresh cucumbers brought in. It was stated that in a few days tomatoes would be available.

I talked with all the prisoners. One man complained that the cab-

bage served the night before had too much pepper in it. The most general complaint was the lack of meat in the vegetable stew served and a shortage of bread. Another prisoner complained about the food not being substantial, that they did not get coffee but once a day, and that they did not have either tea or coffee at night. Another man stated that the food had been better for the last two or three days; he complained that the breakfasts "were insufficient in quantity; we had plenty of rice but lacked syrup;" he further stated that August 16th was the first time they had had potatoes in a month and that the same day was the first they had had stew with meat in it. Another prisoner complained of the shortage of bread and said he would have been hungry if he had not had money to buy food with. Still another man stated "the food could be a whole lot better." Five men said they agreed with the others. One man said he had nothing to say. Five stated they had plenty to eat and had no complaint. As the trustees who do the work are given three meals a day, they are not included in the above statement.

The inmate cook stated he had been cooking for the jail seven weeks and in that time there had been no variation in the food from that indicated in the bill of fare; that the supply had not been improved or increased in the past few days; that he had orders to give prisoners all the bread they wanted, but no one had ever asked for any more.

One prisoner complained of the dampness of the jail. Three complained of the lack of fresh air and exercise. One said he had told the sheriff they would work if he would take them out; he said he had been detained a month.

The sheriff stated that the amount of bread for each prisoner was not restricted and that any prisoner could have more if he asked for it and that a great deal of bread was thrown in the garbage; that many of the complainants were allowed to purchase food from outside and then threw away their jail rations.

Regarding the statement that potatoes were not furnished for a month, the sheriff said that potatoes had always been supplied on the days when they were on the bill of fare but that for about ten days just before new potatoes came in from the farm the supply of old potatoes ran low, although they were never entirely out, and they were used sparingly. He further said that prisoners could have all the potatoes they wanted.

Meat is ordered according to the size of the jail population; 15 lbs. was the amount brought in on the day of inspection; population, 19; "plate beef" is used.

The sheriff further stated that when he assumed office he "shopped around" until he was satisfied that he had a proper price; that he buys both beef and pork for ten cents a pound less than his predecessor; that by buying a larger loaf of bread than was formerly purchased he has reduced the cost to the county, although the market price of bread is now higher than when he took charge of the jail; and that he buys his coffee and tea through wholesale dealers.

The following is the bill of fare furnished by the sheriff:

**Sunday:**

Breakfast:	Oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee.
Dinner:	Pork and beans, bread.

**Monday:**

Breakfast:	Rice with syrup, bread and coffee.
Dinner:	Beef stew, bread.

**Tuesday:**

Breakfast:	Oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee.
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Dinner: Cabbage and potatoes, bread.

**Wednesday:**

Breakfast: Rice with syrup, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Hash and bread.

**Thursday:**

Breakfast: Oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Pork and beans, bread.

**Friday:**

Breakfast: Rice with syrup, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Cabbage and potatoes, bread.

**Saturday:**

Breakfast: Oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Beef stew and bread.

It was also stated that tea is frequently given prisoners at the second meal.

In regard to the exercise of prisoners in the yard, the sheriff stated that he could not allow this, as he has only one jailer on duty during the day.

The jail physician stated that he had been connected with the jail for six years and in that time he had never seen a case of skin disease—eczema; that there had been probably 25 or 30 cases of syphilis during the six years; these are always isolated.

A prisoner stated that the cook was suffering with a communicable disease. This the jail physician said was untrue. The man in question has also been examined by another physician who agrees with the jail physician.

I saw the meat which had been brought in for the use of the institution and it was of good quality. Before leaving I examined the vegetable stew which was to be served the men at 4 o'clock, and it was excellent; as good as is found in the average family. The statement was made that the cost to the county for the food of prisoners is \$1.46 a week.

It does not seem that the statements made by the prisoners are borne out by the facts. The ration of oatmeal alone, as served, is a sufficient meal for a man who is idle; and the prisoners all admitted that the amount served the morning of the inspection was the usual ration. That additional bread can be obtained if asked for appears to be the fact. The sheriff in giving a small amount and allowing more if asked for is carrying out a practice which prevails in many jails, as it has been found that if a large ration is given at first, much is wasted.

Section 93 of the County Law reads in part as follows:

"Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food, at the expense of the county; such food shall be purchased in the manner and subject to the regulations provided in section 238 of this chapter; but prisoners detained 'for trial may, at their own expense, and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper articles of food.'"

The sheriff is fully complying with this law.

It is very evident that under present conditions the sheriff can not

permit the prisoners to exercise in the jail yard. He has but one officer on duty during the day; the yard is a very large one and the buildings are so placed that it is impossible to see all parts of it from any one point. One of the county automobiles is also kept in one of the buildings and it is necessary to open the gates several times a day.

Section 92 of the County Law reads in part as follows:

"Each sheriff shall receive and safely keep, in the county jails of his county, every person lawfully committed to his custody for safe keeping, examination or trial, or as a witness, or committed or sentenced to imprisonment therein, or committed for contempt. He shall not, without lawful authority, let any such person out of jail."

While the men making the complaint have not been convicted, they are fully covered by the law, and it has been found that men in their predicament are, in many instances, only too ready to embrace every opportunity to escape.

The physician's statement speaks for itself.

When it is taken into consideration that all the vegetables used come from the jail farm, the low cost of the other food supplies, considering their quality, is a fact for which the sheriff should be congratulated by the taxpayers of the county.

As to the jail being damp, that is a well known fact. The jails of Oneida county are among the most antiquated in the State. They do not provide proper separation and classification of prisoners as required by law. They are damp, the old cells are dark and poorly ventilated, and the toilet facilities are inadequate. In short, with the exception of possibly two other small jails, they are the worst in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Inspector.*

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

### UTICA

Inspected August 30, 1920. Arthur W. Pickard, sheriff; James L. Steele, jailer; Mrs. Pickard, matron.

There were 15 inmates at the time of inspection—14 males and 1 female. Three males were serving sentence, 9 males held for the grand jury, and 2 males and 1 female held for the City Court. The highest number of inmates at any time during the past year was 44, the lowest 11, and the average 21.

The prisoners are not exercised. They are often held here for considerable periods, either awaiting trial or for the grand jury. At the time of inspection some of the men had been there about three months. These men should have some exercise in the open air.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. Its condition has not changed since the last report of inspection except that the office, kitchen and part of the yard fence have been painted by inmate labor. The jail was fairly clean. The limited toilet facilities were in fair condition.

There is one toilet for ten cells on each side of the main floor of the jail, and on the top floor one toilet for five cells on one side and on the other side one toilet for three cells, and two cells with a toilet in each. Unless the antiquated and insanitary bucket system is used the prisoners cannot be locked in their cells at night.

The hot water system was not in working order, but I was informed that the matter of installing a hot water heater was being considered by

the Board of Supervisors. The beds are furnished with blankets and ticks and pillows filled with straw. The bedding was not in satisfactory condition as to cleanliness. A few new blankets have been provided.

The kitchen was very clean. The cooking is done by inmates. This is not a satisfactory method of preparing the prisoners' food. If there happens to be an inmate serving sentence who is a cook, it works fairly well, but if the contrary is the fact, which is frequently the case, the results are bad, as it causes not only badly cooked food, but waste. The laundry facilities consist of three stationary tubs in the basement.

The jailer's record was up-to-date and well kept.

In a report of inspection made December 19, 1919, it was recommended that sheets and pillow cases be furnished. In view of the laundry facilities and the difficulty of washing blankets with a limited number of sentenced prisoners, the necessity of carrying out this recommendation is evident. It would not only be a matter of economy to the county but would improve the sanitary conditions.

There are two jailers, one on duty during the day and the other at night. These are the only male employes. It might be possible that the man employed as a cook could be used as an additional officer.

At a small expense a portion of the jail yard could be fenced off so that prisoners could be exercised.

The administration could be improved if arrangements were made so that the jail physician, who is appointed by the Board of Supervisors as the law requires, could examine each prisoner thoroughly the day he is admitted.

Regarding the complaints made by prisoners and which are taken up in detail in a report made to the Commission on August 18th last, the prisoners now state they have plenty to eat. One of the chief complainants mentioned in that report was released and was at liberty a few days and then was returned to the jail charged with the theft of an automobile. This man has made numerous conflicting statements. We believe it would be advisable to furnish three meals a day instead of two. It would not be necessary to provide a greater amount of food but simply divide it into three portions instead of two, a light supper being supplied. This would not involve any extra expense. It is but fair to the sheriff to say that in furnishing two meals a day he has followed the precedent established by his predecessor. We see no reason to differ from the conclusion reached in the report of the 18th instant.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That sheets and pillow cases be furnished.\*
2. That a civilian cook be employed.
3. That an additional officer be employed so that prisoners can be exercised.
4. That a part of the jail yard be fenced off so that prisoners may be exercised.
5. That three meals a day be furnished the prisoners.\*
6. That sentenced prisoners, so far as possible, be transferred to the jail at Rome in order that they may be employed on the farm under the supervision of the officers at that jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports recommendations complied with.



## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

## JAMESVILLE

Inspected May 20, 1920. C. H. Livingston, superintendent of the Onondaga County Penitentiary, in charge.

A wing of the Onondaga County Penitentiary is set apart for the detention of prisoners awaiting the action of the courts. There were 14 male prisoners on the day of inspection, 2 of whom were minors. During periods when court is in session prisoners are transferred to the court house jail at Syracuse.

Four sessions of the grand jury are held annually—in January, March, May and October. To obviate the holding of prisoners during the long interval between May and October an additional session of the grand jury was recommended in the last report of inspection. This year the May grand jury adjourned until June, so that prisoners in custody in the latter month will have an opportunity to have their cases presented. This is a commendable proceeding.

We renew our recommendation of last year—that prisoners in the jail be permitted to exercise in the small penitentiary yard in seasonable weather.

The jail was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## SYRACUSE

Inspected January 29, 1920. Edward G. Ten Eyck, sheriff. One jailer, 2 watchmen and 1 cleaner are employed. There are also two women employees, a cook and charwoman.

This jail was constructed over ten years ago. The first inspection was made by the Commission in September, 1909. It was built near the Court House for the detention of prisoners during the sessions of court at which they were to be tried. Court was in session at the time of inspection and there were 32 prisoners in custody, all males. Nineteen of them were adults and 13 minors. One of the adults was a witness. He was not detained in the jail proper, but in one of the rooms in the other section of the building.

A report of inspection made October 11, 1915 describes the jail as follows:

"This jail consists of a two-story brick building near the court house and connected therewith by a subway. The men's jail contains 16 cells, each 6 feet by 7 feet 6 inches by 8 feet high, with two folding bunks, toilet in a niche, and a stationary washbasin. The cells are arranged in two tiers, four in each tier, making eight on each side, back to back, and a utility corridor between.

There is another department for women and witnesses. This consists of 12 cells on two floors, six on each floor, three on each side. \*\*\*\*The arrangement, size and equipment of these cells are the same as those in the men's jail. \*\*\*\*\*The jailer's residence is part of the same building.

There is a bath room on the first floor. When the jail was built it was provided with a dungeon. This is now used for a storeroom only."

There is a solid steel partition between the men's department in front and the women's department in the rear. The utility corridor is the only connection between these departments and is used as a general passage way. The bath room is dark as is also the entrance hall upon which the bath room and dungeon open. I was told that the entire interior of the jail is structural steel and that no tool-proof steel was used in its construction. There was a recent escape. The prisoners cut through the bars between the guards' and prisoners' corridors and then through the window guards. In view of the apparent insecurity of the jail the Grand Jury, which is in session this month, inspected the institution and made the following recommendations, which will be considered by the Board of Supervisors:

“First: We recommend the removal of the soft steel grating now in the windows and also enclosing the cell corridors on the ground floor of the jail and the substitution in the place thereof of grating made of what is known as tool proof steel.

Second: We recommend the removal of a portion of the solid partitions between the North and South sections of cells on the lower floor and the substitution in place thereof of tool-proof steel gratings. The purpose of this is to permit a view the entire length of the cell corridors on the lower floor.

Third: We recommend the removal of the solid partitions in the north end of the cell room.

Fourth: We recommend the installation of observation holes in the wall in the north end of the cell room so arranged as to permit the observation of the cell corridors and the outside windows on the ground floor of the building to be made from the office of the jailer.

Fifth: We recommend the installation of tool-proof steel gratings in the ventilators over the cell block.

Sixth: We recommend the installation of a visitors' booth.”

I talked with some of the county officials and the view taken by them was that it would seem to be advisable to make such changes as would cause the jail to be secure, but at the same time, that owing to the high cost of labor and material, only such work as is absolutely necessary be done.

In a report of inspection made September 23, 1919 the following statement is made:

“Attention has been called in previous reports to the injustice of detaining witnesses in cells, which results from a lack of suitable detention rooms. The recommendation that such rooms be provided is renewed as is the recommendation that a shower bath be installed in the bath room on the first floor.”

This should be considered when the Board of Supervisors submit plans for proposed changes to the jail to this Commission as required by law.

The jail was very clean and in excellent condition. More attention should be given to changing and cleaning the blankets.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### SYRACUSE

Inspected September 27, 1920. Edward G. Ten Eyck, sheriff. One jailer, two watchmen and one cleaner are employed. There are also two women employes—a cook and a charwoman.

The population on the day of inspection was 27—16 male adults, 4 male minors, and 7 women.

There are 28 cells. The men's department contains 16 cells. There is a department for women and witnesses, which consists of 12 cells on two floors, 6 on each floor, 3 on each side. There is a bath room on the first floor. The cells were very well kept and the jail in general was very clean.

The State Commission of Prisons has approved plans for alterations which would add to the security of the jail, but the work had not been undertaken. The sheriff's committee, to whom the matter was referred, after receiving bids reported that they deemed it unwise on account of the excessive cost to undertake the improvements contemplated, and recommended to the Board of Supervisors that eight of the cells be fitted with tool-proof steel and that eleven windows be fitted with gratings of tool-proof steel and steel wire mesh. "We believe", says the committee's report, "that this equipment will correct the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the escape of prisoners, and the cost to the county will be about one-third of what it would have cost to follow out the original plan."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

### SYRACUSE

Inspected December 8, 1920. Edward G. Ten Eyck, sheriff; M. W. O'Brien, under-sheriff; John Flieh, jailer.

This jail, which was built in 1904, was described in previous reports of the Commission. It is used principally for the detention of prisoners during terms of court.

On the day of inspection there were seven prisoners—one indicted, four awaiting sentence, one sentenced, and one awaiting examination.

On the west side tier there was a violation of the classification law, in that one sentenced man was on the same corridor with two awaiting sentence and one awaiting examination. The matter of the proper classification of prisoners, as provided by law, should have the careful attention of the sheriff.

This inspection was made to ascertain what, if anything, had been done in relation to the unsafe conditions which had developed in the jail. Early in the year two prisoners escaped by sawing bars in the cell corridors and windows on the lower floor. Directly after the Onondaga County Grand Jury visited the jail, and after conferring with Deputy State Architect Sussdorff recommended the substitution of tool-proof steel gratings in the cells, windows and ventilators in place of those of soft steel which were put in when the building was constructed. Plans were prepared for the carrying out of the recommendation of the Grand Jury and submitted to the Commission and promptly approved. The matter has been followed up by the Commission and it developed that the Sheriff's Committee of the Board of Supervisors, in July last, made a report that eight of the cells of the jail be fitted with tool-proof steel and that eleven windows be fitted with gratings also of tool-proof steel. They further reported that all bids on the original plans be rejected because of excessive costs, and the project temporarily abandoned.

The October Grand Jury called before it the chairman and members of the Sheriff's Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and after a conference voted to call the attention of the Court to the failure on the part of the Board of Supervisors to take constructive action on these recommendations, and recommended "that immediate action in this regard be taken." Up to the date of the inspection nothing had been done. Great

care is being exercised by the keepers in making rounds at short periods and daily hammer-testing the bars.

Inasmuch as this jail had, during last fall, thirty-three prisoners at one time with only twenty-eight cells to house them, and having in mind the necessity for legal classification at all times, it does not appear that safeguarding eight cells would meet the situation. The jail frequently holds desperate criminals charged with serious crimes, who must be put in separate tiers, and with a force of only the jailer and three deputies, and the restraining bars acknowledged to be unsafe, the Board of Supervisors should not, for economy's sake, compel the sheriff to take chances in regard to the safety of his prisoners. The Commission should insist that the Board of Supervisors take immediate action to fully safeguard this jail and a report as to what will actually be done should be required on or before February 1, 1921.

At the present time the jail contains only one tub bath. Inasmuch as prisoners are at times held here for a month, opportunity should be given for personal cleanliness and a shower bath should be provided on each tier. The Board should also be required to advise the Commission as to what it will do in this matter.

As to the practice of detaining witnesses in this jail, this should be discontinued, as persons not charged with crimes but held only as witnesses in cases should not be confined in cells and subjected to the same treatment as prisoners charged with or convicted of crimes.

A doctor visits the jail every day to take care of any illness which may arise. His duties should be extended so that he will make an examination of each prisoner when received, in order that any persons having communicable diseases may be segregated as a protection to the health of the other prisoners and the jail employes.

The place was clean and orderly.

The reports of the January and October grand juries are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

*To the Supreme Court:*

The members of the Grand Jury sitting in connection with the term of the Supreme Court for the county of Onondaga, beginning on the first Monday in October, 1920, having visited the Penitentiary at Jamesville, N. Y., and the County Jail in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., respectfully make the following report:

Our attention has been called to a report and recommendations of the Grand Jury sitting in connection with the January term of this Court held in the month of January, 1920 (a copy of which recommendations is hereto annexed), and we desire to say that we concur in the report and recommendations made by the said January Grand Jury with reference to the making of alterations and improvements in the county jail located in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. We find upon inspection that those recommendations have not been complied with. We have had before us the chairman and one of the members of the Sheriff's Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and have been informed by the said chairman that on or about the 6th day of July, 1920, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, said Sheriff's Committee made the following report to the said Board of Supervisors upon the subject of improvements and alterations in the said county jail as follows:

*"By Mr. L. J. Clark,—*

*To THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.*

*Your Committee on Sheriff's matters to whom was referred the*

remodeling of the Court House Jail, beg leave to report that after receiving the bids upon the alterations which were contemplated in our previous report, your Committee deem it unwise on account of the excessive cost to undertake the alterations as formerly suggested, and we beg to submit a supplementary report with the following recommendations:

Your Committee in conjunction with the Sheriff and Webster C. Moulton, architect, made another careful investigation of the requirements of the Court House Jail and finally have concluded to recommend to the Board that eight of the cells in the jail be fitted with tool-proof steel and that eleven windows be fitted with gratings of tool-proof steel and steel wire mesh. We believe that this equipment will correct the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the escape of prisoners and the cost to the county will be about one-third of what it would have cost to follow out the original plan.

Your Committee has secured figures as outlined above, and find that all work and materials for this reconstruction will cost the county \$6,527., and in addition to this there will be some other expenditures which will bring the total cost of the improvement to about \$10,000.

We therefore recommend that all bids be rejected and the project temporarily abandoned, and Architect paid as called for in his contract with the county.

(Signed) L. J. CLARK,  
MALVIN H. FELLOWS,  
JOHN GIMINSKI,  
*Sheriff's Committee."*

Ordered on file

We further desire to call the attention of the Court to the failure upon the part of the Board of Supervisors to take constructive action on these recommendations, and we recommend that immediate action in this regard be taken.

We further desire to report that after a careful investigation and inspection of the Onondaga County Penitentiary, located at Jamesville, N. Y., we find the said institution in excellent condition and well managed, and we wish to commend the superintendent and other officials at said institution for the efficiency with which said institution is managed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. H. H. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Foreman.*

A. J. PATTAT,  
*Clerk.*

We, the members of the Grand Jury for the term of the Supreme Court, beginning on the 5th day of January, 1920, having visited and inspected the penitentiary at Jamesville, N. Y., and also the County Jail in the City of Syracuse, N. Y., do respectfully report:—

We found the penitentiary to be in excellent condition and we wish to commend the superintendent and his assistants for their efficient administration of the affairs of that institution. We wish to recommend that inquiry be made by the Board of Supervisors of the county as to the feasibility of granting to the keepers of the penitentiary either shorter hours or an increase in the salaries paid to the said keepers.

With reference to the County Jail we found that just prior to the opening of this term of court two prisoners confined in that institution had successfully made their escape by means of sawing certain bars in the cell corridors and the windows of the lower floor of the jail. Escapes

of this same character have been accomplished on other occasions. We have conferred with experts in the matter of jail construction, including Mr. Charles A. Sussdorff, Deputy State Architect of the State of New York, who have made an inspection of the county jail. As a result of such examination and investigation we recommend that changes be made in the county jail for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of that institution, and suggest the following as proper to this end:

First. We recommend the removal of the soft steel grating now in the windows and also enclosing the cell corridors on the ground floor of the jail and the substitution in the place thereof of gratings made of what is known as tool-proof steel.

Second. We recommend the removal of a portion of the solid partitions between the North and South sections of cells on the lower floor and the substitution in place thereof of tool-proof steel grating. The purpose of this is to permit a view of the entire length of the cell corridors on the lower floor.

Third. We recommend the removal of the solid partitions in the North end of the cell room.

Fourth. We recommend the installation of observation holes in the wall in the north end of the cell room, so arranged as to permit the observation of the cell corridors and the outside windows on the ground floor of the building to be made from the office of the jailer.

Fifth. We recommend the installation of tool-proof steel gratings in the ventilators over the cell block.

Sixth. We recommend the installation of a visitors' booth.

(Signed) O. D. BLANCHARD,

*Foreman.*

CHARLES J. CLARK,

*Deputy County Clerk.*

## ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

### GOSHEN

Inspected May 1, 1920. William M. Leonard, sheriff.

The population on this date was 13, all adult males, classified as follows: Awaiting grand jury, 9; serving sentence, 4. The highest number at one time during the past year was 40; lowest 10. Not many female prisoners are admitted to this jail. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are such inmates.

Only a small part of this large modern jail was in use at the time of inspection and probably this will be the case for some time to come. The jail, which is otherwise first class, has never been equipped with laundry facilities. This is a serious omission and has been called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors in successive reports of inspection. A large room in the basement is available with the necessary plumbing installed and ready for the connections. In order to maintain the highest standard of cleanliness and sanitation adequate laundry facilities are indispensable and should be provided without further delay. The jail has an excellent supply of hot and cold water.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except some assist with the institutional work. Excellent results have been obtained from the cultivation of land by the prisoners. Owing to the decreasing population the sheriff was in doubt as to whether any land would be secured and worked this year. The cultivation of only a few acres would be a help and is recommended.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern laundry facilities be installed.



2. That the sentenced prisoners be employed at farming or gardening so far as possible during the coming season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

#### GOSHEN

Inspected November 27, 1920. William M. Leonard, sheriff; A. L. Decker, deputy in charge.

This inspection was made because of the fact that on July 1, 1920, the county jail at Newburg was closed and the Goshen Jail designated as the receiving and detention place for all Orange County prisoners. Also, the further fact that the village of Goshen had closed its village lockup after being condemned by the Commission and was also housing its prisoners here.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 23 males and 1 female. Eleven males and 1 female were serving time and 12 males were being held for the grand jury. The highest number of inmates at any one time since July 1st was 53. In November, there were 40, but the court held recently reduced the number.

This jail, which is modern and well lighted and ventilated, has 66 cells and 12 corridors, which, under ordinary circumstances, permit of proper classification and segregation. The jailer was ill at the time, and although the acting jailer stated that he was familiar with the law as to classification, it was found that in two corridors there were violations by the mingling of adults and minors. The sheriff should see that the law is strictly enforced in this regard. The number of prisoners received from the village of Goshen is relatively small and has not up to the present time interfered with the proper classification of prisoners.

During the summer eight acres of land were cultivated on two plots outside of the village limits. The results were not seemingly as satisfactory as general crop results would call for. The man in charge stated that at times he had only from one to four prisoners available for work. There were 450 bushels of potatoes, 3,500 cabbages, turnips, carrots, corn, cucumbers and beans raised. With the readjustment of jail conditions the sheriff should make a greater effort to see that every available man is used on farm work during the next season.

The jail throughout was cleanly and showed good care.

Sheets and pillow cases are provided for the women, but not in the men's cells. As county jails, generally, now provide sheets and pillow cases for men's cells, the sheriff should undertake to have this done here.

There are two hospital rooms fitted up in very satisfactory manner, but there were no patients at the time of inspection.

When prisoners are received here, they are placed in a reception corridor where they are obliged to bathe, give up their clothes, and wear the khaki suits provided by the jail.

In the absence of the sheriff it was impossible to find out if he intended to carry out the requirements of the Commission as to physical examination of prisoners upon entry to the jail and if any are found suffering from communicable diseases that they be separated and given the necessary treatment. The jail physician had just died and his successor had not been appointed. The sheriff should be asked if he intends to comply with this very important requirement.

Notwithstanding repeated recommendations of the Commission, nothing has been done to provide a proper laundry. At the present time prisoners are required to do their washing in the tubs in the corridors or in old-fashioned tubs in the basement. With the mixed classes of prisoners here, some probably suffering with diseases, this method is anti-

quated and insanitary. A proper laundry should be provided with modern dryers and equipment for disinfecting. The Secretary should be directed to ask the Board of Supervisors to advise the Commission by January 1, 1921, as to whether or not this recommendation will be complied with.\*

At the time of the closing of the Newburg jail it was the opinion of the Board of Supervisors that this would accomplish an annual saving to the county of \$8,000. Figures have not yet been prepared showing just what saving has been accomplished, but it has undoubtedly resulted in a large saving and the move on the part of the Board of Supervisors was a most commendable one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

\*Supervisors' committee reports electric washer, wringer and laundry trays will be installed soon.

### ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBION

Inspected May 17, 1920. J. Scott Porter, sheriff; Mrs. Porter acts as matron.

On this date there were two inmates, one held for grand jury and the other serving sentence. The population has been very low during the past year, at times there having been no inmates in custody.

The jail was clean throughout, well painted and in order. The equipment seems fairly complete. Should the population increase so as to warrant the purchase of additional equipment, I would recommend the installation of a modern centrifugal drier in connection with the laundry apparatus.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

#### CANANDAIGUA

Inspected September 4, 1920. R. H. Gulvin, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, two guards, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population on the day of inspection was 10 male adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7; held for grand jury, 2; Federal prisoner, 1. The maximum number this year was 23, in January; and the lowest, 9 in May.

Three meals a day are served.

Since the last inspection, November 13, 1919, the wooden floor has been taken out of the laundry and replaced with cement; and a composition floor has been laid in the women's department. The interior of the jail has been repainted this year. The supervisors have under consideration the replacing the old toilets with modern ones of an approved type, but no progress has been made in the matter. This should be no longer neglected. The Commission should so inform the Board of Supervisors.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

### OSWEGO

Inspected June 23, 1920. L. J. Parsons, sheriff; W. V. Parsons, jailer; Mrs. L. J. Parsons, matron

This is a modern jail and has been fully described in former reports. It was found clean throughout, showing that it is given excellent care.

On the day of inspection there were 14 inmates, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8; held for the grand jury, 6; four of the latter being from 18 to 20 years of age. The next grand jury convenes in October. It seems a hardship to hold these boys until that time, as there is no prospect of securing bail. A summer session of the grand jury should be held. The maximum number of prisoners during the year was 42, in February; the minimum 10, in May.

The jail farm consists of 96 acres, the crops all being planted and looking well. Of the men serving sentence, three are employed on the farm, one as cook, and the others at institutional work.

In the rear of this jail is a large yard with a high wall. It is recommended that the grand jury prisoners who are to be detained until October be given exercise frequently in this yard under supervision of an officer.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports recommendation complied with.

## OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

### COOPERSTOWN

Inspected July 31, 1920. Benjamin F. Van Zandt, sheriff. There is also a jailer and matron.

At the time of inspection there were 2 inmates, both adult males. One was serving sentence and the other held for grand jury. The maximum population during the past year was 17; minimum, 1.

The following statement shows the falling off in admissions to this jail since 1917:

	Male	Female
Total number of admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 -----	206	8
Total number of admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 -----	64	2

This is a fireproof jail of modern design, containing 19 steel cells and a hospital room on two floors. In the basement is a large room used at times for the detention of local police prisoners, as there is no lockup in the village of Cooperstown.

The jail was found in excellent condition, having been painted throughout with white enamel paint. The bedding consists of straw ticks, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases. The toilets and lavatories were clean. Five new automatic flushing toilets with wooden seats were installed last year. It is to be regretted that modern integral seat jail toilets with full flush were not installed. This is the type approved by the State Commission of Prisons and are much more durable and sanitary. The jail has a utility corridor and this type of toilet could easily be installed. When the balance of the old toilets are replaced, an approved type should be secured.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are employed at institution work, and 155 days' services were rendered by sentenced men during

the past year on the county farm. The per capita cost per week for board of prisoners was \$3.64.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

#### CARMEL

Inspected December 3, 1920. Henry B. Stephens, sheriff; Isaac Baxter, deputy-sheriff and jailer.

At the time of inspection the jail population was 4—awaiting trial 3; witness, 1. One was a female and was in charge of the matron who also acts as cook and is compensated for her services.

This is a good jail and was found in clean condition. It is very well equipped and has sufficient quarters for the proper separation and classification of the small number of inmates committed to it. The highest number at any time during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 19; lowest 2.

The inmates receive three meals a day and perform no services except a few who assist with the institutional work.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that the niche toilets be cleaned and painted and the bowl re-enameled. This has not been done and the recommendation is again repeated, as the toilets were in an unsightly condition. Really, new toilets should be installed.

A great many lodgers are cared for in the basement of this jail—from two to six a night at present, and there are only two benches. Additional sleeping bunks should be provided.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity; ventilation is good. The floor is of smooth cement and was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improve the toilets as above suggested or provide new ones.
2. Provide the lodgers' room with additional sleeping bunks.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

### QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

#### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 15, 1920. William N. George, sheriff; Frank Schulte, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

This jail, which is located in the county building, consists of three rooms, one of which is used as a dining room, another as bath and lavatory, and the third for confinement, having two beds.

The only prisoners held here are civil cases, alimony and contempt of court. Material witnesses are not held here but sent to the city prison. The practice of sending material witnesses to the city prison, such as is provided in Queens county, cannot be said to be a desirable one, as with the conditions in the jail, persons who are simply held as witnesses are compelled to be confined in the same series of cell blocks with persons charged with serious crimes. From January 1, 1920, to date there were 7 male and 10 female material witnesses held at the city prison. It would be impossible, of course, to detain witnesses in the present county jail, as quarters are too limited. It would seem that a large county like Queens should have a better jail with provision for holding all civil

prisoners and material witnesses. Witnesses are not held in the criminal jails in Manhattan or Kings, but are confined with other civil prisoners. During the year there were sixteen persons confined here, the highest number at any time being two.

Another objection to this jail is that persons held here have no opportunity for outdoor exercise and some are confined as long as six months without having an opportunity to go outside of the building.

The sleeping room is well lighted and ventilated and it would seem that some simple floor covering should be placed on the wooden floor.

Copy of this report should be sent County Judge Humphrey with the request that he give consideration to the proposition for a more suitable county jail for the county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

#### TROY

Inspected March 24, 1920. Buddington Sharpe, sheriff.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 30 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 18; held for grand jury, 4; awaiting trial, 9. The maximum population since July last was 46; minimum, 16. The highest number at one time during 1916 was 97 and during 1917 it was 74 and the lowest, 30. A further decrease will doubtless be shown in the figures for this year. It is interesting to note that there were 18,000 less admissions to the county jails and penitentiaries of the State during the year ending June 30, 1919 than during the same period ending June 30, 1917. Since last July there has been an additional decrease of large proportions in the admissions to the jails and penitentiaries.

This is a modern three-story jail and was found in good condition with regard to cleanliness, except some of the old mattresses are worn and discolored. The Sheriff requested advice as to the best method of providing proper bedding which could be kept free from vermin. I recommended the system in vogue in many institutions of this kind, where it has proven satisfactory; namely, provide a receiving room with shower bath where prisoners should be relieved of their clothing upon entrance, bathed and given treatment in cases of vermin; then provide an institutional garb for use either temporarily or during their entire stay, sterilizing their own clothing, if fit, and putting it in proper condition before returning it to them. The steel bunks should be supplied with mattresses encased in some substantial material which can be removed and washed, or sheets and pillow cases used. The latter have been found satisfactory in most county jails and add to the tidy appearance of the cells.

Unfortunately at the time this jail was built only ten tool-proof cells were provided. This is insufficient for court prisoners as there are usually two classifications among them (minors and adults) requiring separate detention. The minors' quarters on the third floor are of non tool-proof steel construction with light weight bars set farther apart than on the other floors. Some escapes have occurred by sawing the bars which are not tool-proof. There should have been at least two sections of tool-proof steel in this jail to insure safety.

The inmates are generally classified as the law provides. It was stated that recently because of the low population it has been necessary to employ some of the sentenced minors at institutional work. At such times, of course, they are more or less mingled with adults.

Last year the inmates were employed to some extent at farming and raised more potatoes than was needed for use in the institution, the sheriff

having recently sold some. He stated that the land had been sold and there was some uncertainty as to whether farming operations would be continued this year.

The inmates receive three meals a day. I examined the food served for dinner and found it excellent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the foregoing suggestions with regard to treatment of prisoners on admission, clothing and bedding, be adopted.\*
2. That some farm land be secured and worked by inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

\*Sheriff reports that this recommendation has been complied with.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

##### RICHMOND

Inspected July 10, 1920. William K. Walsh, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under sheriff; Thomas V. Murphy, warden, assisted by 4 deputy sheriffs, 5 guards, 3 matrons and a farmer.

This is a fine modern jail, built eighteen years ago but kept thoroughly up to date. There are three floors and a basement. Each floor has 20 cells, equipped with toilets and wash basins, folding bunks with mattresses, sheets, pillow cases and blankets. There is plenty of light and air on all sides of the jail. One fine shower bath is provided for each five cells.

There is a room provided with three cots for the detention of witnesses or civil prisoners.

The kitchen, laundry and dryers were in good condition and equipped for the necessities of the jail. All prisoners are required to fumigate their clothing and bathe in the basement before occupying the cells, and as a consequence, there has been no trouble from vermin.

In the basement there are additional cells which might be used, if necessary, and a padded cell which has not been in use for years. The first two floors are for males and the top floor, with separate entrance, for females.

On the date of the inspection, there were 12 prisoners—4 serving time, 1 awaiting sentence and 7 awaiting trial. Three of the prisoners were females. The largest number of prisoners at any one time since January 1, 1920, was 48.

The warden was questioned as to the legal classification of prisoners and was posted on the law, and stated that it was strictly observed.

The matter of detaining insane persons here was taken up with the sheriff and he stated that, upon the discovery of any such cases, they were transferred to the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Every opportunity is given prisoners to have religious attendance. The attention of the sheriff was called to the necessity of a physical and, if possible, mental examination of prisoners when received, and the importance of segregating those having venereal diseases or tuberculosis in communicable stages.

While there are some old books on hand, discarded by public libraries, an effort should be made to secure plenty of wholesome reading for prisoners, and it was suggested to the sheriff that he get in touch with the public library and endeavor to make an arrangement such as has worked out so successfully in other county jails.

The greatest need of the jail is a place where prisoners can be taken out and given exercise and air. Many are kept there for months and there is no place but the corridors for exercise. There are available six



parcels of land immediately adjoining the jail, which can be acquired. This would provide for a jail yard in which the prisoners could get needed outdoor exercise and also provide land for cultivation, in which crops could be raised and used, the prisoners thus effecting an economy as all these products now have to be purchased in the market. It is urgently recommended that steps be taken to acquire this much-needed land for the purposes stated.\*

The old court house adjoining the jail has been abandoned and the beautiful new building at St. George is now used. There is a detention jail in the court house, which is used during the day for holding prisoners awaiting trial. They are returned to this jail at night.

The jail was cleanly and orderly throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Request for \$40,000 for purchase of additional land and construction of new wall around jail was made to Board of Estimate and Apportionment but was denied.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### ST. GEORGE

Inspected May 18, 1920. William K. Walsh, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff.

The jail is located in a beautiful new court house which was just recently finished. The jail part was opened for use in October, 1919. It is located in the basement and has eight fine steel cells, 6 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 8 inches and an additional room 32 feet by 19 feet. Each cell has a steel bunk with latticed bottom and toilets and sanitary wash basins are provided in accordance with the Commission's requirements.

The room has electric light and steam heat. There is a wide corridor and three outside windows, which make the room very light.

The jail is used only during the time that the County Court is in session, when prisoners brought from the county jail at Richmond and held here only for a few hours until trial are called. No prisoners are held over night and the Sheriff stated that there were seldom more than five or six at a time.

No separate space is provided for women. It was stated that few women are brought here, and when this is necessary they are brought in a bus from the Richmond jail in charge of a matron and placed in the sheriff's office until brought into court.

If, in the future, there should be necessity for a women's detention room in the basement, there is plenty of space available for this purpose.

The men's jail as completed is a fine piece of work and a credit to the county. It was scrupulously clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### NEW CITY

Inspected April 30, 1920. A. H. Merritt, sheriff; Ray H. Brinkerhoff, chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

In June, 1919, show-cause proceedings were instituted against the authorities of Rockland county because the jail had been for a long time inadequate to legally classify and separate the inmates, and also because of

the lack of proper sanitary facilities. At the hearing in July and at a subsequent conference with a representative of this Commission a plan was agreed upon as set forth in report of July 30, 1919, which if carried out would correct the conditions complained of.

As these improvements would require a considerable appropriation, the matter was held in abeyance until funds could be made available. Because of the rapidly decreasing population at this jail the authorities now feel that any enlargement or extensive improvement of the jail would be a waste of money, and consequently no funds were included in the annual tax levy.

At the time of my visit I was accompanied by both the chairman and ex-chairman of the Board of Supervisors. At this time there were 3 inmates, 2 serving sentence and 1 awaiting sentence to another institution. The maximum population since last July was 16; lowest 2. Much of the time the sheriff stated there have been two to five inmates and he had experienced little trouble maintaining a legal classification.

The officials expressed a willingness to improve the toilet facilities, but feel that the Commission should refrain from pressing the matter of any enlargement, as it is thought the jail will be nearly empty most of the time during the coming year.

The old iron toilets should at least be replaced with modern ones and one of the bath tubs could be removed to the department for women and each of the men's departments furnished with a shower bath. The proper place for toilets is in the cells and it would be well to fit out a few cells in each department with an approved type of toilet and lavatory. Certainly the suggested partition across the four-cell room to the front and covering the grated opening over the central corridor with glass would not be expensive and would materially assist in the classification of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

### CANTON

Inspected July 20, 1920. Lawrence A. Fishbeck, sheriff; A. A. Gibson, undersheriff; Fred Petrie, turnkey. The sheriff's wife is matron.

There were 23 inmates in the jail at the time of inspection, 12 of whom, all male adults, were serving sentence and 11 males were awaiting the action of the courts. Eight of the latter were adults and 3 minors. There were no females in custody. The highest number in custody this year was 27 on June 9th and the lowest 5 on March 4th. The report of the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30th states that 147 males and 4 females were admitted during the year, as compared with 213 males and 12 females the preceding year.

The jail has 28 cells for males and four rooms for the detention of females, witnesses and debtors. The cell work has been painted a light color and the sheriff stated that the rest of the interior would be painted this fall.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the lack of proper toilet facilities in this jail but nothing has been done to remedy the insanitary condition. There are no toilets or buckets in the cells, but there is a toilet in each of the prisoners' corridors and a sink in the guards' corridors. These toilets have wooden seats with automatic flush and all but one were out of order, making it necessary to flush them with pails of water. The sheriff stated that it was necessary to leave the cell doors unlocked day and night as there were not enough buckets, only half a dozen for the 28 cells. The danger of permitting the prisoners at large in the corridors at night is apparent. Drains from two sinks on the

second floor of the jail empty into open drains on the first floor as the drain pipes are not connected.

The Board of Supervisors should be advised that unless action is taken at their next meeting to remedy these conditions they will be notified to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted by the Attorney General to compel them to take such action.

A jail physician is employed. He receives a salary of \$100 a year and we were informed makes no examination of inmates upon their admittance to ascertain whether they have contagious or communicable diseases. The attention of the Board should be called to the importance of segregating those having venereal diseases or tuberculosis in communicable stages and to direct that prisoners be given a physical examination as soon as possible after admittance.

The prisoners serving sentence are employed on the jail farm and in caring for the jail and grounds surrounding the county buildings.

During the past fiscal year 1058 days' work was done by inmates.

The jail has a library and chapel and was in a fair state of cleanliness.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a toilet and lavatory of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in each cell; that if the Board of Supervisors fails to take action at their next meeting to provide proper sanitary facilities they be notified to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted by the Attorney General to compel them to remedy the insanitary conditions.

2. That prisoners be given physical examination upon admittance and that those with communicable diseases be segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioners.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

##### CANTON

Inspected December 21, 1920. Lawrence A. Fishbeck, sheriff.

At the request of the Committee on Sheriff and Jailer's Accounts of the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence county we conferred with them on December 21st relative to proposed improvements at the county jail, the committee having been authorized by the Board to investigate conditions at the jail referred to in a report of inspection dated July 30, 1920, and to make all repairs or changes necessary. The report in question recommended that a toilet and lavatory of an approved type be installed in each cell in the jail and that the plumbing throughout be repaired.

As a result of the conference the committee agreed to comply with the recommendations and to submit plans and specifications for the improvements to the Commission at its February meeting.

It was stated that the recommendation that prisoners be examined by the jail physician upon admittance was receiving the attention of the Board.

There were 21 inmates of the jail at the time of inspection, all males, 7 of whom were serving sentence. All of the others were court prisoners. Of these, 5 were United States prisoners and 3 minors. In March, 1919, the population went down to 5, but it gradually increased until in September, 1920, there were 48. With but 28 cells for males and four rooms for the detention of females, witnesses and debtors, there are times when the sheriff cannot legally classify all the prisoners.

During the past season more than \$1,700 in farm produce was raised on the jail farm, and the sheriff reports that 1,216 days' work was done by prisoners during the year ending November 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

#### BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected July 27, 1920. A. L. Reynolds, sheriff; W. J. Dodge, under-sheriff; Clarence Hovey, jailer. Mrs. Dodge acts as matron.

This jail has been built about twenty years and is still in a reasonably good condition, although the light in one section of the men's jail is not good.

At the time of inspection there were 9 prisoners in the jail, 8 of whom were men and 1 woman. Seven were serving time and one was being held for grand jury and one for trial jury. One of the prisoners was serving time under very unusual conditions. He had been tried for murder and acquitted; then he was held for carrying concealed weapons and committed to the jail for one year. The wisdom of the action in this case has been seriously questioned.

The men's jail consists of twenty-six cells and four rooms; also two cells for trustees. There are three cells in the women's part. There is also a large tramp room, which is not in use at the present time. The toilet in this room is not working and is in bad condition.

Saratoga county continues the undesirable fee system for constables in towns and villages. Progressive counties, generally, have abandoned this system which has proved iniquitous in some counties in the past.

The main criticism of this jail is the condition of its plumbing, especially the toilets. In a report dated July 19, 1919, a recommendation was made that new toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed in the jail. Since that time, some plumbing work has been done but the present toilets merit only condemnation.

With the low population in county jails generally which is also the fact here, there is sufficient room in this jail to permit of proper classification as provided by law, and the Sheriff's representative stated that he was fully conversant with the requirements of the law and that it was fully observed.

The matter of the confinement of insane persons in the county jail was also called to the attention of the authorities and was fully understood.

The jail has the services of a county doctor, who is called as frequently as is necessary. Attention was called to the necessity of examination of prisoners upon arriving, with particular reference to the danger of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and to the necessity for the segregation of any found thus afflicted.

The jail is equipped with a good laundry and fumigator and all prisoners have their clothes thoroughly fumigated and are required to bathe before entering the jail proper. The kitchen and laundry were in satisfactory condition and adequate for the needs of the jail.

In many counties, arrangements are made with the local public library for reading matter for prisoners and it was suggested that the Sheriff make this arrangement here.

A new garage has been built by the prisoners and the grounds about the county buildings were in a fine condition, this being accomplished by the work of the prisoners alone.

It is recommended that the sheriff immediately present to the Board of Supervisors the necessity for new toilets throughout this jail and it is requested that a report, as to the decision of the Board, be submitted to the Commission not later than November 1st.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

\*Sheriff reports building committee of Board of Supervisors has agreed to install new toilets.

### SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

#### SCHENECTADY

Inspected September 21, 1920. Daniel Manning, sheriff; Captain G. C. Ramsay, deputy. Mrs. Manning acts as matron. There are also three guards who work on eight-hour shifts and one utility man.

The inmate population on the day of inspection was 17—14 males and 3 females—classified as follows: Four men and 2 women held for the grand jury; 10 men serving time; and 1 woman held for further examination. During the year ending June 30, 1920, 555 prisoners were confined in the jail, 484 being males and 71 females.

This jail is a modern fireproof building containing 88 steel cells on four floors. Eight of these cells are for women and are in a separate part of the building on the fourth floor. Each cell is equipped with an iron cot with clean bed linen and blankets, and a sanitary toilet and lavatory, all of which was in excellent condition. The building itself is heated by steam supplied from the adjacent court house, but has a hot water heater in the basement which furnishes the hot water for the jail and for the shower baths of which there are two on each corridor.

The cells are so arranged that proper classification of prisoners can be adhered to. As heretofore, no provision has been made for the employment of prisoners excepting the necessary labor in keeping the jail clean and which gives regular employment to about seven trustees. No action has been taken on the suggestion made in the 1919 report of inspection—that outdoor work be given prisoners—but the sheriff has about concluded arrangements whereby the men may have instruction in setting-up exercises and drills in a large ventilated room in the basement, under the supervision of the under-sheriff who is an ex-service man. An examination of all prisoners is made on admission with particular reference to diseases, and if found to be afflicted are properly segregated.

This jail was especially clean throughout, every wall having been thoroughly washed and the steel work aluminumized. Every window in the entire jail had been washed and the lavatories, bathtubs and toilets showed evidence of great care. The sheriff and his assistants are to be commended on the extremely well-kept appearance of the entire building. While the ventilation of the building is very good, in the interest of the health of the prisoners I think it advisable to recommend that some form of outdoor exercise be given the inmates sometime during the day.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports prisoners being exercised in large room in jail during cold weather and yard will be used in warm weather.

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

## SCHOHARIE

Inspected July 17, 1920. George Oliver, sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were two prisoners in custody, both men. One was serving sentence and the other had been committed for contempt of court.

The highest number of inmates during the past year was 3, and the average, 1. At times the jail was empty.

Since the last inspection the floors in the upper part of the jail have been resurfaced.

The building was clean and well cared for, so far as the janitor work was concerned.

One of the prisoners was working the small garden in the rear. The officer in charge seemed to be very desirous of having more ground to work. One of the prisoners was serving a six months' sentence. One or two prisoners can work quite a good sized piece of land and it would seem that when the present price of vegetables is taken into consideration it would pay the county to acquire or lease land for a large garden plot.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There should be a new or improved floor in the lower part of the jail.\*

2. The interior should be painted as recommended in previous reports.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports interior of jail painted and material purchased for improving the floor.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

## WATKINS

Inspected September 14, 1920. Lewis E. Kenyon, sheriff; Arthur J. Peck, chairman, Board of Supervisors.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as in previous years, with the exception of the building of a steel staircase and a steel fire door leading to the women's section on the second floor and the painting of the men's section. A contract has been given to do necessary plastering on the stairway and ceiling of the women's section. The improvements are commendable, but do not by any means provide a satisfactory jail. One thing that must be done is to tear out the old solid stone cells, which are damp and bound to be insanitary, and install modern steel cells.

The county, which is a small one with very few towns of any size, has been under large expense because of costs of road building and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors states in a letter dated September 30, 1920:

"Our county has had a heavy tax budget for the present year and it will be equally true that the coming year will see a budget of almost double that of the present year. A great deal of road excavation along the east side of the lake and a great number of rights-of-ways must be secured, which, as you know, going through a fruit section, is very expensive. The Direct State Tax, as you know, is almost three times as large as it has been for the last three years. Furthermore, on account of the very high price of labor and material, the town budgets have soared, so that to burden the taxpayers of



our small county with the expenses necessary to improve the jail, according to your investigation, would certainly be burdensome; and it is the general opinion and belief that labor and material, as well as other commodities which enter into the high price of everything, will ease off considerably in the course of a year or so, and when it is considered and remembered that our jail as a rule is empty, it does seem almost like an imposition to ask our good people by burdening them with an expense at this time which might be postponed to a time when it can be done for a great deal less expense. I would suggest, therefore, that you use your good influence in presenting this request to the Commission and suggest to them that action be withheld until conditions improve."

Chairman Peck assured me that if the Commission would put off further jail requirements for another year, he personally would urge that in another year the Board make substantial improvements asked for by the Commission.

At the time of inspection there were no prisoners on hand. Although several were held for the grand jury, the sheriff stated that farm help was so scarce that farmers came and bailed out almost all who came to the jail and put them to work. During the year ending June 30, 1920, there were 35 males and 3 females confined here, most of whom were local prisoners from the village of Watkins. The highest number at any one time was 4. Of the total number, 7 males and 1 female were under twenty-one. Only one prisoner had been held in the jail in two months.

Under the circumstances, it is recommended that:

1. The county officials be requested to submit to the Commission on or before December 31, 1921, plans for abandonment of the present cell blocks and the substitution of modern cells properly equipped as required by the Commission.

2. Show-cause proceedings be discontinued, with the understanding that if the above recommendations be not accomplished, a new proceeding will be instituted.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Show-cause proceedings discontinued October 5, 1920.

## SENECA COUNTY JAIL

### OVID

Inspected September 16, 1920. Charles P. Seeley, sheriff.

Mrs. Seeley acts as matron when females are detained.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The total admissions to this jail during the year ending June 30, 1920 were 11 males and 2 females. One was held for a year, 1 for sixty days and the balance from one to ten days. The jail is used principally for local police prisoners and for the temporary detention of the county prisoners brought from the main jail at Waterloo during the two terms of court held here each year.

The court house contains the sheriff's residence, court rooms, jury rooms and jail. The building is old but was found in an excellent state of repair inside and out and well furnished.

The jail is obsolete, consisting of a room with three of the old Sing Sing type of stone cells, 4 cot beds, toilet and lavatory in the room. The walls are stone, lined with wooden boards whitewashed. There are two small windows (3 feet by 2 feet) at a height of about six feet from the

floor. They have frosted glass and do not afford sufficient light and ventilation for a jail, consequently the cells, two of which have narrow barred doors, are almost totally dark; the third has a solid door and is like a safe except for a little opening 2 1-2 inches square. The beds are supplied with good mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases, and an excellent state of cleanliness prevailed.

On the floor above is a large room used for the detention of females, should there be such prisoners. At other times it is used as a bed room by the sheriff's family. It is a light and well ventilated room and is provided with toilet and lavatory. There are no modern bathing facilities except a tub which is not connected with the water.

The building has electric light and steam heat. The cooking and laundry facilities are said to be adequate for the small number of prisoners housed. The sheriff has apparently done all in his power to make the old jail habitable, keep the building in good state of repair and to render the court rooms and residence neatly decorated and in order.

Seneca county has a thoroughly modern jail at Waterloo. The Board of Supervisors recently passed a resolution that after January 1, 1921, no terms of court be held at Ovid. Should this materialize it would mean the abandonment of the county jail at this place. The quarters, however, might be used for local lockup purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### SENECA COUNTY JAIL

##### WATERLOO

Inspected September 11, 1920. Charles P. Seeley, sheriff; James O'Connor, under-sheriff in charge. Mrs. O'Connor acts as matron.

On the day of inspection the population of the jail was 1 adult male, serving sentence. The highest number this year was 6; lowest, 1.

This is a modern jail, fully equipped and finely kept. The report of inspection last year calls attention to the fact that the roof was leaking badly and that the chairman of the board of supervisors promised that the matter would receive prompt attention. It has not yet been repaired and the interior walls are in many places discolored and serious damage will result if the defects are not remedied. I was informed that a contract has been let for repairs to the roof. A new and expensive institution of this kind should have been provided with a first-class roof which would last for a generation instead of a slag roof which has gone to pieces in a few years.\*

All sentenced prisoners are given a bath and clean clothes on entering. Sheets and pillow cases are provided which are changed every week when in use, and the mattresses cleaned every two weeks. There is a room fitted up in the basement which is used by the local police as a lockup. It has a separate entrance.

The jail was very clean, showing excellent care.

The county maintains another court house and jail at Ovid. I am informed that by resolution of the Board of Supervisors no further terms of court are to be held at that place after January 1, 1921, which will probably lead to the abandonment of the old jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Sheriff reports roof has been repaired.

## STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

## BATH

Inspected May 19, 1920. Frank L. Nolton, sheriff.

On this date there were three prisoners, all adult males, awaiting court action.

The object of my visit was to observe the progress of the plumbing improvements. The work of installing new modern toilets and lavatories is well under way and will be a commendable improvement to the jail. The new toilets are of the type approved by the Commission, being of vitreous ware with integral seat and pushbutton full tank flush. Many of them are already in operation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Commissioner.

## STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

## BATH

Inspected November 1, 1920. Frank L. Nolton, sheriff; Melvin Bundy, undersheriff; Mrs. Nelson Wilcox, matron.

At the time of inspection there were 14 male prisoners—9 held for the grand jury, 1 awaiting trial, and 4 serving time. There was also 1 woman held for the grand jury. All were properly classified and segregated.

The highest number of prisoners during the year was 20 in October, and the population was down to 2 during July.

Since the last inspection the toilets and wash basins recommended by the Commission have been installed and are entirely satisfactory. There was some difficulty about the service pipes, but the sheriff stated that this was being taken care of and would be remedied.

The entire jail badly needs painting. This should be attended to at once.

The recommendation of the Commission as to the ventilation in the kitchen has not been carried out and is therefore renewed and the Commission should insist upon its being done.

The oven in the kitchen is the product of 1895 and does not meet the requirements of the jail; new arrangements for baking should be provided at once.\*

There is no provision made for allowing prisoners to exercise in the open air. This should be taken care of, as many are confined here for periods of a year. At the rear of the jail, on county property, is a yard partly enclosed by a concrete wall. The sheriff should be asked to submit to the Commission on or before January 1, 1921, a plan to provide a proper yard in which prisoners may be given an opportunity to secure air and exercise.

One of the prisoners being held was suffering from tuberculosis and it was stated that he was to be taken to the County Tuberculosis Hospital the next day.

The ventilating system in the jail itself has been overhauled and is in working order.

Most county jails throughout the State provide sheets and pillow-cases for the bunks. These should be provided by the county.

At the present time the county physician calls only when prisoners are considered ill. An arrangement should be made so that all prisoners will be examined upon entry to the jail, and if any are found to be suffering from communicable diseases they should be segregated from the other prisoners.

Work on the farm during the past year has been retarded by reason

of the small number of prisoners, at times only two or three being available. However, the sheriff reports the following results in farm work for the year:

171 Bushels Potatoes  
300 Cabbages  
5 Bushels Carrots  
8 Bushels Beets  
6 Bushels Turnips  
150 Bushels Apples

The following recommendations should be sent to the sheriff and to the Board of Supervisors with the request that an answer be given as to the compliance therewith on or before January 1, 1921:

1. That the entire interior of the jail be repainted.
2. That proper ventilation be provided for the kitchen.
3. That new arrangements for baking should be provided at once.
4. That a suitable yard be provided for exercising prisoners in the open air.
5. That sheets and pillow cases be provided by the county.
6. That arrangements be made for the physical examination of all prisoners on entry to the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

\*The oven in the kitchen has been repaired.

### SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

#### RIVERHEAD

Inspected September 18, 1920. John F. Kelly, sheriff; Albert F. Wiggins, warden. There are three guards, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the sheriff, acts as matron.

On the day of inspection the population was made up as follows:

	MALE		FEMALE	
	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors
Held for the grand jury -----	7	4	1	1
Term prisoners -----	12	3	2	2
Material witnesses -----	-	-	1	-
Civil prisoners -----	-	-	-	-

Since January 1, 1920, four male prisoners have been sent to the jail—one for a term of nine months; one for a term of twelve months; one for ten months, and one for six months.

During the past year, because of the shortage of population, no farm work was done on the County Farm at Yaphank until September 21st. The sheriff is anxious to have as much farm work done as possible and, if his population next year allows, will carry it on actively. In addition to the care of the jail, the sheriff has the care of all the county buildings and the grounds surrounding them, on which he uses prisoners as far as possible.

The jail is provided with a splendid chapel, which is used whenever clergymen of any denomination wish. There is a well equipped hospital and dispensary. Excellent baths are provided in each corridor.

A court yard is provided on the west side of the jail, in which the prisoners are regularly exercised when not working about the buildings or on the farm.

No children under sixteen years of age are held in this jail, those arrested being placed under the supervision of the Probation officer.

No insane persons are taken in the jail.

Newspapers, magazines and books are provided, in addition to the use of a small library, for the prisoners.

The sheriff stated that he was fully aware of the law as to classification and segregation of prisoners and would see that it was constantly enforced.

Prisoners are given three meals on weekdays and, on Sundays, two—breakfast and dinner. A menu for the week ending September 18th is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

This jail was first occupied in 1910. It is modern in every respect and one of the finest in the State. It is cleanly and in excellent condition.

In answer to the question as to what, if any, effect prohibition has had on the population of the jail, the sheriff stated that there has been a 5 per cent. increase in population over the same period in 1919. The gradual cutting down of population at Camp Upton, which is located in this county, has reduced the jail population, as affected by the camp, about 25 per cent.

The attention of the sheriff was called to the necessity of having all inmates examined by the county physician upon entering, and, wherever communicable diseases are found, such prisoners should be separated in every way from other inmates of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

Following is the Menu for the Week Ending September 18, 1920:

*September 12th*

**Breakfast:** Fried Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
**Dinner:** Beef Stew, Bread, Coffee.  
**Supper:** Tea, Sandwiches.

*September 13th*

**Breakfast:** Oatmeal, Bread, Coffee.  
**Dinner:** Tea, Soup, Bread.  
**Supper:** Soup, Bread and Coffee.

*September 14th*

**Breakfast:** Fried Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
**Dinner:** Pot Roast, Bread, Coffee.  
**Supper:** Stewed Peaches, Bread, Tea.

*September 15th*

**Breakfast:** Fried Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
**Dinner:** Rice Soup, Bread, Coffee.  
**Supper:** Rice Soup, Bread, Tea.

*September 16th*

**Breakfast:** Fried Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
**Dinner:** Beef Stew, Bread, Coffee.  
**Supper:** Stewed Prunes, Bread, Tea.

*September 17th*

*Breakfast:* Oatmeal, Bread, Coffee.  
*Dinner:* Fried Fish, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
*Supper:* Rice Pudding, Bread, Tea.

*September 18th*

*Breakfast:* Fried Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.  
*Dinner:* Bean Soup, Bread, Coffee.  
*Supper:* Bean Soup, Bread, Tea.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

## MONTICELLO

Inspected November 21, 1920. G. H. Hembdt, sheriff. There are also an undersheriff and deputy who act as jailers. Mrs. Hembdt is matron.

The population on the above date was 6 males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 3; awaiting trial, 3. This was the largest number at any time during the past year. At one time last March there were six inmates.

This is a modern three-story jail. On the first and second floors there are twelve cells, each with modern equipment. The third floor has three cells and one large room on each side; this room is used as a detention room or infirmary.

The cells have steel bunks provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows and sheets. The jail, including the toilet fixtures and bedding, was in extremely clean condition.

All the inmates were being detained on the first floor and this was the only portion of the jail which was heated. This is being done to conserve fuel and is commendable so long as the inmates can be properly classified and separated as the county law requires. In order to maintain such legal classification at all times it may become necessary at times to use other parts of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

## OWEGO

Inspected June 17, 1920. Arthur E. Hunt, sheriff; T. J. Orton, undersheriff.

There were 13 prisoners in custody, all males. Seven adults were awaiting trial and four were serving sentence. There were 2 minors, one held for trial and one awaiting transportation to the New York State Reformatory. Three of the prisoners were "drunks." The highest number of inmates since January 1, 1920, was 14, and the average 8. A small garden is cultivated by one of the prisoners, and there have been only enough sentenced prisoners to do the institution work. When there are inmates available they are employed at the county farm. They are given three meals a day except on Sunday when they have two. The food is furnished by the sheriff who is paid at the rate of twenty-seven and one-half cents a meal.

The beds are furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. There were not enough mattresses to provide each prisoner with one, and some of those in use were in poor condition. There was also a shortage of sheets, I was informed.



The jail is in excellent condition and was very clean with the exception of the closet bowls which should have more attention. The jail has no laundry facilities, although there is ample room for them. All clothing and bedding is now being washed in ordinary wash tubs or in the bath tubs in the women's department.

This Commission had been requested by the chairman of the building committee of the Board of Supervisors to send a representative to take up the matter of partitioning off the rear portion of the jail and utilizing it for county offices. The jail was examined by two members of the building committee—John D. Gorman and William G. Borden, and by Supervisors Frank L. Howard and Cornelius O. Seabring, and the proposed changes thoroughly discussed. It did not seem to be either economical nor advisable to make the alteration.

The present jail is one of the best in the State. It is well constructed, well lighted and ventilated, and provides for the necessary and proper classification of prisoners. While it is true the population has recently been small, the records show that the population, as in other counties, varies and that even as far back as 1903 the population was as low as it was in 1919. On the other hand, it has been as high as 43 in 1907, and for some years the average population was as high as 25. There is little reason to doubt that history will repeat itself and that the population will again increase. I do not believe that the present jail is any too large for the average needs of the county, and the proposed alterations, besides being expensive and unsatisfactory, would probably interfere with the classification of prisoners, and would spoil an excellent jail.

It is recommended that proper laundry facilities be installed promptly in the basement, that new mattresses and sheets be purchased, and that the closet bowls be kept in better condition.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

\*Sheriff reports that new mattresses and sheets have been provided and closets repainted.

### TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

#### ITHACA

Inspected September 17, 1920. Charles Green, sheriff. There are also a turnkey and under-sheriff, and Mrs. Green acts as matron when females are detained.

At the time of inspection there was one inmate, an adult male serving sentence. The highest number at any time this year was 8. At times there have been no prisoners. The total number of admissions during the past fiscal year was 98; during the same period in 1917 it was 225. The sheriff's record shows that fifty per cent. of those admitted to this jail during the past year were minors.

During the year the whole interior of the jail has been painted by inmate labor and was found in excellent condition. No trouble is being experienced with the proper separation and classification of prisoners at present because of the small number admitted.

The last report of inspection contained the following statement:

"There is a lack of modern equipment such as laundry and cooking facilities. The method in vogue is to use a washing machine in the prisoners' corridor, and the range which is located in the sheriff's quarters is entirely too small for an institution. An old jail like this should be provided with every facility which will improve sanitary conditions and assist in its proper conduct. A modern jail laundry and institutional range are recommended."

These recommendations have not been complied with. The range,

besides being too small, does not work well and should be replaced without further delay.

Three meals a day are furnished and prisoners are unemployed except at institutional work and care of the grounds.

The grand jury meets three times a year. The sheriff stated that no term of court occurred between March and September. This might result in serious injustice and hardship to a person unable to secure bail. However, it is within the province of the county judge to call an extra session if deemed advisable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That a suitable range and laundry facilities be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

#### ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

##### KINGSTON

Inspected September 21, 1920. Wright J. Smith, sheriff. The paid employes include an under-sheriff, jailer, night jailer, and janitor.

There were 14 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection as compared with 5 on June 30th, the close of the fiscal year. The highest during the past year was 20, and the lowest 3. All but one were being held to await the action of the courts. The lone sentenced prisoner was employed in caring for the yard.

Although the jail has ample facilities for classifying the prisoners according to law, two minors were in the same tier with five adults.

A woman, held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder, was doing the cooking as the county does not employ a civilian cook. The woman was working at her own request, preferring employment to idleness. Three meals a day are served to the prisoners.

The method of payment for the board of prisoners has not been satisfactorily adjusted. The sheriff buys the supplies and is keeping an account of the cost. The Board of Supervisors insists that he furnish meals for not more than 45 cents a day.

There is no paid matron, but the night jailer acts as such without compensation. The county should pay for the services of a matron. Matrons are employed in many county jails throughout the State.

There is no jail yard for the exercise of prisoners and the only exercise they receive is in the corridors. The grand jury meets in February, May, September and December, so that prisoners are sometimes held for long periods awaiting the disposition of their cases.

Prisoners are not examined upon admittance to ascertain whether they have infectious or communicable diseases. A jail physician is employed, but comes on call when his services are required.

No religious services are held. The Salvation Army formerly conducted services on Sundays, but when the population of the jail was reduced the services were dispensed with.

There is a small library; more books could be used to advantage.

The walls in the women's department were defaced with lead pencil marks. These should be removed. The jail otherwise was clean and in order throughout. It is modern and well equipped. The bunks are supplied with mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That a civilian cook be employed.

That the prisoners be classified in accordance with the county law.

That prisoners be examined by the jail physician upon admittance

with a view to promptly segregating any who may have infectious or communicable diseases.

That a matron be employed and paid for her services.

That the marks on the walls in the women's department be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### WARREN COUNTY JAIL

#### LAKE GEORGE

Inspected August 17, 1920. Richard J. Bolton, sheriff; Herbert C. Smith, under-sheriff.

This jail is a two-story structure built in the rear of the court house. There are twelve steel cells on the first floor, placed back to back, with a bath on each side. The court prisoners are detained in one of these tiers. Each cell is equipped with a toilet but no wash basin, iron cot bed, mattress, blanket, sheets, and pillow slips.

There are ten cells on the second floor, similarly equipped except that they have no toilets. There are two bath rooms with toilets on this floor, one on each side. Two large rooms intended for female prisoners, witnesses or debtors, are also on this floor. They are equipped with iron cot beds and toilet and bathing facilities. A matron is employed.

There was but one prisoner at the time of inspection—a man 79 years old who was serving a term of ninety days for vagrancy. The highest number of inmates during the fiscal year ending June 30th was 13, the lowest 1, and the average 8.

The jail was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

#### SALEM

Inspected October 21, 1920. Fred A. Brown, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey, matron and cook.

On the day of inspection there was one inmate, an adult male, serving sentence. Most of the time the population has been small, the total number of admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounting to only 45 males and 3 females.

This is a modern three-story jail and was clean and in good condition throughout. A new cement floor has been laid in the basement and a new heating plant installed. No trouble is experienced in classifying prisoners according to law as the jail has 34 cells and two large rooms, on three floors which is said to be adequate at present. The prisoners are fed twice daily at a per capita cost of \$1.94 per week, which seems very small. They are unemployed except a few who render some trusty service about the buildings and grounds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## HUDSON FALLS

Inspected November 27, 1920.

At the time of visitation I was unable to find anyone in charge of the jail, but interviewed County Judge Rogers who informed me that there were no prisoners; that persons were detained there only during court week, and also for the temporary detention of an occasional police prisoner. The village of Hudson Falls rents a portion of the jail for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

## LYONS

Inspected May 19, 1920. John Newman, sheriff; Mrs. Newman, matron; Jerry Collins, deputy and jailer.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection. It was very clean. At the time of inspection there was one male prisoner awaiting action of the grand jury which was in session at the time. The maximum number since January, 1920 was five, the minimum, one.

There are 12 cells in two tiers on each side, 24 cells in all. The village of Lyons has no official lockup, consequently any persons arrested by village officers are confined in the county jail under an arrangement between the county and village.

Between the cell block and sheriff's office is a hall leading from the front to the back of the building. At each end of this hall is an outside wooden door. These doors should be protected by a barred door. The doors between the cell block and hall should have a heavy wire screen instead of the present light screen. These improvements are recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

## WHITE PLAINS

Inspected August 14, 1920. Charles E. Nossiter, sheriff; John H. Hill, warden. There are 10 guards and 3 matrons.

This jail is used only for male and female prisoners held for the grand jury and trial, and local prisoners from the City of White Plains, which has no city jail, while waiting examination in the police court. Male prisoners serving time are sent to the county penitentiary.

Females convicted in the county courts, however, are sent here to serve jail sentences.

At the time of inspection, the number of prisoners was 24, classified as follows: Male adults, 21; male minors, 1; female adults, 2; of which 4 male adults were held for examination, 16 male adults were held for grand jury and trial, 1 male adult on civil process (on the jail limits), 1 male minor for grand jury, 1 female adult serving time and 1 female adult detained as witness.

The number of minors confined in the county jail from January 1st to June 30, 1920, was as follows: Males under sixteen, 28; females under sixteen, 1; males between sixteen and twenty-one, 70; females between sixteen and twenty-one, 14.

On January 8, 1920, the population was 50 prisoners, classified as follows: Male adults, 41; male minors, 4; female adults, 5; female minors, none. The following is a list of the number of prisoners on hand at the end of each month from January 1st to June 30, 1920.

January 31, 1920, 34 prisoners. Male adults, 24; female adults, 4; male minors, 6; female minors, 0.

February 29, 1920, 29 prisoners. Male adults, 23; female adults, 3; male minors, 3; female minors, 0.

March 31, 1920, 28 prisoners. Male adults, 26; female adults, 1; male minors, 0; female minors, 1.

April 30, 1920, 20 prisoners. Male adults, 15; female adults, 3; male minors, 2; female minors, 0.

May 31, 1920, 22 prisoners. Male adults, 17; female adults, 3; male minors, 1; female minors, 1.

June 30, 1920, 23 prisoners. Male adults, 18; female adults, 4; male minors, 1; female minors, 0.

At the time of inspection one male minor was confined with adults and a woman held as a witness was confined in a section with a convicted woman.

The sheriff stated that, due to painting, the male minor was confined with adults temporarily and the female witness had only come in that day and had not been assigned to a room as yet. On a subsequent visit two male minors were found locked in cells in a corridor occupied by adults. The sheriff states that he understands the legal classification requirements and will observe them to "the best of our ability with the means at our disposal."

In answer to the question as to whether any minors under sixteen had served time in the county jail, the sheriff stated: "We have had none such during the time specified or at any time. The only prisoners under sixteen that we receive are those held for examination or those awaiting transfer to other institutions."

It was stated that the law in regard to insane persons is understood by all of the jail officials and strictly enforced. There have been none confined since January 1, 1920.

All the prisoners upon receipt are stripped, examined, and given a bath, then assigned to the respective tiers in the prison. A physician visits the jail every day and as often as is necessary during the day; a record is kept of all such attendance and medicines prescribed. Careful examination of each prisoner should be made by the physician to determine if any have infectious or contagious diseases.

A library of about one hundred books is maintained, from which prisoners are allowed to draw.

The jail is being painted by prisoners awaiting trial and grand jury action by their own voluntary action, as they state they would sooner be doing something to pass away the time than to remain idle; no pressure by the officials was brought to bear to compel them to do such work.

The prisoners are fed three meals each day. A sample week's menu is submitted and filed with this report. An examination indicates that it is reasonable and satisfactory.

Mattresses, sheets, pillows and pillow cases are furnished county prisoners, but are not given male city prisoners held over night for examination. Women, however, held for City Court are given bedding, etc.

The cells did not present as cleanly and orderly an appearance as seemed possible and this should be given attention.

The archaic bucket system still continues here in the male sections. There should be no longer delay in wiping out this insanitary system in the jail. No county of the size and importance of Westchester continues this and its continuance is a blot on the progressiveness of the county.

The jail has no provision for giving prisoners any outside air or exercise. Because of its location in a now congested section, no land is available for a jail yard. During the past year the record shows—1 male

adult, 365 days; 1 male and 1 female adult, 263 days; 1 male adult and 1 female adult, 232 days; all awaiting trial. During the summer months when it is hottest and outside exercise needed, prisoners are held many weeks and some months awaiting grand jury action. Under the law, they are presumed to be innocent until convicted and they surely should have their right to preserve their health while thus held. Lighted by skylights, with none too good ventilation, and the bucket system in use, surely those detained here for a long time must have a struggle to maintain health.

The kitchen and laundry were cleanly and apparently serve the needs of the jail fully.

This jail was built in 1853 when the county population was comparatively small. The population of Westchester in 1875 was 103,564; in 1915, 321,713; and the late census will probably show it running toward the half million mark. With the great growth and future prospects of this prosperous county, the question arises whether, when normal building conditions resume, the county should not build a modern jail in some of its country districts, where healthful conditions and surroundings are possible. The present jail would, of course, not answer the purpose at all had not the fine county penitentiary been established for the confinement of males serving time.

There is a question as to whether the interior cell arrangement of the men's part constitutes segregation of different classes of prisoners, as the court in the center runs clear to the roof and permits conversation and other intercourse of different grades of prisoners in the various galleries. The present location, centrally situated in a section becoming congested, would be valuable for other county purposes. The Secretary should be directed to communicate with the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and ascertain if, under the conditions, any such plan is under consideration.

The further attention of the Board should be called to the practice of confining here minors charged with delinquency, the number as shown above being large. That children under sixteen years of age should be confined in a county jail under any circumstances, but particularly here, is abhorrent and should be discontinued. Conditions in White Plains and other Westchester county municipalities show the great need of a county detention house or some like institution, and the matter is a real one that should be taken up by this progressive county.

The attention of the Board should be specially called to the impossibility of giving prisoners any outside air or exercise and to the fact that many of them are held for a considerable period of time without such healthful necessity.

It is recommended:

1. That the Commission condemn as insanitary the bucket system in cells and the Board of Supervisors be required to submit plans to the Commission on or before January 1, 1921, for the installation of sanitary toilets in all cells in the jail.

2. That the sheriff be required, until further notice, to furnish a statement at the end of each month showing the daily population, its classification and information of such days, if any, when it was impossible to segregate different classes as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

#### WHITE PLAINS

November 6, 1920.

Following the report made by this Commission on August 14, 1920,



as to conditions at the Westchester County Jail at White Plains, the authorities of the county asked for a conference with members of the Committee on Plans. The undersigned went to East View today and conferred with V. Everit Macy, Commissioner, and Herbert A. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Charities and Correction of Westchester.

They submitted a tentative proposition for abandoning the jail at White Plains and using part of the county penitentiary at East View as a county jail.

The details were discussed at length and the Commissioner of Charities and Correction is to take up the matter with the county Board of Supervisors, and if it is determined to proceed with the proposition, full plans and specifications will be submitted to the Commission for its approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioners.*

#### WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

##### WARSAW

Inspected September 16, 1920. John Simons, Jr., sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and matron.

At the time of inspection there were 5 inmates, all held for the grand jury. Three were under 21 years of age. The total number of admissions to this jail during the year ending June 30, 1920, was 36 males and 2 females.

The jail was clean throughout showing good care. The shed which was built near the jail on one side, and has been criticised in many former reports, still remains. This is to be regretted as it renders this side of the jail dark. Fortunately on account of the few prisoners at the present time the lower tier on this side need not be used to any great extent.

The inmates are given three meals a day and are maintained directly at the expense of the county, there being no fee system.

Aside from trusty work about the institution and grounds no regular employment is provided, there being so few sentenced prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### YATES COUNTY JAIL

##### PENN YAN

Inspected September 15, 1920. Case W. Blodgett, sheriff.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The highest during the year was 8, temporarily held for one day; during considerable periods there have been no inmates, the total number of admissions during the year having been only 35.

This jail is modern and was found in good condition except one of the toilet rims was rusted off and the old iron toilet in the lockup has not yet been replaced. The deputy sheriff stated that a new toilet has been ordered and will soon be installed. It should be full-flushing, of vitreous ware with integral seat.

A new sheriff's record book, as recommended in the last report, has not yet been provided. The old book has been in use for a great many years and lacks space for the data required by law.

A vegetable cellar is needed and could be provided at small expense as has been done in the Madison county jail.

The inmates receive three meals a day, bathe once a week and are furnished with clothing when necessary. The laundry and kitchen equipment is said to be adequate.

The grand jury meets only twice a year, in May and November.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide a modern sheriff's record book.
2. Fit up a suitable place for the storage of vegetables.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

# City Jails, Station Houses and Lockups Outside of Greater New York

## ALBANY COUNTY

### FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### ALBANY

Located at Arch and Broad streets. Inspected December 29, 1920. Lieutenant Frank S. Ludlow, officer in charge.

This station house contains eight cells for men and a room for lodgers. The cell room is lighted by two windows, one opening into each corridor in front of the cells. As the cells face blank walls they are poorly lighted. There is a vacant lot adjoining the cell room and as soon as practicable an addition should be constructed and the jail enlarged.

The jail and lodgers' room were both clean, but presented a rather dingy appearance. The lodgers' room is badly in need of paint.

Four of the cells are provided with waterproof mattresses.

The following table shows the number of arrests for the past three months:

	Males	Females	Total
September -----	37	3	40
October -----	58	7	65
November -----	45	6	51

No women are detained; they are sent to the third precinct.

There were 7 lodgers cared for in September, 19 in October, and 137 in November.

It is recommended that the room for lodgers be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### ALBANY

Located in the rear of the City Building on William Street.

Inspected December 29, 1920. John Patton, captain.

There is a large, well lighted cell room containing 12 cells in two tiers. It was very clean, well painted, and showed excellent care. No mattresses are in use; the captain stated they had been unable to procure waterproof ones; some should be purchased as soon as possible.

The hospital room, used for first aid, was in its usual good condition.

The number of arrests during the past three months was:

	Male	Female	Total
September -----	155	5	160
October -----	168	8	176
November -----	133	4	137

No lodgers are detained here and all females are sent to the third precinct station.

Police headquarters is also housed in this building.

A site has been purchased by the city for a new police headquarters and a jail for this precinct. The plans have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is hoped that this may materialize, as the additional quarters are badly needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### ALBANY

Located at 220 North Pearl Street.

Inspected December 29, 1920. John D. Dugan, captain.

This is the most modern of all the city station houses. There is a cell room for men, one for women, a matron's room, and a room for lodgers. All the women arrested in the city, if detained, are sent to this station. A matron is on duty when women are in custody. Witnesses are sometimes held here.

The station was found in its usual excellent condition. It has not been allowed to deteriorate since its erection and the officials in charge are to be commended for the care given the building.

The arrests for the past three months were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
September -----	31	-	31
October -----	36	1	37
November -----	29	-	29

There were 26 lodgers housed in September, 92 in October, 247 in November, and 191 since the first of December. In addition there were 2 males and 5 females sent from other precincts for detention during the month of September; 1 male and 6 females in October; 3 males and 8 females in November; and 2 males and 7 females since the first of December.

As stated in previous reports of inspections, "proper provision should be made for the housing of witnesses, either at the county jail or some other institution more suitable for their care than is possible to furnish at a station house."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

#### ALBANY

Inspected November 4, 1920. James T. Keith, captain.

This jail consists of a one-story brick addition in the rear of the station house at 419 Madison avenue. There are eight modern steel cells with open barred fronts, arranged four on a side, back to back. On one side the cells face several windows; the others face a brick wall which has been painted white and there is a good sized window at the end of the corridor, so that none of the cells is dark. Each cell has a toilet flushed from the corridor, also steel bunk two of which have waterproof-covered mattresses.

The jail is well lighted by electricity, heated and ventilated, and was clean and in good repair.

There is a separate room which can be used for witnesses, but it is seldom necessary to use it for this purpose. No females, juveniles or lodgers are cared for here, and arrests in this precinct are running very low.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,

Commissioner.

#### FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

##### ALBANY

Located at 270 Central Avenue.

Inspected December 29, 1920. Samuel M. Keith, captain.

This is an old station house, but was very clean and well cared for. There is a cell room for men, a room for lodgers, and one for witnesses. The latter is seldom used.

Since the last inspection openings for additional ventilation have been made in the walls of half of the cells in the men's department.

The number of arrests and the number of lodgers detained is shown by the following statement:

##### Arrests

	Male	Female	Lodgers
September -----	23	1	7
October -----	30	4	13
November -----	10	0	78

All women are sent to the third precinct station if they are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,

Commissioner.

#### CITY JAIL—COHOES

##### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1920. Michael J. Foley, mayor.

The population of Cohoes is about 25,000. The total number of arrests in the city during the past twelve months was 183, of which number 80 were females. Juveniles are cared for by the Humane Society.

The police station and jail are located in the City Hall and have been fully described in former reports. There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The officer in charge stated that no sentenced prisoners had been detained here during the past year as there is now plenty of room in the Albany County Jail.

The various detention quarters of this city jail are not light and the windows were dirty which added to the darkness. The jail showed signs of neglect in the matter of cleanliness, the ceiling of the cell room for women, for instance, being covered with cobwebs. However, a new caretaker has been employed who stated that the whole interior of the jail, including the windows, would be cleaned as rapidly as possible.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail be cleaned and kept clean at all times.
2. That the whole interior, including the cells, be painted a light color, preferably white enamel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—COHOES

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1920. Michael J. Foley, mayor.

This jail was inspected last March and at that time it was recommended that the jail be cleaned and kept clean and that the interior be painted a light color.

The painting has not yet been done but the jail was clean and the windows have been washed. The paint on the steel work in the men's jail is in good condition, but as this jail is dark, everything possible should be done to brighten the interior. For this reason white enamel paint is recommended when the jail is again repainted.

At the time of my visit the jail was empty, no sentenced prisoners having been detained this year, and only a small number of persons are being temporarily detained by the police.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1920. O. F. Elliott, chief of police.

This village has a population of about 5,000.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports. It was clean and is not much used at the present time. Only six arrests have been made since January first of this year. The total number of arrests during 1919 was 87. No women or children were detained in the lockup. If necessary to hold such persons they are taken to the Humane Society in Troy.

Considering the small number of prisoners housed, the Chief is of the opinion that the lockup is adequate at the present time. It is thought that Green Island will have a rapid growth in the near future and enlarged police facilities may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1920. Michael E. Corbett, chief of police.

This is a modern city jail with ten cells for men, a detention room for females, a room for juveniles, and quarters for lodgers. The equipment is modern and was found in excellent condition.

The total number of arrests during 1919 was 364, of which 24 were



women and 65 juveniles. The latter are not detained at the police station but are cared for by the Humane Society in Troy in all cases where detention is required. A few lodgers were housed during the cold weather.

The steel bunks in the cells are without bedding of any kind. It is not humane to require men to sleep on steel. A few common mattresses covered with some waterproof material would overcome the objection. Such mattresses have been found satisfactory in many station houses and lockups throughout the State. The same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1920. James McDonald, Mayor.

In the last report of inspection of this jail it was recommended that the steel bunks be supplied with waterproof mattresses, as it is neither just nor humane to compel persons awaiting trial to sit during the day and at night to sleep on steel. Such mattresses have not been furnished but the chief of police stated that requisition had been made for a few to try out and, if satisfactory, no doubt a supply of them would be provided.

The number of arrests this year was 374, a large percentage being for violation of traffic and motor laws. Such persons are seldom detained in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## BROOME COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

Inspected October 29, 1920. C. P. Cronin, chief of police.

This police station and jail were fully described in the last report of inspection. The jail was in all respects the same, the recommendations made at that time not having been complied with.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. G. F. Johnson of Johnson City the main part of the Headquarters building has been remodeled and fitted up with a bowling alley, rest room, smoking room, and modernly equipped gymnasium for use of the members of the police force. I consider it proper to give more than passing mention to this, as I believe it an unusual departure and one deserving commendation.

The recommendations contained in the last report of inspection are renewed as follows:

1. Install floor drains.
2. Make cells secure and bar windows.
3. Provide the necessary solid doors and electric light switch in matron's department.
4. Install cement floor in bottom of utility corridor and close unfinished portions of walls in the jail.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioner.*

\*Mayor reports matter of improvements referred to Commissioner of Public Safety for action.

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

Inspected December 21, 1920. W. J. Fellows, chief of police.

This jail was fully described in a report of inspection dated November 14, 1919. It remains the same and was found clean and in order.

When this jail and police headquarters were improved in 1919 the work was done without the approval of the State Commission of Prisons. The old latticed cages were used and placed with the backs toward the windows and one toilet was installed in the cell room; another window should also have been installed. Otherwise, the improvements were commendable, there being a cell room for men, a detention room for females or juveniles, and a lodgers' room in the basement. After the last report of inspection the Commission decided to approve the jail temporarily for one year.

The authorities of Salamanca should now consider the matter of substituting modern cells for the present ones, properly arranging them in the room and installing an approved type of toilet and lavatory in each cell. The jail would then be first-class.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## CAYUGA COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—AUBURN

Inspected May 18, 1920. William C. Bell, chief of police.

This jail, which was improved last year on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, remains the same as described in the last report of inspection except that on the second floor the two detention rooms have been equipped, one with two cots with mattresses, table and two chairs, and the other with a cot, mattress and chair. These rooms are for the detention of women and juveniles.

Two cells are available in a room on the first floor for the detention of women where cellular detention is necessary. But one woman has been arrested since January 1st. There were 14 arrests in January, 21 in February, 23 in March, 24 in April, and 31 from May 1st to 17th, with a total of 113.

The jail was clean throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

### TOWN LOCKUP—MONTEZUMA

#### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1920. Charles Higgins, supervisor; L. J. Jaynes, town clerk.

This lockup is a wooden shack located in the rear of some other buildings at a considerable distance beside a frog pond and among weeds and briars, making it a hardship to reach it. It has a wooden cell in one corner.

This place is unfit to house any human being and should be closed. This could be done by a resolution of the Town Board; otherwise, the authorities should be cited to show cause why it should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Lockup closed by Town Board, November 4, 1920.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Arthur Blauvelt, village president; O. W. Seymour, chief of police.

The population of Port Byron is about 1,300.

This lockup remains in practically the same condition as when last inspected on January 24, 1918, and also as shown in a report made in June, 1916. None of the recommendations has been complied with. It consists of two steel cages on the ground floor of the Firemen's Hall and is also used for storing fire apparatus and for election purposes. It has steam heat and electric light.

Each cell has one bunk and some bedding which was in good condition. The village has a public water system but no sewers. If toilets were installed in the cells they could be discharged into a cesspool.

I repeat the recommendations in former reports:

That toilets and lavatories be installed in the cells.

That a partition be placed separating the cells from the rest of the fire hall.

That the cells be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNION SPRINGS

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 4, 1920. D. H. Beyea, village president; James Gillespie, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the fire house, a two-story brick building, and consists of two wooden cells partitioned off on one side of the fire hall. The doors are of round iron bars and there is also a barred opening in the partition about two feet square. The cells are equipped with wooden bunks, mattresses, pillows and blankets. The floor is cement. The fire hall has electric light which furnishes light in the cells through the doors and other opening. They are heated by a coal stove in the fire hall. Arrests are very infrequent.

The lockup is said to have supervision when occupied. There is no water in the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEEDSPORT

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Edward Scaden, village president.

This lockup consists of one room in a one-story brick building in the rear of the fire house. It has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, two good sized barred windows, electric light, and a coal stove. It has two latticed steel cages equipped with one bunk and some bedding.

The place was very dirty and there is no water in the lockup, but as the village has waterworks and sewers, plumbing could easily be installed.

It is claimed that the lockup is used but very little, but if it is used as a lockup at all it should be made sanitary, kept clean, and have supervision when occupied.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That toilets and wash basins be put in the cells.

That it be cleaned and some one be made responsible for keeping it clean.

That it have supervision when occupied.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village attorney reports lockup will be kept clean. Recommendation relative to toilets and wash basins waived because of lack of sewerage system.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

## CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

Inspected December 21, 1920. Samuel A. Carlson, mayor; B. J. Barrows, chief of police.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, adjacent to police headquarters. It consists of a room with 12 steel cells for men, and four separate rooms for females, juveniles, matron, etc. There is also a separate lodgers' quarters. The equipment of the jail is the same as described in former reports of inspection.

I regret to report that the jail, particularly the men's cell room, was extremely dirty and showed general lack of care. The toilet fixtures and windows had not been cleaned for some time, each cell was badly littered, and a pile of dirt had been swept in one corner of the room and allowed to remain.

This jail was improved in 1918 at considerable expense to the taxpayers and deserves better care. To let it go practically uncared for is inexcusable. The jail is part of the police station and in charge of the chief of police. A janitor is employed, but upon inquiry I was informed he is not subject to direction from the police department. If caring for the jail is a part of his duties—and presumably it is—the janitor should attend to it daily and be made responsible to some one who is in position to check his work and see that it is properly done.

The Mayor's attention should be directed to this matter at once and the proper remedy applied, to the end that this jail will be kept clean and in order in the future.

The number of persons detained in the jail averages about a dozen a week and one or two females a month. A police matron is employed subject to call. There is also a police woman connected with the department. It is seldom necessary to detain a juvenile.

When the jail is painted again a lighter colored paint should be used in the department for males, particularly on the side where there are no windows.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Clean the jail and keep it clean in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

Inspected September 14, 1920. George W. Peck, mayor; Elvin D. Weaver, chief of police.

This jail has been the subject of criticism for some time back. It does not meet the requirements of a progressive and thriving city, the men's jail being badly located as to light, ventilation and sanitary requirements. The arrangements made for the detention of children unfortunate enough to be placed under arrest are away behind the times and not in keeping with other cities of like importance.

The arrests from January 1st to August 31, 1920, were 1,018 males, 49 females and 92 juveniles, and of the latter, 8 were young girls.

The number of men held in jail over night was 264, and 31 of the children were held for periods of over two days, 1 being held ten days, one 8 days, three 7 days, one 5 days, two four days, four 3 days, and sixteen 2 days. The probation officer states that "the children under commitment, awaiting transfer to institutions, are no longer held in the city jail but are transferred to the county jail. There is no juvenile ward for children in the county jail." This is a practice to be most strongly condemned and the Secretary should be directed to call it to the attention of the State Board of Charities.

The need of a detention house for unfortunate delinquent children is most urgent here and this need should be called to the attention of the Mayor and Board of Supervisors with the hope that one may be provided to cover the needs of Chemung County.

As to the men's jail, the Common Council, through its Corporation Counsel on October 6, 1919, advised the Commission that it had adopted a resolution directing the city hall committee to proceed with new toilet installation in the cells and to provide additional janitor service.

The plans for plumbing were approved by the Commission in January of this year, but further than cleaning, painting and providing janitor service for the jail the promises have not been kept nor has it been possible to get any satisfactory replies from the city authorities.

The city of Elmira has need of an entirely new police station and city jail. Anything that may be done with the present one is simply delaying the day when such a building must be provided.

The Secretary should be directed to write to Mayor Peck and ask him for a statement of the attitude of his administration as to the jail situation in the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## CHENANGO COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—NORWICH

Inspected October 29, 1920. Jerome B. Lewis, police captain.

The jail and police headquarters are located on the first floor of the municipal building and have been fully described in previous reports of inspection. There is one large cell with four bunks with canvas, no mattresses being provided; and there is a small cell originally intended for females. It is understood that when a female is arrested she is taken at once to the county jail. Juveniles are not detained in the city jail but are said to be paroled to the custody of their parents or Humane Society officer.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CLINTON COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AUSABLE FORKS

Inspected July 21, 1920. Thomas W. Lamoy, supervisor.

This lockup is owned by a private corporation and leased by the town of Black Rock. It is of concrete construction and contains two steel cells, each equipped with bunk with mattress and bedding, toilet and wash basin. It is lighted and ventilated by two large windows and has electric light. An electric stove has been installed since the last inspection.

The lockup is seldom used as there are but few arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAMPLAIN

#### CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected April 28, 1920. O. LaFontaine, village president.

This lockup is in a one-story wooden building at the rear of the fire hall. There are four wooden cells and an additional cell containing a dry closet. Each cell has a wooden bunk. In front of the cells is a corridor in which is a coal stove, and the place has electric lights. One large window in each end of the corridor furnishes daylight which is quite sufficient.

The lockup was clean and the president informed me that it always has supervision when occupied, which is very seldom. This should never be neglected, as the place is always in danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.



## TOWN LOCKUP—DANNEMORA

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected July 22, 1920. Frank Langey, supervisor, Lyon Mountain; Fred Signor, justice of the peace.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story building constructed of concrete blocks, with an interior of wood. The room is fairly light, having four full-sized windows. It has electric light and a faucet with running water. The building is heated by a hot air furnace in the basement.

The justice stated that the lockup has not been used in a year. The place was found fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—LYON MOUNTAIN

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1920. Frank Langey, supervisor.

This lockup consists of three cells of wooden bars in a one-story building of stone construction. Each cell has a wooden bunk supplied with some bedding. The lockup has three windows which afford fairly good light and ventilation. It is heated with a wood stove.

This is a mining town, rather scattered, and not laid out in regular streets. There is little use for a lockup in the town, as arrests are very infrequent. The place should have supervision at night if occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURGH

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected April 27, 1920. Eli Senecal, chief of police.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection.

There were 19 arrests between January 1st and April 27th of the present year.

The cells in the men's department, which are used only occasionally, needed sweeping out as did the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROUSES POINT

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected April 28, 1920. Alfred Auprey, village president.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports. There

is a block of four steel cells of square bar construction and solid steel partitions in the center of a room, leaving a corridor all the way around the cells. There are two steel bunks in each cell with mattresses on four of the bunks, one in each cell, also closet and basins for drinking water in each cell.

The building is practically fireproof and is an annex to the municipal power house. It is built of brick and has cement floor. The floor was very dirty as were also the mattresses, caused by coal soot from the power house. There are three windows which furnish ample daylight. There are electric lights and steam heat.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The mattresses should either be burned and new ones substituted or, if possible, cleaned and covered with a waterproof material which could be washed. The floor should be cleaned and some person made responsible for keeping the whole place clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports lockup cleaned and new mattresses provided.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

Inspected October 25, 1920. M. R. Pratt, village president.

The population of Chatham is about 2,500.

The lockup consists of two steel cells in the basement of the Memorial Hall and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. It is a good fireproof lockup, but it is to be regretted that no one seems to be responsible for the cleanliness as it was found in a dirty condition. Because of the lack of sewerage in the village no toilet facilities have been installed. There is running water in the building and arrangements should be made to supply an inmate with water when detained for any length of time.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That some one be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup.

2. That new blankets and mattresses encased in waterproof material be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected October 25, 1920. James A. Reynolds, village president.

Kinderhook has a population of about 800. Few arrests occur.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the fire house and is reached by both front and rear entrances. There are two steel cells with open tops and barred fronts facing a large window. Each cell has a folding bunk with mattress and blanket in good condition.

The lockup was improved last year and since the last inspection the

work has been entirely completed; glass has been put in the windows and the entire interior painted.

The improvements made to this lockup are commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected October 25, 1920.

Valatie has a population of about 1,400 and few arrests occur at the present time.

The lockup is a one-story brick building containing one room with two steel cells. Each cell has a cot with good mattress, blankets and pillow. The floor is cement and was clean. There are toilets in the cells flushed by means of a hose. There is a faucet with running water but no sink or wash basin has ever been installed, although it has been recommended in many former reports. The place is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. There is only one window, situated at the end of the corridor.

This lockup is fireproof and could be made more modern and satisfactory by complying with the following recommendations, which should receive prompt attention as they will involve no great expense:

1. Provide toilets with flushometer flush, and install a sink under the faucet.
2. Install additional windows in the front of the building at a considerable height above the floor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## CORTLAND COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—CORTLAND

Inspected September 17, 1920. Fred Bowker, chief of police.

This jail has been fully described in former reports of inspection. It was found in good condition. The chief stated that occasionally juveniles are detained in the observation room on the second floor and that females are cared for at the county jail, as the city does not employ a police matron.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 296, of which number 66 were for violation of motor and traffic laws.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOMER

#### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected September 17, 1920.

This lockup was found the same as described in former reports of inspection. It consists of three modern cells in a rear room of the town

hall. The room is practically fireproof, light and well ventilated, and has an independent entrance at the side of the building. It is furnished with electric light, steam heat and toilet facilities. The bunks are supplied with good bedding.

The lockup was clean and in order, and is said to be used but little at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## DELAWARE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

Inspected October 28, 1920.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection and is said to be little used, as few arrests occur. The chief of police is on duty during the night and no one was in charge at the time of inspection, the door being open.

The men's cell room was in good condition, the toilets, lavatories and bedding being clean. The detention room for women is being used for storage. It is poorly ventilated, having no windows. There is a transom over the door and a barred opening through the partition.

The lockup has supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

Inspected December 3, 1920. John A. Hanna, supervisor.

This lockup was last inspected in May, 1919, and was at that time severely criticised as being without light and sanitary facilities, damp, and uncared for as it was not being used.

Practically the same conditions prevail, and the justice stated it had not been used in a year.

The suggestion is again repeated that if this lockup is not needed, it should be formally closed by resolution of the town authorities and a copy filed with this Commission.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

\*Supervisor reports lockup will be improved and continue to be maintained.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected December 3, 1920. C. B. Reardon, village president.

This lockup consists of a one-story brick building situated in a field some little distance from the main streets. The building is practically fireproof, has large windows, and is equipped with three steel cells, gas light and a coal stove. Each cell has a steel bunk with mattress and

blankets which were not in a sanitary condition. The floor is cement and was in fairly clean condition.

There are no toilet facilities, as there is no water or sewers in the vicinity of the lockup.

Very few arrests occur and the lockup is being used somewhat for storage purposes.

The bedding should be thoroughly cleaned or a new supply furnished, and the building should not be used for the storage of street implements, such as iron policemen.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

\*Village president reports recommendations will be complied with.

### CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 20, 1920. Ralph S. Butts, mayor; John H. Cusack, president of Police Board; Charles J. McCabe, chief of police.

The police force of the city consists of 34 officers, including one policewoman.

The number of arrests from January 1st to November 1, 1920, was 482, of whom not more than 12 to 15 were women. Of the arrests, 101 were for intoxication.

No insane persons are ever locked up in this jail.

The number of children brought before the City Judge from January 1st to October 31, 1920, was about 300, of whom 53 were boys and 6 girls, whose names were entered on the children's blotter charged with juvenile delinquency, and the remainder after being reprimanded were allowed to go.

This excellent city jail, which was fully described in last year's report, was found to be in splendid condition, clean and orderly.

There are nine cells for men, equipped with modern plumbing, a large sized room for women, with three folding cots, and a suitably sized room for children whom it is necessary to detain.

Since the last inspection the city officials, acting upon the recommendation of the Commission, have provided waterproof casings for the mattresses used in the cells.

There are two large and cleanly rooms in the basement provided for lodgers. The number received has been very small during war times, but has commenced to increase within a recent period. Twenty were taken care of last month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 26, 1920. Harry Pottenburgh, supervisor.

This is a good fireproof lockup situated in a one-story annex to the town hall and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. Briefly, there are two modern steel cells facing the light and are each equipped with bunk, bedding and toilet facilities. The room has electric light and steam heat. The floor is of smooth cement and was clean, in fact the whole interior was found in a clean condition and well painted.

On the second floor are two detention rooms which can be used for the detention of women or juveniles should occasion arise.

Only two arrests were made during the past three months and the lockup has been occupied about six times during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 16, 1920. Mrs. Justine DePeyster Martin, village president.

This lockup consists of a large steel cell of square bar construction, located in the basement of the firemen's hall. The basement is largely above grade and has three good sized windows. The lockup is reached by means of a wooden stairway from the fire hall, and there is also an entrance at grade in the rear of the building.

The cell room has electric light, steam heat and is heated with a coal stove. There are no toilet facilities as the village has no water or sewerage systems. The cell has three wooden bunks with bedding which was in good condition.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been painted inside and was in a clean condition. A watchman is employed who gives the building supervision when the lockup is occupied.

There have been no arrests in recent months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAPPINGERS FALLS

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1920. Ellsworth Traver, village president and chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the building used for police headquarters, the rear of the basement being above grade. It has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, two windows, and two steel cells. There is a toilet in the room, but none in the cells which are equipped with buckets.

Arrests are infrequent, averaging about one or two in three months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## ERIE COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AKRON

Inspected September 6, 1920. George A. Funke, supervisor; H. M. Dickinson, town clerk.

This lockup remains as described in a report of inspection dated November 22, 1918. It is a wooden building with wooden cells, and is always in danger of fire. Arrests are very infrequent and the town clerk stated that the building always has supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected.



## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

The place was clean. Cots with bedding are the cell equipment. This town should have a new fireproof lockup in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1920. George Buck, Mayor; James Higgins, chief of police; Edward Healy, acting captain.

This station is located temporarily in a building at 52 West Seneca street, it having been necessary to establish temporary quarters here following a fire on December 11, 1919, which damaged the building at the corner of Franklin and Seneca streets in which were located police headquarters and the first precinct station.

No prisoners are detained in this station house but are sent to precinct station house No. 2. Police headquarters is located temporarily in the Law Exchange building at 52 Niagara street.

Plans are being prepared for remodeling the building damaged by fire for use as a precinct station house and jail, but no decision has as yet been reached by the city authorities as to the future plans for housing police headquarters.

The reports of the Department show that 31,236 arrests were made in the city of Buffalo during the year 1919 of which number 2,922 were women. There were 1,827 arrests during January and February of the present year as compared with 5,287 for a similar period in 1919, a decrease of 3,460, or 65 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Located on South Division street near Jefferson street.

Inspected March 25, 1920. George Buck, mayor; James Higgins, chief of police; John J. Cheahan, acting captain.

This is a comparatively new station house and is light, well ventilated, and was clean. All the women arrested in the city are now detained in this station house, although when constructed it was intended as a place of detention only for women arrested in the second precinct.

There are two rooms at present in use, the larger of which contains three cells equipped with toilet, lavatory and bunk, and these cells are used when it becomes necessary to confine an intoxicated or noisy and excited case. In the same room are five beds for the accommodation of other prisoners. An adjoining room with two beds is used for the detention of first offenders or minors. There is a matron's room adjacent. The matrons serve on eight hour shifts, so that there is a matron on duty at all times. Four matrons are employed.

Up to February 16th of the present year a part of the women arrested were sent to the third precinct station house, but the quarters formerly occupied by women in that station house together with the matrons' room are being remodeled into a police training school.

During the year 1919, 2,922 women were arrested, of which number 1,881 were confined at No. 2 station. During the month of January, 1920, 251 were arrested of which number 108 were confined in this station; in February 145 were arrested of which number 69 were sent to No. 2.

The city authorities are hopeful that with the decreasing number of arrests of women this station house will be able to care for all those arrested until plans for a new police headquarters materialize. When such building is constructed, adequate quarters should be provided for the detention of females.

The number of arrests monthly during the year 1919 averaged 243, while the average for January and February of the present year was 148, or a decrease of about 39 per cent. If under changed conditions the present quarters are found to be inadequate, it might be possible to arrange for additional quarters in a large, well lighted room on the same floor, formerly used as a dormitory for police officers. Since the adoption of the three platoon system the men no longer sleep at the station house and the room is not now being used.

A record is to be kept of the number of women actually detained in this station house during the next thirty days with a view to determining whether or not it will be necessary to provide additional accommodations.

There are 14 modern steel cells in the men's cell room on the main floor of the station house and 7 cells in the basement; the latter are seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1920. John J. Crehan, captain.

This is a modern station house and jail at 500 South Division street and was described in a report of inspection dated March 25, 1920. In that report attention was called to the fact that all women arrested in the city are being detained at this station house. The proposed new police headquarters, in which it is expected to provide accommodations for female as well as male prisoners, has not yet materialized.

The present quarters consist of a room with three cells and five cots and an additional room with two cots. A record of the number of females detained in this station house from March 25th to April 24th of the present year shows that 115 females were detained for periods ranging from five minutes to forty-two hours, the average being nine hours and thirty minutes. Of those arrested ten were confined in cells.

These quarters have proved inadequate for the proper segregation of female prisoners. Edwin A. Bowerman, surgeon of police, in his report for the year 1919 states that "A department for women prisoners of adequate size should be supplied as the present quarters at No. 2 station have proved too small."

As stated in the last report, there is a large, well lighted room on the same floor with the other rooms for females, formerly used as a dormitory for police officers, which is not now in use. By constructing a partition across the room, it could be used as a dormitory. It would be necessary to bar or screen the windows, install toilet facilities, and equip it with cots, which could be done at a comparatively small expense. If it is the intention of the police department to continue to use this station house for detention of all women arrested in the city, additional facilities should be provided and the foregoing is recommended as a temporary expedient.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Male prisoners from the first precinct also are detained in this jail. The number of arrests in the second precinct from January 1st to date of inspection was 1,520.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located on Pearl street near Chippewa street.

Inspected March 25, 1920. George Buck, mayor; James Higgins, chief of police; Robert N. Winspear, captain.

This station house and jail remain in practically the same condition as described in the report of inspection of May 5, 1919, except that since February 16, 1919, no women have been detained here and the women's quarters and room occupied by the matrons are being remodeled into temporary quarters for a training school for the officers of the Department. It is expected that the work will be completed in time to permit Lieutenant Austin J. Roach, who is in charge of the school, to resume instructions in April. The men will be trained in the various branches of police work and revolver practice and physical training will be included in the course. A revolver range is being constructed in the station house.

Since the old police headquarters building at West Seneca and Franklin streets was damaged by fire in December the training school has been closed for lack of space.

Prior to February 16th female prisoners were taken to the third precinct during the day. Those held by the court or arrested at night were taken to the second precinct station on South Division street.

The jail contains 12 steel cells in three departments for men and lodgers are housed in the basement. The cells are equipped with a wooden bunk and automatic flushing toilet. The station and jail are dingy and should be repainted; white or light colored paint should be used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1920. Uriah S. Ulrich, captain.

This station house and jail are in practically the same condition as when last inspected on March 25, 1920, except that temporary training quarters for the officers of the department and a revolver range have been completed.

As heretofore stated, the cells and interior of the cell room are dark and dingy and should be painted a light color.

Headquarters arrests are detained at this station house, averaging

from five to ten daily. The number of arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1920, to date of inspection was 2,090.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Located at Sycamore and Ash streets.

Inspected March 25, 1920. George Buck, mayor; James Higgins, chief of police; William H. Milan, captain.

This station house is located in a two and a half story brick building with the jail in the rear. The men's cell room, formerly lighted by windows at the end of the corridors, is very dark, due to the fact that a building has been erected on the adjoining lot very close to the jail windows. There are two rows of cells, back to back, furnished with automatic flushing toilets and wooden bunks. All of the cells face blank walls. It would be possible to install a large window in the rear of this cell room opening into a well lighted garage. This would materially improve the light and ventilation. The light should be further improved by painting the walls and ceiling in the cells white. The plaster has fallen off the ceiling in one corner and should be repaired. The cell room was clean.

The room on the second floor, formerly intended as quarters for the detention of women, is being renovated and painted and will be used by the police reserves. A stairway leading to this room and not in use is to be removed to make room for records.

We recommend:

1. That a large window be installed between the jail and the garage in the rear of the building.
2. That the ceiling be repaired and the interior of the jail painted white.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected October 13, 1920. William H. Milan, captain.

In a report of inspection of the jail in this station house made March 25, 1920, it was recommended that a large window be installed in the wall between the cell room and the garage in the rear of the building to improve the light and ventilation, that the ceiling be repaired, and the interior painted white. These recommendations have been complied with.

The jail was clean and in good condition except some of the toilets which were out of order. The captain stated that repairs would be made.

There were 1,180 arrests in this precinct from January 1st to the date of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 20, 1920. John Burfeind, captain in charge.

Located at West Delevan Avenue, near Grant.

This station house is in better condition than many of the older ones of the city. It is located in a residential section and at the present time the number of arrests averages only about four a week where detention of the prisoner is required.

The jail consists of two rooms, one containing three cells and the other eight. The floor is cement, and each cell has a toilet and wooden bunk. The main cell room has several windows, but the cells on one side face a brick wall. The cells in the small room also face the wall. These walls should be kept painted white; in fact, the whole jail and station is badly in need of paint.

This jail has not yet been provided with electric light. It was clean except the windows needed washing.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the jail be renovated and the whole interior of the station be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Located 1446 Main Street.

Inspected November 9, 1920. George McDonnell, acting captain.

This is one of the old station houses and consists of a three-story brick building with jail in the rear. The only changes to note since the last inspection are the installation of electric lights and new toilet facilities in the officers' quarters. A new brick building has been erected very close to the windows on one side, rendering the cells on this side practically without sunlight. The cells, six in number, have open barred fronts, old iron automatic flushing toilets and wooden bunks without bedding. The floor is of composition cement, well drained, and was clean. There is a sink with cold water in the corridor.

The whole interior of the jail needs painting a light color, as is true of all the station houses of the city. White enamel paint has been found satisfactory in many other jails. Before painting it would be well to remove the wainscoting and cover this portion with cement.

The records show that a small number of arrests occur in this precinct at the present time where detention of the prisoner is required—only about six a month for some time.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Paint the whole interior white.
2. Replace the obsolete toilets with modern vitreous ware toilets with flushometer. This should be done at least in the light cells which are said to be the ones in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 20, 1920.

Located at 355 Louisiana Street, near Elk Street.

Since the last inspection, in May, 1919, some improvements have been made to this jail which occupies a detached brick building in the rear of the main station house. The floor has been recemented and repaired, the ceiling has been plastered and is ready for painting. Electric lights have been installed, and the old toilets were in working order and clean. As soon as the interior is painted a light color, including the steel work, which I was informed was soon to be done, this jail will be much improved.

The officer in charge stated that the jail was little used at the present time.

The show-cause proceedings instituted October 7, 1919 against the authorities of Buffalo by this Commission, are still pending because the work of improvement is not completed. The painting should be done without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located at 647 Fillmore Avenue near Broadway.

Inspected November 9, 1920. Jeremiah O'Brien, captain in charge.

This is a modern station house, well equipped, and was clean. It is in need of thorough painting throughout. It consists of 18 modern steel cells, placed back to back, with utility corridor between. The fronts are of open barred construction facing several large windows. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet with integral seat, also washbasin with running water, and wooden bunk without bedding. The floor is cement. The station is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

On the second floor is a large detention room with three cells intended for women. As all females arrested in the city requiring detention are held at the 2nd precinct station house, these cells are not used except occasionally for a male prisoner whom it is desired to keep entirely separate from others.

This is one of the larger precincts in the east side of the city and a great many arrests are made.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the interior be repainted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*



**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO**

**ERIE COUNTY**

Located at Seneca and Babcock streets.

Inspected November 9, 1920. James E. Short, captain in charge.

Since the last inspection electric lights have been installed; otherwise the station remains in practically the same condition. The jail was clean, but is badly in need of repainting a light color.

This is one of the old station houses of the city, having been erected in 1875. The jail has eight steel cells installed on the central corridor plan. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet and wooden bunk, and aside from painting, which is badly needed, the jail was in very good condition.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 arrests per year are made in this precinct, about one-third of the prisoners being detained.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the whole interior of the station be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

**TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO**

**ERIE COUNTY**

Located on Niagara Street near Jersey.

Inspected November 9, 1920. Edward Simon, captain in charge.

Since the last inspection electric light has been installed. The building consists of a large two-story brick structure in very good state of repair and fairly well equipped. The jail contains 12 steel cells placed back to back, with round bar fronts facing windows. Each cell has a wooden bunk and an old iron self-flushing closet with wooden seat. In the corridors are electric lights and a sink with running water. The floors are cement and were clean.

The whole interior of the station needs painting a light color, and the insanitary and obsolete toilets should be replaced with modern ones of vitreous ware with integral seat and flushometer flush.

Like many of the old stations, this one has a great deal of unused space to heat and care for. Doubtless a great amount of coal could be saved each year by the employment of an engineer or competent laborer to take care for the heating system and look after the general repairing, painting and renovating of the building and keeping the large windows washed.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Paint the whole interior a light color, using white enamel paint in the jail.
2. Install new modern toilets in the cells.
3. Employ an engineer or laborer as above suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

**ELEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO**

**ERIE COUNTY**

Located at Broadway and Bailey Avenue.

Inspected November 9, 1920. Michael Morrissey, captain in charge.

This is one of the older station houses of the city and consists of a large two-story brick building heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

There are ten steel cells, placed back to back and facing large windows on one side; the others face a brick wall and are not light. The equipment is similar to that in most of the old stations and, like all of them, contains considerable unused space which is expense to heat and difficult for one janitress to care for. It is claimed that nearly sixty tons of coal are required each year to heat the building. The practice is, for various officers to attend to the heater, which does not seem practicable and not a uniformed policeman's job. Doubtless a great amount of coal could be saved and these old buildings kept repaired, painted, and the large windows cleaned by the employment of men whose business it would be to look after this line of work. One man could take care of three or four stations.

This jail was clean, except the windows, but painting is badly needed. A new hardwood floor has been laid in the office.

This is one of the busiest precincts, but the number of arrests has decreased in recent years, except traffic and motor violations which have greatly increased in all parts of the city.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an engineer or laborer be employed as above suggested.
2. That the whole interior of the station be painted a light color, using white enamel paint in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Located corner Genesee Street and Parade Avenue.

Inspected November 9, 1920. George Kress, captain in charge.

This is one of the newer station houses of the city and is well equipped throughout. There is a large cell room with ten steel cells for men, arranged on the central corridor plan; on the second floor are rooms intended for the detention of females, but these are not used for such purpose as all women arrested in the city are taken to the second precinct police station if detained.

Each cell has a toilet with automatic flush and an oak bunk without bedding. The floors are of smooth composition cement and are well drained. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The jail was clean and in good condition except it has not been repainted since it was built in 1912.

#### RECOMMENDATION

1. That the interior be repainted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Located at Austin and Joselyn streets.

Inspected November 9, 1920. William Gruss, captain in charge.

This station house is a two-story brick building in fair state of repair. It was erected between twenty-five and thirty years ago. The jail remains the same as described in former reports of inspection.

The cells in the men's department face blank walls instead of facing the large windows. It has been recommended in various former reports of inspection that these cells be turned around, which should be done, and the old iron toilets should be replaced with modern ones of vitreous ware with integral seat and flushometer flush.

The broken plastering has been repaired. The jail, and in fact the whole interior of the station house, needs painting a light color. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The floor of the jail is cement and was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern toilets be installed in the cells.
2. That the cells be turned around so as to face the windows.
3. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Located at 2895 Main street.

Inspected November 9, 1920. John Driscoll, captain.

Since the last inspection a record cabinet has been installed and the building is lighted by electricity. It is an old station house with twice the space actually needed, which makes heating an expensive matter.

There are 16 steel cells with open fronts facing windows. The jail is badly in need of paint. Each cell has a wooden bunk, a fairly good automatic flushing toilet, and there is a sink with water in the corridor.

The station is so arranged that the captain's quarters are very unsatisfactory and unlike those in the other station houses in the city. This could be improved by installing a sleeping room and bath room adjacent to the office.

The jail is light and was found in clean condition except the large windows which need washing; this is true of all the station houses in the city. It is a difficult matter for the women cleaners who are employed in each station to do the work of this nature, and the city officials should consider the matter of employing an additional laborer or engineer in each station to care for the heaters and do the other heavy work necessary in the proper care of the buildings. Such an employe could keep the interior of the jails painted instead of allowing them to go by default several years after they need painting and repairing. One such employe might be able to take care of two or three stations.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Paint the interior a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—KENMORE (RIVER ROAD)

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 20, 1920. Alfred Russell, town clerk.

This is a new town lockup, situated in a factory district on the "River Road" in the town of Tonawanda, two blocks north of the Buffalo city line. It was constructed in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and is an excellent lockup.

It consists of a one-story brick building, rather ornate in design and entirely fireproof except the stairs leading to the basement. There is a cell room with two cells for men and a good sized room for females, minors, etc. The two detention rooms are separated by a court room in the center and have three windows each, glazed with wire glass. The floors, sidewalls and ceiling are of cement. In the basement is a room with wooden bunks for lodgers. The building has electric light and hot air heat. The cells have open barred fronts facing the windows and each is provided with a one-piece toilet and lavatory. No bunks have as yet been installed as per approved plans and specifications and mattresses are being used which are placed on the floor. One cell was occupied at the time of inspection.

The detention room has an enclosed toilet and lavatory.

The building is in charge of a janitor.

By complying with the following recommendations this will be a first class lockup:

1. Install one regular steel cell bunk in each cell and provide waterproof cases for the mattresses. Blankets should also be supplied when prisoners are detained over night.

2. Provide detention room with one or more cot beds and suitable bedding.

I also visited the old village lockup in the fire house at Kenmore which becomes closed by order of the Commission January 10, 1921. This building is entirely of wooden construction and the cells are in the fire apparatus room and not a proper place for a lockup. If the village needs a lockup some other more suitable quarters should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1920. Arthur F. Ellicott, chief of police.

This jail remains the same as described in former reports except that the cell in the women's department under the approved plans had not been installed at the time of the last inspection on May 7, 1919. It has since that time been installed and the interior of the cells has been painted a light color, but not the outside. The walls have also been painted.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1920, was as follows: January 6; February 16; March 10; April 10; May 54; June 57; July 84; August 72. The large increase in summer is due to violations of the traffic rules and the violators are not locked up. They pay a fine and are released.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected September 6, 1920. James Chalmers, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a stone

building. There are two latticed steel cells with two steel bunks in each supplied with mattresses and blankets. The cell room is practically fire-proof. It has hot water heat and electric lights, and is fairly well ventilated. There are a toilet and shower bath in the cell room and lavatory in an adjoining room.

The arrests average about one a month.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## ESSEX COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

Inspected July 21, 1920. Dr. Karl J. Severance, village president.

Keeseville has a population of about 1,900.

brick firehouse. There are two modern steel cells with bunks, bedding, buckets and running water. It is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

Some of the bedding was soiled and should be washed and renovated.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses and pillows be covered with oil-cloth or other waterproof covering to permit their being easily washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LAKE PLACID

#### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1920. Patrick Hennessy, village president; Thomas Black, chief of police.

Lake Placid has a population of about 2,500 and during the summer this number is largely increased. The number of arrests is small, averaging about two a month.

The lockup is comparatively new and is in the town hall, the village renting it from the town. There is a department for men and one for women, the men's having three latticed steel cells and the women's one. Each cell is equipped with modern toilet, steel bunk, mattress covered with oilcloth and blankets.

The rooms were clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### LOCKUP—MINEVILLE

#### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected July 2, 1920. John Brennan, chief of police.

This lockup is the property of the Witherbee-Sherman mining corporation, and has been described in various reports of inspection. It is fireproof, light and well ventilated. Since the last inspection it has been thoroughly renovated and the bunks furnished with mattresses and blankets. The place was clean. The lockup has steam heat, electric light, cement floor and steel ceiling. The walls and ceiling are well painted.

Formerly a large number of arrests were made, but now it is said that the lockup is used only occasionally, not over a dozen times this year, due to the removal of liquor from the mine workers. It was recommended that the lockup be enlarged, but apparently this is not necessary at the present time. I was informed that the toilet system was to be improved. A modern toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, also wash basin, should be installed in each cell. At present there is a common toilet and sink in the corridor. These facilities are of little use to prisoners locked in the cells.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That toilets and lavatories of an approved type be installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT HENRY

##### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected July 1, 1920. Alfred Linden, village clerk.

This is a good fireproof lockup and was found in excellent condition. It consists of a room for men, which contains four modern cells, each provided with toilet, lavatory and bunks with good bedding; and on the second floor is a large detention room for females, minors or classes of men whom it might be desirable to separate. This room has two cot beds, toilet and lavatory.

Each department is light and well ventilated and was clean. The recommendations contained in the last report of inspection, viz. that the windows be barred and that the cells be painted a light color, have been complied with.

Arrests at present are few and seldom any lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SCHROON LAKE

##### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 12, 1920. Samuel Russell, supervisor.

Schroon Lake is an incorporated village and well known summer resort in the town of Schroon, Essex county. The town clerk has an office on the main street in the rear of which a steel cell of latticed bar construction has been placed in a small space scarcely large enough to admit a cell. It is without toilet or lavatory and is an unsuitable place in which to detain a prisoner, as it is in a building of combustible material and can be plainly seen by any passerby.

The Prison Law requires that plans for jails, lockups, etc., shall be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, but no plans for this lockup were submitted for approval by the town authorities. It was stated that the lockup had been in use two or three years.



If it is deemed necessary to maintain a lockup in the village the present cell should be removed to a suitable place and provided with proper sanitary equipment, the plans for which should be submitted to the Commission for approval before the change is made. If the Town Board fails to do this within a reasonable time they should be cited to show cause why the present lockup should not be closed. Such action is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATEAUGAY

I visited Chateaugay on August 9, 1920, and again on August 11th and was unable to find any one who had a key to the lockup, the constable being out of town and the caretaker not to be found.

I was informed that there were no changes in the lockup, it remaining as described in report of inspection dated August 25, 1917.

There is little use for a lockup here, as arrests are very infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—DICKINSON CENTER

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1920. H. W. Ramsdell, supervisor; Melvin Dawson, town clerk.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports. It consists of one latticed steel cell, located in the town house which is a one-story wooden building about 28 by 32 feet. There is ample light from several windows. The cell has a steel bunk and some bedding. Kerosene lamps are used for light at night.

Arrests are infrequent. The building should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1920. Ernest Mason, village president; George Badore, chief of police.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection. The department for males is located in a brick building in rear of the fire station and contains three steel cells equipped with bunks, waterproof mattresses and blankets, toilet and running water in each cell. It is well lighted and ventilated and was clean. It has electric light and steam heat.

There is a room for women on the second floor over the fire station, supplied with cot bed, toilet and lavatory.

There are but few arrests. A policeman is allowed 25 cents for each meal furnished to prisoners.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the steel cells which are now black be painted a light color and that the whole interior of the men's department also be painted a light color.\*

That the policeman be paid a more liberal allowance for feeding prisoners, as the amount allowed is not sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Lockup has been painted and allowance for meals for prisoners increased from twenty-five to fifty cents.

## TOWN LOCKUP—SANTA CLARA

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1920. John Redwood, supervisor, Bay Pond; Alonzo Pierce, town clerk, Santa Clara.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the town hall which is a one-story wooden building on a cement foundation. A portion of the basement is partitioned off for a lockup. There is a coal stove for heating and kerosene lamps are used for lighting.

The cells have steel bunks and some bedding.

The entrance is from the side of the building and down several steps into a room adjoining the cell room. There are very few arrests.

My last inspection report recommended that the steps which were in broken condition be repaired and that the cells be painted. These recommendations have been complied with. The whole interior has been cleaned and presented a much better appearance. The place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1920.

The condition of this lockup remains practically the same as it was at the time of the last inspection. It is in the town hall building and has a department with three steel cells for males, equipped with bunks, mattresses and blankets. There is a toilet and sink in the room which is lighted by electric light and lighted and ventilated by day by three windows. The department for women has a cell, toilet, running water, electric light and one window. The building is heated by steam.

The number of arrests is small. The lockup was in a fair state of cleanliness.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the cells and cell room be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## TOWN LOCKUP—TUPPER LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected June 18, 1920. Leon P. Demars, supervisor; John A. Chalmers, town clerk; J. D. Auclair, chief of police.

The population of the village of Tupper Lake is about 5,000.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cages located in the rear portion of the town hall, which is a two-story brick building. There is another room calculated for the detention of females or juveniles in case such room is required. The lockup is practically fireproof, having cement floor and steel ceiling. It was found clean.

Each cell has a toilet and steel bunk supplied with bedding. The toilets were not in good condition and would not flush properly.

There is steam heat and electric light. There is a faucet with running water, but no sink or lavatory has been installed as recommended in a report of inspection made August 20, 1915. There are three windows which furnish adequate light and ventilation.

The arrests average about 10 a month; last month there were 15.

It is recommended that the toilets be repaired and the recommendation made in 1915 that a sink or lavatory be installed is hereby renewed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Recommendation waived for the present.

## FULTON COUNTY

## CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

Inspected June 3, 1920. George R. Smith, chief of police, assisted by 13 officers.

This jail remains as described in the last report of inspection and was clean, showing it receives good care.

The cells are furnished with mattresses which are destroyed each year and replaced with new ones which are occasionally washed until worn out or destroyed.

There were 207 arrests in 1919, of whom 14 were women. A matron is employed when women are in custody. So far in 1920 the number of arrests averages about the same as in 1919.

I consider this a very good jail in so far as light and sanitation are concerned and under present conditions may be adequate for the city's requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

## FULTON COUNTY

Inspected June 3, 1920. W. W. Chamberlain, mayor; Peter Joyce, chief of police.

This jail was recently improved as a temporary expedient in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and it should only be temporary, as it consists of a wooden shack one-story high in the rear of the fire hall. It contains three wooden cells lined with metal and a metal floor lining. It has plenty of light and ventilation. One cell is used for lodgers. There is a toilet and lavatory in each

cell. It has steam heat and electric light. Wooden bunks or benches are in each cell without bedding of any kind.

The place was clean. Only a few arrests are made.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That iron cots be installed in the cells and furnished with mattresses and blankets, and that the jail always have supervision when occupied by prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHVILLE

#### FULTON COUNTY

Inspected August 18, 1920.

A steel cell set in a rear corner of the hose room on the first floor of a two-story brick building serves as a lockup for the village of Northville which has a population of about 1,300.

The cell is about 8 feet square, made of round bars, open on all sides with steel top and floor. It has four bunks, one of which was equipped with bedding. There are no toilet facilities in the room and a bucket is used. There are windows in the front and rear of the room, insuring ample light and ventilation.

The interior of the building is of wooden construction and no one should be locked in the cell unless constant supervision is afforded.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## GENESEE COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

Inspected September 6, 1920. Lewis Prentice, mayor; Andrew McCully, chief of police.

This is a modern two-story brick jail and remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated September 24, 1919.

New mattresses have been ordered for the bunks.

The number of arrests this year averages about 65 per cent. of the number last year.

The place was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LE ROY

#### GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected September 6, 1920. H. B. Ward, village president.

This lockup consists of two flat barred steel cages placed in one of the rear corners of the fire hall, a modern two-story brick and concrete structure. Each cage contains a steel bunk provided with mattresses and quilts in good condition. There are no toilet facilities except buckets in the cages. There is water in the fire hall. The building is heated by

steam and has electric light. There should be a partition separating these cages from the fire hall and toilets and lavatories installed in the cages. This is recommended.

There are a good many arrests, most of which are for violating the traffic ordinances.

The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## GREENE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—COXSACKIE

Inspected November 19, 1920. F. J. Collier, village president.

This is a modern lockup and was fully described in former reports of inspection. It has separate departments for males and females, each furnished with good beds and toilet facilities.

Since the last inspection the toilet pipes have been repaired and the lockup was found in good condition, although it has not been used this year. I was credibly informed that it is occasionally cleaned and aired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## HERKIMER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKFORT

Inspected September 30, 1920. H. G. Birpe, village president.

Police headquarters is on the second floor of a modern rented building near the central part of the village, but the lockup is located in the fire engine house several blocks away.

There are two rooms without cells built in the rear end of the hose room. The equipment consists of an iron cot bed in one room and several wooden bunks in the other; also blankets, flushing toilets, one small window in each, electric light, and steam heat.

Since the last inspection new toilets have been installed and the interior walls have been kalsomined. The lockup was in fairly good condition and is said to be used much less than in former years. No females have been arrested this year. While the interior of the lockup is largely fireproof, an officer is said to be on duty at night when a prisoner is detained.

I was informed that funds are available for the erection of a town hall and municipal building, and a contract will be let as soon as industrial conditions and prices of material become more normal. It is proposed to install a modern lockup and police headquarters in such new building, and the authorities are aware of the law requiring the approval of the plans of that portion by the State Commission of Prisons before the work is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1920. George Huck, chief of police.

This lockup remains in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. It consists of a large room with four steel cells for men and a small detention room for women, located in the rear of police headquarters. Each cell has a toilet and bunk with leather covered mattress. The room for women, which adjoins the main lockup, has a cot bed, toilet and lavatory.

The lockup was found in good condition, but the men's cell room is used somewhat for storage purposes. It would be better to provide quarters elsewhere for these articles, as they interfere with sweeping and cleaning of the room.

A garage for the patrol automobile has been erected in the rear of the lockup. This tends to slightly darken the men's cell room but if the interior is kept painted white the quarters will still be quite light.

As is true in most places, the number of arrests in this village is much smaller than in former years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1920. Nelson R. Gilbert, mayor; James J. Long, chief of police.

This is a modern city jail and was fully described in a report of inspection dated June 3, 1918. It remains in the same good condition as described in that report. All the departments were clean, showing excellent care. This jail is a credit to the city of Little Falls.

There is an average of about 700 arrests annually.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEVILLE

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1920. W. E. Autenrich, village president; John Bellinger, chief of police.

This lockup remains as described in a report of inspection dated October 15, 1918. It is a fire trap and was found literally filled with trash of all kinds. It was stated that no person had been detained here in the last year. The last report of inspection stated that \$20,000 was available for building a new municipal building in which would be located a new lockup. The project has been delayed, but indications now are that the building will be erected in the near future.

The present lockup should be cleaned and put in order at once, and should always have supervision when occupied.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.



\*Village clerk reports lockup has been cleaned and put in order and will have supervision when occupied.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWPORT

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1920. Ira L. Jones, village president.

This lockup remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated October 15, 1918. It is located in the fire house which is a two-story wooden building. There is one cell with wooden bar front built in one side of the room. It contains a wooden bunk and some bedding.

Arrests are very infrequent, but should a prisoner be detained the place should have supervision as it is always in danger of fire. There is plenty of light but no water. The room is heated with a coal stove.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

Inspected August 14, 1920. J. D. Reid, village president; James H. Crabb, chief of police.

This lockup remains in the same good condition as shown in former reports. It is located in the rear of the fire hall, a one-story and attic building of wooden construction. There is a separate entrance to the lockup which consists of two modern steel cells, each equipped with toilet, lavatory, mattress, blankets and pillows. There is also a toilet in the corridor which is protected by a board partition. The cell room is lined with steel and has a cement floor. It is heated with steam and has electric light.

The number of arrests in summer averages about 15 per month, and in winter about 5.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1920. George H. Rogers, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the fire hall, which is a brick building. Entrance is from the rear of the building on the ground level. The room is lighted by two windows and electric lights.

There are two steel cages equipped with bunk, mattress and blankets. Heat is supplied by a furnace. The floor is concrete and can be flushed into a sewer. There is water in the corridor. Buckets are used in the cell.

The place was fairly clean. One window has a broken glass which should be replaced. This lockup is seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAPE VINCENT

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1920. M. G. Fitzgerald, village president; J. W. Cornaire, village clerk; Frank Wiley, chief of police.

This lockup was improved in 1918 under plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated May 24, 1918. It has two cells with barred windows which furnish light and ventilation. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet and wash basin.

There is a separate room prepared for women and children in case such is required.

The lockup is said to have supervision when occupied, which is very important.

The place was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1920. I. Wood DeCant, village president; H. M. Andre, chief of police.

This lockup was improved in 1919 under plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The department for men is on the ground floor of a brick building used for fire hall. The cells are equipped with toilet and lavatory which were in good condition. A separate room supplied with cots is provided on the same floor for lodgers.

There is a detention room on the second floor for women and juveniles. Police headquarters is on this floor. The women's room has a closet and lavatory and a bed supplied with good bedding.

The whole place was clean, showing good care. I consider this a first class lockup for a village of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1920. Frank Walrath, village president; Sherman Wallace, village clerk.

This lockup is a one-story wooden building and consists of two wooden cells with latticed steel doors located in the rear of the building. The room is also used for meetings of the village board and for election purposes. One cell was equipped with a wooden bunk, mattress and quilts, and the other was filled with election booths.

The room has plenty of light and ventilation. The one cell was fairly clean.

The lockup is heated by a wood stove and has electric light. It should always have supervision when occupied. The village has no water or sewer system.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 13, 1920. M. A. Marble, village president; W. R. Marshall, chief of police.

This lockup remains in the same insanitary condition as shown in report of inspection dated September 29, 1919, except the toilets which are in worse condition than was reported at that time. The supply of water seems inadequate to properly flush the toilets which are in filthy condition.

The ventilation is inadequate. There is a small window over the cells, another over the entrance door, and from appearances neither has ever been opened. The bedding is dirty and should be replaced with new if the old cannot be cleaned and renovated. The mattresses should have a waterproof covering.

There are only a few arrests, but if a lockup is to be maintained it should be kept in sanitary condition. The normal population of Clayton is about 2,000, but in summer this number is largely increased by visitors to the St. Lawrence river. The former recommendations have received no attention. It is recommended:

That means be provided for more ventilation.

That the toilets be put in good condition.

That the mattresses be provided with a waterproof covering.

That the bed clothing be either cleaned or new bedding provided.

That the place be cleaned and the interior painted a light color and that some one be made responsible for keeping the lockup clean.

That if the foregoing recommendations are not complied with the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected November 29, 1920. M. A. Marble, village president; W. R. Marshall, chief of police.

This lockup was inspected August 13, 1920, at which time the following recommendations were made:

That more ventilation be provided.

That toilets be put in good condition.

That mattresses be provided with waterproof covering.

That the bed clothing be either cleaned or new provided.

That the place be cleaned and the interior painted a light color and that some one be made responsible for keeping it clean.

I am pleased to report that two new toilets have been installed and that the mattresses have been provided with waterproof covers. The bedding and cell room appeared to be clean.

The two cells are of steel plate with latticed tops and doors. The inside of the cells has been painted a light color, the outside red. The cell room is not painted at all, as was intended by the recommendation. This should be done without delay. Clayton would then have a fairly good lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## LOCKUP—DEFERIET

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1920. Herbert McDonald, officer in charge.

This lockup is owned by the St. Regis Paper Company and is maintained by the company for its own protection. I was informed, however, that it is not now in use. It remains the same as described in my report of July 31, 1918, and was clean.

The lockup consists of a room 16 by 16 feet at one end of the mill, one latticed steel cell with bunks, mattresses and blankets, which were in good condition.

In my former report it was recommended that the present window be barred; that a large window be put into the partition between the cell room and stock room; and that this window be properly barred. This has not been done. These recommendations are renewed if the lockup is to be used for detention purposes.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*General manager reports lockup improved as recommended.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1920. William Allison, village president; C. O. Phelan, village clerk.

This lockup is on the ground floor of a two-story building. The first story is of stone and the upper one of wood construction.

The floor is concrete and the lockup has plenty of light furnished by five windows. It is equipped with two steel cells, the fronts and rears of which are of round bars and the sides and partition of steel plate. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The place was very dirty, showing lack of care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the cells be painted a light color.

That the whole place be cleaned up and some one be made responsible for keeping it clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports lockup has been cleaned.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1920. B. W. Taylor, village president; John White, chief of police.

The building occupied by the lockup is owned by the village and is a two-story wooden structure. The first floor is the fire hall with lockup in a rear corner behind the stairs. The room is about 10 by 20 feet, with two steel cages with bunks equipped with mattresses and blankets. The room is heated by a coal stove and has electric light and one window which is not, but should be, barred.

The place was dirty, showing neglect. I was informed that the lockup always has supervision when occupied by a prisoner. This should

not be neglected. Some one should be made responsible for keeping the lockup clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village president reports lockup cleaned and caretaker made responsible for its cleanliness.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SACKETS HARBOR

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1920. Henry Harris, chief of police.

This lockup is on the ground floor of a two-story wooden building used as a fire hall. It has an outside entrance, also a door leading into the fire hall. It has ample light, is heated by a coal stove, and has electric light. The place was clean, showing good care.

There are two latticed steel cells, each containing two steel bunks and blankets.

The building being of wooden construction is in constant danger of fire and should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner. Arrests are very infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1920. W. S. Sargent, village president; P. E. Porter, clerk.

The building in which the lockup is located is a two-story brick structure owned by the town. The upper floor is a town hall. The first floor front has a general store and barber shop.

The lockup is in the rear of the first floor with an entrance from the rear. The room is about 15 by 17 feet and contains two steel cells with bunks. The room is fairly light, is heated by a coal stove, and has electric light. The walls of the room have been papered but are now in a dilapidated condition and have been for several years.

In former reports of inspections the Commission has recommended the removal of the paper, the repair of the walls, and painting. No attention has been paid to the recommendations, which are renewed. The cells should be painted a light color as well as the walls and ceiling. If not done at once the lockup should be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports recommendations complied with.

#### CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1920. C. A. Bingham, city manager; E. J. Singleton, chief of police.

Watertown is a city with a population of about 35,000 and is now

under a commission form of government. The jail remains practically the same as described in former reports. It is located in the basement of the City Hall. There are separate quarters for males, females and lodgers. The jail was as clean as could be expected under the prevailing conditions. The whole interior needs painting. Light paint would add materially to the appearance of the jail.

The jail has the objectionable feature of being in the basement and is not modern in arrangement. The city owns a desirable site in the rear of the City Hall on which a modern jail could be erected.

Arrests are not as frequent as in former years. The Chief stated that about 40 a month is the average.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the whole interior of the jail, including the cells, be painted a light color. This should be mandatory.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

\*City manager reports that interior of jail has been painted.

## LEWIS COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CROGHAN

Inspected May 14, 1920. E. H. Radigan, village president.

This lockup is used but very little and is a very good one for a village the size of Croghan. It has one latticed steel cell furnished with good bedding, a sanitary toilet, and electric light. There is a lavatory in an adjoining room. The cell room is in the basement of the municipal building, which is of brick construction. It is separated from the rest of the basement and is reached by an independent entrance at the side of the building. It is light, clean and dry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## MADISON COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

Inspected September 18, 1920. Henry Smith, chief of police.

This jail, which was remodeled a few years ago in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, is said to be satisfactory for the present needs of the city. It consists of a cell room for men, and separate rooms for juveniles, women and lodgers, respectively. The jail was clean and in good condition throughout.

The number of arrests during the past year was estimated to be about 100. A probation officer has charge of the juvenile cases and detention is said to be seldom necessary. Very few females are arrested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.



TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

**CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM**

Inspected May 5, 1920. Theron Aiken, mayor; John J. Riley, commissioner of public safety; A. J. Burn, chief of police.

There have been no changes in the jail for men or the quarters provided for the housing of lodgers since the last inspection. The place was clean. A man is hired by the month and is made responsible for its cleanliness.

The city is still without a place of detention for women and juveniles. Any boys arrested are cared for at the county jail at Fonda.

Mr. Riley, the new commissioner of public safety, informed me that arrangements were about completed to abandon the present fire house and remodel it for city offices, and in this building a suitable place would be prepared for the detention of women and juveniles. When arrangements are completed, which will be very soon, plans will be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Commissioner of Public Safety reported October 27th that detention room had been provided.

**DETENTION ROOM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS, AMSTERDAM**

Visited the above place July 16, 1920. Commissioner Long not being in town I conferred with Mayor Aikin and Chief of Detectives Hartigan relative to the proposed employment of a police matron by the city of Amsterdam.

Up to date nothing has been done in the matter, as the plans as approved by the Commission had only been received a few days previous. Mayor Aikin assured me that they intended to have a matron appointed to respond to call in the event of the arrest of a female. But one female has been arrested within the past month and she was immediately turned over to the wife of the Salvation Army Captain.

In view of the fact that they intend to carry out the proposed recommendations and as there seems to be very few, if any, women or children detained here I would recommend that sufficient time be given the authorities to comply with Section 90-96 of the General City Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

**TOWN LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE**

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

Inspected July 30, 1920. C. L. Young, supervisor; J. E. Stoughton, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the rear part of the fire hall, which is a one-and-one-half story stone building with concrete floor. It consists of a room with three steel cells with open fronts and rears of round bars set on about 4-inch centers; the sides and tops are of plate steel. The floor under the cells is concrete and the corridor floor is wood.

One of the cells is kept locked and is used only for prisoners under arrest. The other two are not kept locked but are open for the accommodation of lodgers. The place was fairly clean.

There is water in the corridor, also toilet. The room is fairly well lighted and ventilated by three windows, and is heated by hot air furnace in the basement and lighted by electricity.

The following recommendations made by Mr. McLaughlin in an inspection report of December 19, 1917, have not been complied with:

"Provide new concrete floor in corridor.

Install in each cell a vitreous ware toilet with integral seat and pushbutton flushometer or tank flush, also stationary wash basin.

Install a metal ceiling and construct a fireproof partition between the cell room and the hose room, with a fireproof door for entrance.

Paint the entire interior, including the cells, a light color.

Provide a separate place for the housing of lodgers."

These recommendations were renewed by Mr. Young in report of inspection dated April 17, 1918. None of the improvements have been made, and the recommendations above set forth are again renewed.

The village of Canajoharie has a population of about 2,600 and the town about 4,000.

If this lockup is to be used as such, the above recommendations should be complied with at once or the place should be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited to show cause why lockup should not be closed; proceeding adjourned pending improvements.

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—FORT PLAIN

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1920.

This lockup, which has been described in former reports of inspection, is said to be very seldom used. A few years ago it was materially improved and was said to be sufficient for the needs of the town and village. At the time the justices' records showed upwards of 300 arrests per year.

At the time of inspection the lockup was not in first-class condition. The toilet was broken and very dirty and the windows and corners of the room were lined with cobwebs. The windows were closed and a bad odor was present. The steel bunks are without bedding of any kind. If this place is to be continued as a lockup, the following is recommended:

1. That the lockup be cleaned and someone be made responsible for its cleanliness at all times.
2. That the toilet be repaired.
3. That mattresses covered with some waterproof material be provided, also blankets in cold weather.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

\*Village clerk reports recommendations have been complied with.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1920. F. J. Corningbush, village president.

This lockup consists of two steel cells situated in the rear end of

the fire house. The room has electric light and a hot air furnace but practically no daylight, and ventilation is poor.

The place was very dirty, showing lack of care.

There is a detention room for women and juveniles on the second floor, which is equipped with toilet, sink with running water and cot bed with bedding.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That means be provided to admit plenty of daylight in the men's department, which would also afford better ventilation.
2. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Corporation counsel reports lockup has been placed in sanitary condition.

## NASSAU COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

Inspected October 16, 1920. Clarence A. Edwards, village president; John Hartman, captain of police.

The police force consists of 16 officers.

The population of the village is upwards of 10,000.

The lockup is a fairly good one, having two cells with niche closets and a wash basin in the corridor. Blankets were provided for the cells. The place was clean and orderly. Women are not locked up at this place.

The arrests run about 12 a month. The lockup is used more than in the past, as a temporary headquarters of the State Police is located here.

The lockup is adequate for the present needs of the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1920. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; John S. Nichols, village president; Robert Van de Water, chief of police.

The population of the village of Hempstead is about 6,700.

The village arrests from January 1, 1920, to date were only about 50, the police activities being largely necessary in traffic regulation, which is heavy through the village.

Children are cared for by the Children's Society.

The lockup is situated in the new town hall only recently completed. The building is a fine one—a credit to the town. The jail is modern in every respect and provides satisfactory accommodations for men and women.

The room for men is about 20 feet square, with a 9-foot ceiling, four large windows, brick walls, cement floor, steam heat, electric lights, and three new steel cells each 5 by 7 feet, with barred fronts made of round bars set on about 4 1-2-inch centers. Each cell has one folding bunk, a modern one-piece toilet flushed with a push button, and a stationary wash basin. There is a ventilator in the top of each cell and a utility corridor back of the cells. The entire interior is painted a light color.

There is a room for women on the other side of the hallway, about 9 by 24 feet, with a large double window. This room is finished the same as the room for men and has two new steel cells with the same equipment as those for men. Each cell is provided with blankets which were new and clean.

The village has use of the jail jointly with the town.

The jail situation, so far as this town and village are concerned, is most satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—LAWRENCE

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1920. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, Hempstead; C. C. Adams, village president.

The lockup is the property and under the jurisdiction of the town of Hempstead. Prisoners arrested in Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere are detained here.

Justice of the Peace Raisig states that "this lockup is only for the temporary confinement of prisoners who are arrested by police officers throughout the day and night and then arraigned on the charges on which they are held and then they are immediately transported to the Nassau County Jail at Mineola. The immediate transfer to Mineola is done for the purpose that we can receive no appropriation for feeding prisoners at this local lockup. I do not think that on more than one dozen occasions since January 1, 1920, have prisoners been confined at this local lockup over night. Since January 1, 1920, only two cells have been available for use, as the other two cells have unclaimed and stolen property stored in them. At no time have female prisoners been kept here over night, and as above stated, they are only kept here long enough to be arraigned."

In the report dated April 22, 1919, the Chief Inspector made the following recommendation:

"The room is too small for four cells and should be enlarged. There is a room between the lockup and the court room, with a large window. This room is little used except for storage and might be added to the lockup by removing the board partition between them. This would give the lockup an additional window, more air space, and more room for the cages. I recommend that this be done."

This recommendation is renewed and the Secretary should be directed to take up the matter of compliance therewith with the Supervisor. It is further recommended that two of the cells be provided with mattresses with waterproof covering.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LONG BEACH

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1920. William H. Reynolds, village president; P. J. Tracy, chief of police.

The police force consists of eight men.

The population of this summer resort varies from 500 in winter to 5,000 in summer.

From January 1, 1920, to date the arrests numbered about 70. No women were locked up during this period.

The lockup, which is located in the village hall, was fully described in a report dated November 23, 1918. It was in a cleanly and satisfactory condition and apparently fully meets the present needs of the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1920. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; George W. Wright, village president and chief of police.

The village population is about 5,000. The police force consists of six men. The village has the use of the town lockup.

The arrests number about fifty a year, but only one-third of these are locked up over night. No women are locked up. Those necessary to be held are sent to the county jail or to the Hempstead lockup.

The lockup was described in a report dated April 23, 1919, and remains unchanged.

It was stated that an officer was always in charge when prisoners were confined.

The cells contain only old buckets for toilet purposes. They should be replaced by modern toilets of a type approved by the Commission, and it is recommended that the town authorities be so advised. A statement of the requirements of the Commission should be transmitted with this report and a reply requested on or before December 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—OYSTER BAY

##### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1920. C. Chester Painter, supervisor; E. J. Conlin, town clerk.

In June, 1919, the authorities of Oyster Bay were cited before the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Since that time an improved lockup has been provided in accordance with the plans as approved by the Commission. It occupies the first floor of a wing of the town hall which is a two and one-half story brick building. The lockup has an entrance from the court room and also an exterior entrance.

The equipment consists of three good steel cells, each provided with modern jail toilet and lavatory, an additional toilet in the corridor, steam heat, electric light, and each cell has two steel bunks with good mattress and blankets. The floor is wood and the cell bottoms steel. The ceiling is metal and the side walls of plaster. The room has four windows and is well lighted and ventilated. The cells have open barred fronts facing the windows and a portion of the tops is perforated.

There is no separate detention room for women. The officer in charge, who lives in the building, stated that no women were arrested and that since January 1st only three men had been detained.

It is to be regretted that a smooth cement floor, properly drained, was not installed and the steel cell floors omitted. However, the wooden floor was in good condition and clean.

The interior of the lockup was well painted and in excellent condition. I recommend that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

\*Show-cause proceedings discontinued May 4, 1920.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 16, 1920. M. K. Dunn, village president; T. G. Bacon, captain of police.

The population of the village is about 7,000. The police force consists of twelve men.

The arrests since January 1, 1920, to date were about 50.

The lockup is located in a concrete building adjoining a power house, about one-half mile from police headquarters. Properly located, it would not call for criticism, but as it is, it cannot be much used because of its location.

Within a recent period one woman had been confined here for two hours, and one intoxicated man over night.

The mattress in the men's cell was torn up by a prisoner and needs to be repaired or replaced by a new one. No caretaker is provided for the place. The village authorities should make some one responsible for its care.

It is suggested that the village take up the proposition of providing centrally located police headquarters with jail adjoining, as is usually done in villages of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## NIAGARA COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—LA SALLE

Inspected September 8, 1920. A. W. Blinkley, supervisor.

This lockup consists of one large cell located on the first floor of the town hall, which is a two-story wooden building. The cell is equipped with wooden bunks and bedding. There is a toilet in the room and running water in the main hall. The room is lighted by electricity, heated by a coal stove, and has two large windows.

Only a very few arrests are made.

This lockup should always have supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—LOCKPORT

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 10, 1920. W. J. Gold, mayor; Thomas F. Moran, chief of police.



This jail remains as described in former reports of inspection. Plans have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons for remodeling it. Bids for the work have been advertised and are to be opened October 6, 1920, after which the remodeling is to begin at once and finished this year if possible.\*

The arrests number from 15 to 20 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*City clerk reports bids were rejected and new proposals will be received early in 1921.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 10, 1920. Truman Jennings, village president; John Delano, chief of police.

The lockup occupies a room in the rear section of the fire house, a brick building in good condition. It contains two steel cells of round bar construction with solid backs and partition. The room has a metal floor, metal covered walls and ceiling, steam heat, and electric light. There are no toilets and no water in the lockup, but there are two toilets in a small room off of the entrance hallway near the lockup door. Arrests are very infrequent. The place was clean.

It is recommended that at least one cell be equipped with a full-flushing vitreous ware toilet with integral seat, operated by a push button, and a small stationary wash basin with self closing faucet.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1920. John A. Curry, chief of police.

This jail was inspected February 22, 1919, and remains as described in report of that date. The lack of drainage of the floors in the cell rooms described in that report has been corrected.

The total police force of the city is 50. The number of arrests averages from 150 to 200 per month. About 4 per cent. of these are women. There have been only two or three lodgers per month.

New mattresses have been ordered for the juvenile department.

The jail was clean, showing good care. It is a first class jail and a credit to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—NORTH TONAWANDA

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1920. John F. Ryan, chief of police, assisted by 13 officers.

This jail remains the same as shown in a report of inspection dated

May 7, 1919, except that the heating plant has been improved and is thought sufficient to heat the place.

The number of arrests from January to September, 1920, was as follows: January 17; February 18; March 15; April 31; May 36; June 32; July 31; August 51. The number in summer increases, due to violation of traffic rules.

The last report of inspection recommended that a new jail be provided. This recommendation is herewith renewed, and if steps are not taken in the near future toward its provision, it is recommended that this place be closed. The city needs a new municipal building with jail included.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—RANSOMVILLE

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1920. G. E. Hubble, supervisor.

This lockup is a one-story wooden building about 13 by 24 feet. It has three windows which give ample light and is heated by a coal stove. It contains two latticed steel cells with two bunks in each, provided with some blankets which were dirty. The room also was dirty.

On account of the danger of fire this place should also have supervision when occupied. Only a few arrests are made.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That mattresses be provided for two bunks.

That the blankets be washed and kept clean.

That the place be cleaned and some one made responsible for keeping it clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports lockup cleaned and blankets washed.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILSON

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1920. William Parsons, village president.

This lockup consists of one steel plate cell, with latticed front, on a wooden floor, and one wooden cell with latticed steel door. There is a cot bed in each cell with mattress and quilts.

The building is a wooden structure one-story high and about 8 by 30 feet. It has fairly good light, coal stove, and kerosene lamps.

There were not more than five arrests during the past year; the officer stated that the place always has supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected under any circumstances on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—YOUNGSTOWN

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1920. G. E. Hubble, supervisor, post office, Ransomville.

This lockup was found in practically the same condition as described in former reports. It is in the basement of a one-story wooden building. The place was dirty, damp, and unfit for use. I was informed that the town authorities have rented a vacant store, into which they intend moving the cells. This should not be done without first submitting plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

I recommend that the town authorities be cited to show cause why the old lockup should not be closed unless they at once close it by resolution of the Town Board and file copy of the resolution with the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## ONEIDA COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

Inspected July 31, 1920. E. L. Wooley, village president; Michael Studor, chief of police.

Boonville is a prosperous village of about 2,000 population.

The lockup is located on the second floor of a brick building in a large room well supplied with windows, which afford means for plenty of light and ventilation. There are two latticed steel cells supplied with steel bunks and blankets. There are no toilet facilities.

In a report of inspection dated October 16, 1918 it was recommended that the lockup be removed to the ground floor but this has not been done. It was stated that the lockup is not being used as no arrests occur. The place was found fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—ROME

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 31, 1920. William J. Keating, chief of police; Stephen Beckwith, assistant chief, who was in charge at the time of inspection.

The number of arrests during the past three months was as follows:

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
May -----	25	6	2	-
June -----	48	4	2	-
July -----	45	4	11	3

None of the children were locked up.

The jail, which has been fully described in former reports, was clean and in good condition with the exception of the padded cell which needed repairing.

We were informed that a place for the detention of juveniles is needed in this city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—UTICA

#### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1920. John J. Coakley, chief of police; Lawrence McMahon, deputy. A matron was on duty and always is when women are in custody.

The building in which the police headquarters and the jail are housed is an old one. We were informed that the citizens of Utica had decided by a referendum vote that they should have a new City Hall in which police headquarters and the jail would be placed. The project was halted by the war. There is no doubt that a new jail is needed that would conform to the necessities of a city the size and importance of Utica.

The jail was clean and well cared for. The interior could be improved by a coat of light paint.

The number of arrests for the three months ending August 31, 1920, was as follows:

	Males	Females	Juv. Delinq'ts
June -----	248	18	36
July -----	228	14	26
August -----	210	23	19

No juveniles are detained at police headquarters. If taken into custody they are placed in the Detention Home.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—BALDWINSVILLE

Inspected June 24, 1920. Leonard Hoffman, village president; Edward McCarthy, chief of police.

This lockup is located in a room on the ground floor of the village hall and consists of 3 steel plate cells with square bar fronts. There is a toilet in each cell and a sink with running water in the corridor. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. Each cell has mattress and blankets which were found in good condition and clean. The building is of brick, the floor of cement, and is practically fireproof.

The arrests are very infrequent, only four being kept in the lockup over night in the last three months. At the time of inspection a boy 15 years old was detained, awaiting transfer to Industry the next day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—CAMILLUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected September 3, 1920. Ernest O. Smith, supervisor.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the rear portion of the town hall and fire house. It is separated from the hose room by a partition. There is a self-flushing toilet in each cell and a lavatory and urinal in the cell room.

The building is a two-story brick structure, is heated by a furnace, and has electric light.

The mattresses and blankets are old and unfit for use. The caretaker advised me that new ones have been ordered and the old ones are to be burned.

Arrests average about one a month.

This is a very good lockup for a town of this size. It was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected December 6, 1920. Walter Herrick, village president; W. G. Marshall, constable and deputy sheriff.

The village of East Syracuse has a population of between 6,000 and 7,000. It is a railroad terminal, and by reason of the great number of trespassers on railroad property and trains the number of arrests is considerable. It was stated that prior to prohibition becoming effective the place was "full up" over night. Since January 1, 1920, the number locked up here was 100 men and 12 women.

The town of DeWitt, in which the lockup is located, also uses the village lockup by arrangement with the village.

The lockup is located at the rear of the municipal building. The male section contains four cells with latticed steel double bunks. The cells are supplied with buckets. There is a toilet and wash basin in the corridor. Some of the bunks had blankets or quilts, which were very dirty. The cells are marked up and need painting. At least two of the cells in this section should be furnished with toilets and wash basins of a type approved by the Commission. The cell should also be provided with mattresses covered with waterproof casings, and blankets should be provided and kept clean for each cell.

The women's section is located on the second floor. It is a large room, having two cells with steel bunks and provided with buckets. One of these cells should be fitted up with toilet and wash basin, and mattress and blanket should be provided, as indicated in the men's cells.

The constable stated that at times children are locked up in the women's section. Under no circumstances should children under sixteen years of age be locked in this jail. Other arrangements should be made for taking care of them.

The constable was also instructed that no persons declared insane should be locked up here under any circumstances.

The building in which the lockup is located is of concrete block construction and the interior is of wood and is a fire hazard. Any time that prisoners are locked up in this place there should be constant supervision and a woman should be in charge whenever any woman is locked up.

This report should be sent to the Village President with the request that he advise on or before February 1, 1921, as to whether or not the recommendations made above will be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELBRIDGE

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected September 3, 1920. M. B. Carpenter, village president.

This lockup consists of a one-story wooden building attached to and on one side of the village hall which is a two-story wooden building. The room is about 12 by 24 feet and has two good sized windows which furnish ample light. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric light.

It contains two wooden cells, the door of which are round bars set 3 1-2 inches apart. The space above the doors is also barred. Each cell contains a plank bunk with some bedding. The village has no water system, consequently the lockup should always have supervision when occupied on account of the danger of fire.

There is not much use for a lockup here, as the officer in charge stated that only one or two persons had been detained in the lockup over night in several years. It was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIVERPOOL

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1920. Adam Wagner, village president and chief of police.

This lockup is practically fireproof, being constructed of brick, one story in height, with concrete floor and metal ceiling. It has a steel entrance door. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. There are two small windows which furnish light.

There are three cells with steel partitions and round bar fronts, each cell having one bunk and some bedding which has served its usefulness and should be replaced with new.

A heavy fall of snow last winter caused the roof of the building to settle and spread to top of the side walls several inches, leaving it in a dangerous condition. No person should be locked in while the building is in this condition.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the building be repaired at once.

That new bedding be provided.

The State Commission of Prisons should be notified as soon as the work is completed and no person should be locked in until the building is repaired.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports recommendations complied with.



## LOCKUP—LONG BRANCH

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Denhardt Maurer, deputy sheriff in charge.

Long Branch is a summer resort a short distance out of Syracuse in the town of Geddes. The lockup is privately owned but is under the control of the town officials. It consists of a one-story wooden building equipped with four wooden cells with latticed steel doors. The cells have a wooden bunk but no bedding. It has electric light. There are two windows in front of the cells which furnish light and ventilation. One of the windows has wooden bars.

This place is only used in summer and was about to be renovated and made ready for use during the coming season. The officer stated that prisoners are seldom kept over night and that the place always has supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARCELLUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. Charles E. Jones, village president; W. S. Spaulding, clerk.

This lockup consists of two steel cages placed on the ground floor of the engine house, a two-story frame building in good condition. Each cage has one bunk furnished with bedding. There is no water in the cells, but a sink with running water is in the room.

The village has no sewers. The room is heated by a coal stove and has electric light.

The lockup is used but very little. On account of the danger of fire it should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner. It was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SKANEATELES

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. Leslie R. Milford, village president; E. C. Miller, clerk.

This lockup consists of two modern steel cells. Each cell has a folding bunk furnished with blankets, a toilet and stationary wash basin. It is on the ground floor of the engine house which is a two-story brick building. It was clean and is but very little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOLVAY

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1920. William P. Kaner, village president; H. J. Hunt, chief of police, assisted by six regular and two special patrolmen.

This lockup remains as described in the report of inspection dated January 22, 1918. It was found clean throughout.

The arrests have averaged about 50 a month since January 1, 1920. The chief of police has a system of keeping records of every person arrested, which is very commendable and is probably not equaled in any village or town lockup in the State. Those in charge of a good many city and county jails could profit by taking lessons from Solvay's Chief of Police along the lines of record keeping.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 2, 1920. Harry M. Farmer, mayor; Walter W. Nicholson, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

The city jail is located in the same building as police headquarters and is the only place of detention provided for local prisoners in the city of Syracuse. The Commissioner of Public Safety has urged that two additional sub-stations or precincts be established because of the large area covered by the city. This has the approval of the Commission. In an interview with the Commissioner on the day of inspection, he advised that the matter was still active and had the approval of Mayor Farmer, who took office January 1st.

The record of the department from January 1, to May 31, 1920, is as follows:

Arrests -----	1,098
Arrests for other police departments -----	46
Lost children taken care of -----	73
Prisoners taken to penitentiary -----	107
Juvenile delinquents -----	137

The jail has been fully described in previous reports and remains in the same condition. It was cleanly and orderly and showed good care. The conduct of the women's department of the jail is worthy of special commendation. The rooms are large and well lighted and kept scrupulously clean. They are provided with single beds, all of which had clean sheets and pillow cases; the whole place was very attractive. Good baths are provided. The matrons seem to have a great interest in their work. The matron in charge stated that there was no difficulty in keeping this place cleanly and orderly.

In contrast with other places visited in the State Syracuse stands very high in its treatment of women prisoners. At other points it was claimed to be impossible to keep the women's city jail clean and orderly, but it has been proven here that if the authorities provide decent accommodations, ordinarily the people who are confined in them will respect this condition.

No children are confined in the city jail, Syracuse having provided a detention house for juvenile delinquents.

It was recommended in previous reports that the mattresses in the men's section be covered with waterproof casings which could be easily

kept clean and would prevent vermin from getting into the mattresses. This recommendation is renewed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1920. Harry H. Farmer, mayor; Walter W. Nicholson, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

The jail for men has 44 steel cells, half of which face a wide corridor and seven outside windows. On the other side of the cell block there is absolutely no light or ventilation and on the day of my visit the weather was dull and muggy and one could hardly breathe, as the air was so thick and bad smelling. The jailer explained that they did not work the exhaust fan, which was the cause of this foul odor. The interior of the cells was filthy and dirty and the mattresses were still worse. Something should be done at once to remove this condition. The walls should be washed and given a coat of paint. In its present condition the jail is quite certain to breed germs.

At the time of inspection there were 17 males incarcerated here. The jailer stated that the longest time in which prisoners are kept here is twenty-four hours. In my opinion this does not excuse the condition and immediate attention should be given the matter by the Commission.

#### WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Louise Graf, matron.

There are two dormitories containing 12 beds provided with white sheets, pillows, and necessary additional covering. The bedding was in extremely good condition. This department was very clean.

On the day of my visit there was only one inmate, who was to be transferred to the county jail during the day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

## ONTARIO COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

Inspected September 4, 1920. H. C. Beeman, chief of police.

There has been no change in this jail since the last inspection, November 13, 1919, except it was recommended at that time that the cells be painted and this recommendation has been complied with.

There have been 48 arrests since January 1, 1920.

The jail was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Chief of police reports recommendation complied with.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1920. Albert Boshart, president of village.

This lockup consists of two steel plate cells with barred fronts, each equipped with toilet and lavatory, and one bunk with mattress and quilts. It is located in the rear part of the village hall. The cell room and mattresses were very dirty; otherwise, the lockup was in good condition.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the mattresses be destroyed and replaced with new ones.
2. That the place be cleaned and some one made responsible for keeping it clean.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village president reports recommendations have been complied with.

## CITY JAIL—GENEVA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 4, 1920. Daniel Kane, chief of police, assisted by nine officers and a matron.

There has been no change in this jail since the last inspection November 12, 1919.

There have been 241 arrests since January 1, 1920, of whom 12 were females.

The jail was clean and in good condition throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NAPLES

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Gordon Lewis, village president.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. The interior, including the steel cells, has been painted white and was found in satisfactory condition. There have been no inmates during the past year.

The proposed vault for public records, which the village officials at one time contemplated constructing in one corner of the lockup, did not materialize.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PHELPS

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1920. Elmer G. Miller, supervisor; Charles Burt, town clerk.

This lockup is on the first floor of the town hall, a fireproof building. It consists of two steel cells equipped with toilets and bunks with quilts.

It has steam heat and electric light and was clean. There has been only one arrest in the past year.

Lodgers are sometimes kept over night and released in the morning without any charge being made against them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—VICTOR

##### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected September 10, 1920. Charles A. Phillips, supervisor; C. L. Brown, town clerk.

There has been no change in this lockup since the last inspection made May 21, 1918. It consists of two steel cells located in a room at the rear end of the town hall. The cells are equipped with toilets which were out of order and should be repaired at once.

Arrests in summer are very few, but last winter they were more frequent.

The lockup is in care of a janitor, and was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## ORANGE COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOSHEN

Inspected September 7, 1920. John P. Swezey, village president; Robert W. Bruce, chief of police.

There are two regular and one special officer.

The population of the village is about 3,200.

The number of arrests from November 1, 1919, to date was 136.

Following action taken by the Commission criticising the jail as it now stands, the village on January 6, 1920, arranged with the county authorities to take all detained prisoners at a rate of one dollar per day. The village jail has not been used for prisoners since the village trustees voted to discontinue it on January 13th.

In view of the fact that the county of Orange has, since the closing of the Newburg jail on July 1st, used the Goshen jail for all detained prisoners, conditions as they develop there in the future will determine whether village prisoners can be taken care of without interfering with the proper classification of county prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected November 27, 1920. Roslyn M. Cox, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police.

No prisoners were in custody at the time of inspection. There were

147 arrests in August and 60 in September, all men. In October, 36 arrests were made, including 7 male minors and 1 woman.

Whenever a woman is arrested a matron is called in, who takes charge of the woman until she leaves the jail.

The jail was clean and well kept.

Tramps are still housed in the main cell room outside the cells. As stated in previous reports of inspections, there should be a separate room for the detention of lodgers. The practicing of housing tramps in the cell room is objectionable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 4, 1920. George E. Hornbeck, mayor; Edward V. Morehead, chief of police. There are 8 regular officers and 2 specials.

The population of the city is about 12,000.

The total number of arrests from February 1, 1919, until January 31, 1920, was 512, of which 494 were males and 18 females. There were 133 under the age of 21 years and 36 under the age of 16 years.

The total number of arrests from February 1, 1920, until August 31, 1920, was 207, of which 187 were males and 20 females. There were 53 under the age of twenty-one years and 14 under the age of sixteen years.

From February 1, 1919, until August 31, 1920, there were but two females confined in the city jail over night.

Where children under sixteen years of age are arrested, they are paroled in custody of parents or guardians when possible. Where it is necessary to detain boys who have run away from home, or incorrigibles, they are removed from older prisoners, and officer in charge of police station nights instructed to visit them frequently to see that they are all right. The Associated Charities, of which Mrs. Ellen G. Bennett is secretary, cooperates with the police in the care of delinquent children.

The jail is in the same condition as described in a report dated January 18, 1919. No mattresses are provided in the cells, prisoners being required to sleep on the latticed iron bunks. Mattresses with waterproof casings should be provided. These can be kept clean and free from vermin.

The building in which the jail is located has been occupied as such since 1909. It is by no means fireproof. The men's section is in the basement, the floor being three feet below ground level.

The jail cannot be said to be a satisfactory one or such as should be provided by a thriving city like Port Jervis. It was stated that there is a movement on foot to build a new City Hall, at which time a new city jail will be provided.

The authorities have been before the Commission in relation to the conditions in the jail and proceedings were discontinued on February 4, 1919, after a fire escape and door had been provided in the women's section.

This jail should be placed on the list of those on which the Commission must take action toward improvements when normal building conditions resume.

For the present, the only recommendation is that mattresses be provided for the cells as indicated above.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1920. John M. Deming, village president; G. W. Clark, chief of police.

In July, 1919, the authorities of Warwick were cited before the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Since that time the following improvements have been made as agreed:

1. The old grated doors on the two cells in use have been replaced with new doors of round bars.
2. A large barred opening in the partition in front of the cells has been provided.
3. Electric light has been installed in the cells.
4. A new cement floor has been laid in the corridor.
5. The beds have been supplied with rubber sheets.

This work has materially improved the lockup. The cells are lighter and the place is free from dampness when there is a fire. In the cell room is the steam heating plant, automatic flushing toilet, and water faucet without sink or lavatory. Each cell has a bunk with good bedding.

No money has been made available for further improvements to the lockup as was suggested last year. The Chief stated that its use was growing less; that recently very few prisoners were detained and during the past year not to exceed two a month.

A sink or sanitary wash basin should be installed under the water faucet. This would entail small expense, and if attended to forthwith would recommend that the show-cause proceeding be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected August 5, 1920. John M. Deming, village president; G. W. Clark, chief of police.

This lockup, which has been receiving attention of the Commission since July, 1919, when the authorities were cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed, has been improved in accordance with the requirements of the Commission. In addition to the improvements noted in the report of May 1, 1920, a sink has been installed, which completes the improvements in the jail.

The location of the lockup is very bad and would not be permitted to continue if there were any considerable number of arrests in this place. It was stated that not a single arrest was made in the last three months and no women are locked up here.

Under the circumstances, it is recommended that the show cause proceedings be discontinued.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Show-cause proceedings discontinued August 10, 1920.

## ORLEANS COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION

Inspected May 17, 1920.

This lockup is located in the basement of the county jail and consists of a good sized room furnished with five steel bunks and good bedding. There is a sanitary toilet, shower bath, and sink with running water.

The lockup was clean and in order. It has an independent entrance accessible to the local police at all times. Food for prisoners is furnished by the county jail officials in accordance with an agreement had with the village and the lockup is under the management and general supervision of the sheriff.

The number of arrests is said to be rapidly decreasing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOLLEY

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1920. R. A. Bissell, village clerk.

This lockup was improved in 1917, but metal ceiling, toilets and wash basins have not yet been installed as per understanding between the village officials and the State Commission of Prisons. The village clerk stated that there was little use for the lockup at the present time but that necessary toilets and lavatory of an approved type would be installed in the near future.

There are three latticed steel cells situated in a room which has been fitted up in the basement of the village building by constructing fireproof partitions and placing the cells on a cement floor facing the windows and leaving a utility corridor in the rear.

The cell room is above grade in the rear, has two full-sized windows, electric light, and steam heat. The bunks have leather-covered mattresses. The improvements should be made without further delay.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

\*Village clerk reports toilets and lavatories have been installed.

### TOWN LOCKUP—KENDALL

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1920. A. H. Hinman, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a room in the rear of the fire house which is of fireproof material. It consists of a good sized room with separate entrance, large window and transom, steel ceiling, cement floor and side walls. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light.

There are two latticed steel cells, one of which had a good supply of bedding. The place has no regular water or sewer system and consequently the lockup is without toilet facilities.

The lockup is said to be seldom used, not more than once or twice a year. It was in very good condition except that the cells and ceiling should be kept well painted a light color and some one should sweep it out occasionally and keep it in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—LYNDONVILLE

## ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1920. George Bidleman, town clerk.

This lockup remains in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. It consists of two steel cells in a good sized room on the first floor of the town hall. It has cement floor, steel ceiling, two windows and sash door in the rear, electric light, and is heated with a coal stove. Each cell is provided with steel bunk, mattress and blankets. The place is without water or sewer systems and consequently there are no modern toilet facilities.

The lockup was in good condition, clean, and in order. The officer stated that the lockup was used only occasionally, generally during the fruit picking season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MEDINA

## ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1920. Howard A. Pettis, village president; J. S. Brainard, chief of police.

The population of Medina as shown by the last census was 5,237.

The total number of arrests during 1919 was 85.

This lockup has been fully described in former reports of inspection and in all respects was found the same. It is in the basement of the village hall, entirely above grade, and consists of a room with four substantial steel cells for men and a room with one cell for women.

The equipment is fairly modern.

There is no separate detention room for juveniles and at the time of inspection a 14-year old boy was held in the lockup where he had been for a week. The Chief stated he would probably be detained several days longer before the case could be disposed of. His home is in another state and an effort is being made to have him returned to his parents. Pending the negotiations, which do not materialize very rapidly, he is being held, and the Chief stated there is no humane society or other suitable means provided in the county for his proper custody. At the time of inspection the boy had the run of both cell rooms and was sitting on his mattress on the floor before an open barred doorway in the sunshine and visiting with the children of the village. He was receiving good food and found no fault with the treatment accorded him. This is said to be an unusual occurrence, but the detention of children behind prison bars is open to criticism.

It would seem that somewhere in the county some suitable detention quarters should be provided where a juvenile could be temporarily held in the custody of a probation or humane society officer, entirely free from jail and police environment. The Chief stated that he had tried to detain the boy at his home, but he attempted to escape by jumping from a second-story window.

## RECOMMENDATION

If necessary to detain juveniles, a room should be fitted up elsewhere in this or some other suitable building, and if possible, such children placed in the custody of a probation or humane society officer.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

\*Village president reports juvenile delinquents paroled in the custody of their parents for appearance.

**OSWEGO COUNTY****CITY JAIL—FULTON**

Inspected June 24, 1920. J. W. Stevenson, mayor; Edward J. Dyer, chief of police, assisted by a captain and 10 patrolmen.

The population of Fulton is about 12,000.

The City Hall and police station consists of a two-story brick building formerly used as a residence. Police headquarters is in front on the second floor. The jail is on the ground floor in the rear and is separated from police headquarters by a long wooden structure covered with metal which is now in bad condition, many places being rusted through exposing the wood. The entrance to the jail is through the yard at the rear end of the building.

The room for men is equipped with three steel cells of square bar construction. The only sanitary equipment is a closet and sink in the corridor. There are three windows in the room at the sides of the cells.

There is no bedding in the cells. The room for women is adjacent with separate entrance. There are no toilets or washing facilities. It has a bed and bedding, which it is said has been put in to replace the old dirty bedding, as recommended in a report of inspection dated September 9, 1919. This new bedding is now in as filthy condition as the old bedding was at that time.

The whole place was filthy, showing that no care is given it.\* The last report of inspection suggested that the city needed a new modern jail, and this suggestion is repeated. In a conference with Mayor Stevenson he agreed with me but stated that the city is now bonded to about the limit and that steps are to be taken to raise the assessed valuation to full value, which would give them an opportunity for additional bonding of about \$500,000. Then it is proposed to erect a new municipal building which will contain a jail. It would appear, however, that this may mean several years before this proposition can be consummated. In view of these facts and that the present jail is unfit for use, I recommend that some suitable place be rented or otherwise secured where the present cells could be placed as a temporary expedient, the place to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Chief of police reports jail has been cleaned.

**VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA****OSWEGO COUNTY**

Inspected June 25, 1920. Charles Kirch, village president.

This lockup occupies a one-story wooden building, 14 by 26 feet, at the rear of and separate from the fire house. There are two cells of plank construction lined with sheet iron and having open fronts of large iron pipe. There is plenty of light in the room furnished by two large windows. It is heated by a wood stove and has electric light.

The place should always have supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—MEXICO

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1920. L. D. Pulsifer, village president; H. K. Hart, clerk.

This lockup is located in a room in the rear end of the basement of the town hall, a brick and stone building. The basement is at grade. The room contains two wooden cells with plank bunk in each cell, supplied with some bedding. It is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. There is a toilet and lavatory in the room. It has one window with iron bars and is fairly light and clean. It is very little used. Any arrests that are made the prisoners are taken to the county jail at Oswego if detained over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 23, 1920. John Fitzgibbons, mayor; Thomas Mowat, chief of police, assisted by 1 captain and 14 patrolmen. There is a matron on call in case women are detained. If women are detained over night they are sent to the county jail.

This jail remains as described in former reports of inspection. It was improved in 1916 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The arrests for 1920 were as follows: January 18, February 3, March 7, April 3, May 17, June to date 17.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PARISH

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1920. H. A. Mosher, village president; A. C. Whitman, chief of police.

There has been no change in this lockup since inspected June 21, 1918, except the interior has been painted as recommended at that time. There is but very little use for a lockup at Parish, but in case occasion should require its use it should always have supervision, as it is always in danger of fire, being entirely of wooden construction except the floor which is concrete. The steel cage contains 2 steel bunks, supplied with mattresses and blankets in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(*Signed*) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHOENIX

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1920. Newton Hughes, village president; Rock Vincent, chief of police.

This lockup was found in the same condition as shown in a report of inspection dated September 8, 1919, a description of which was given at that time. The place was very dirty showing that it is given no care.

It was said that a new municipal building, containing a modern lockup, is to be built at Phoenix, but I was unable to find out that any steps have been taken in that direction. If such a building is to be erected, the plans for the lockup portion should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before letting the work.

If the old lockup is to be kept in use it should be cleaned at once and kept clean, or it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PULASKI

#### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1920. W. J. Peach, village president; W. K. Bentley, village clerk.

This lockup remains as described in a report of inspection dated June 20, 1918. The janitor informed me that it had not been occupied since the last inspection. It was then recommended that the bedding be burned and new bedding furnished, also that the cell be painted a light color, none of which has been done. It is now recommended that the village board pass a resolution closing it officially and file copy of the resolution with the State Commission of Prisons. If this is not done the board should be cited to show cause why it should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports lockup is property of county and not of village.

## OTSEGO COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

Inspected October 27, 1920. Frank N. Horton, chief of police.

The population of Oneonta is about 11,500.

This jail consists of a one-story stone structure in the rear of the municipal building. There are six steel cells with open fronts and tops, each provided with toilet, wash basin and steel bunk with blankets. No mattresses have ever been used. The jail has a large skylight which affords very good light to the interior, and ventilation should be satisfactory if ventilators were open. At the time of inspection the jail was unoccupied and the air was bad.

There is a room for lodgers in the basement of the municipal building and a detention room for women and juveniles on the second floor. Not many arrests of this kind are made, but no provision is made for the separate detention of a woman and juvenile if held at the same time.

This jail is not modern and its location is undesirable. It was found in clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.



## PUTNAM COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—BREWSTER

Inspected December 3, 1920. Oscar Bailey, supervisor.

The number of arrests averages from 4 to 6 a month.

The lockup has been fully described in former reports of inspection. Some improvements have been made during recent years, but the lockup is not well cared for. No one is responsible for the cleanliness of the place, and the toilet was in poor condition; it should receive immediate attention.

The lockup is a one-story fireproof building, provided with steam heat and electric light, and if properly cared for would make a very good place of detention.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports that lockup has been cleaned and painted and a janitor appointed to care for it.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASTLETON

Inspected November 18, 1920. Christian Peters, village president; Joseph Lennon, chief of police.

This lockup occupies a rear room in the village fire house, a two-story brick building. There is an outside window which gives good light and the room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The lockup is supplied with two bunks and bedding which was in good condition, also toilet, and there is a faucet with water near the entrance.

The lockup is said to be looked after by a night watchman when occupied. It was clean but had not been used during the year.

The broken glass in the door should be replaced and the interior painted, otherwise the lockup was in satisfactory condition.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports glass replaced and interior will be painted.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NASSAU

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected November 18, 1920. R. M. Cooper, police justice.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the village fire house. There are two steel cells supplied with bunks and bedding. The interior of the room is well ceiled and has several good sized windows which afford ample means of sunlight and ventilation. The room is heated with a coal stove when in use, and was found in good condition and clean.

There are seldom any arrests, but when the lockup is used it is said to be under supervision during the night. This should not be neglected as the building is of wooden construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1920. Charles A. Goerold, chief of police; Daniel J. Keenehan, captain, assisted by six sergeants and twenty-four patrolmen.

The total number of arrests in this precinct during the past year was 119 males and 2 females. Very few lodgers have been housed during the winter. No females or juveniles are detained here. The latter are cared for by the Humane Society and women are taken to the second precinct station.

This station house is in a poor state of repair, and the authorities state that there is a movement on foot for the consolidation of station houses which would cause the elimination of this station and jail. The small annex containing eight cells was in clean condition and well heated. The cells are of cement or stone construction and furnished with range toilets and wooden bunks. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The cell room has one window at the end of the corridor, which furnishes little light to the interior of the cells. The building is lighted by gas.

The room for lodgers was in satisfactory condition.

The department maintains automobile patrol service and this jail could doubtless be dispensed with as soon as an adequate central jail is provided in the second precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1920. Thomas H. McDonough, commissioner of public safety; Charles A. Goerold, chief of police.

This is the principal station house and jail of the city and is situated on the ground or basement floor of a large brick building otherwise used as police court and fire station.

Since the last inspection the improvements which were under way have been completed. The old brick cells have been abandoned and a room with outside windows fitted up with four new steel cells on a cement floor, and each provided with a modern jail toilet and lavatory, also smooth wooden bunk. It is heated with hot air and at the time of inspection was very warm, all windows being closed and shutters drawn.

The department for women consists of a room equipped with five cot beds, bench, chairs, and toilet facilities. This portion of the jail is in charge of a matron.

The jail was clean except that the windows needed washing.

The number of arrests in this precinct, according to the last annual report of the department, was 824 males and 95 females. The total number of arrests in the city during the same period, including the work of the detective bureau, was 1,637. Comparatively few persons have applied for lodging during the past winter.

The officials state a rearranging of station houses is to take place, which will probably result in the consolidation of some and the establishment of a modern police headquarters and city jail in the second precinct. This would seem to be a step in the right direction and might make possible the abandonment of the other precinct jails, all of which are not modern and some of which have been subjects of severe criticism in the past.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

\*City engineer reports site has been acquired for a central police station, plans for which are being prepared.

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1920. Michael H. Powers, captain.

This station house and jail remain in practically the same condition as described in former reports of inspection. The jail occupies a small brick building in the rear of the station and consists of a cell room on the first floor for men under arrest and a room for lodgers on the second floor. The latter was closed during the past year and lodgers sent to other station houses. They were few in number.

Both of these buildings are old and the equipment is not modern. Coal stoves and gas light are still in use. The steel cells are furnished with wooden bunks and toilets. There is a sink with water in the corridor. At the time of inspection a new fire was being started in the stove and the room was filled with smoke. The windows needed washing, otherwise the jail was clean. Some of the cells are being used for storage.

The number of arrests in this precinct during the past year was 254 males and 14 females. The proposed consolidation of station houses in this city and the construction of an adequate central jail may obviate the necessity for maintaining a jail in this precinct. The union of the third and fourth precinct station houses would doubtless lead to the modernizing of the present buildings in the third, or the construction of a new station possibly in the center of the new precinct. Modern equipment is badly needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 24, 1920. James N. O'Brien, captain.

This station is located in the extreme north end of the city and is known as the Lansingburgh precinct. It is more modern and in better state of repair than any in the city. The jail is located in the rear on the first floor and consists of four steel cells in the center of the room. Two are used for storage purposes and various articles have been piled on top of the cells. Each cell has a toilet and two steel bunks. The officer in charge stated that it was seldom used, the total number of arrests in the precinct during the past year amounting to 67 males and 2 females. Only a small percentage of these were detained in the jail.

The jail has electric light, running water, and is fairly well lighted and ventilated.

If this jail is needed for storage purposes it might be well to close it as a place of detention of persons under arrest and transfer all persons held, at once to the second or third precinct jails. Otherwise, the jail should be cleaned out and maintained in proper order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

Inspected April 30, 1920. Heman M. Purdy, supervisor.

In June, 1919, the authorities of Haverstraw were cited before the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Since that time the following improvements have been made as agreed at the hearing:

1. Two full-sized windows have been installed in the north wall, one on each floor.
2. Two of the toilets not in use were provided with flush tanks. This was said to be due to a misunderstanding and they are to be removed and connected up with the toilets as intended.
3. The broken plaster has been removed and the walls replastered, also cement floor installed on the second story.
4. The iron barred doors have been changed to the outside and made to swing out.
5. The outside stairway to second story has been repaired.

This lockup has no cells. There are three separate departments or rooms available, although the detention rooms for women have never been used. One room cannot be used, as the floor is broken and unsafe.

The men's room has four steel bunks without bedding. No beds have been provided in the room directly above, but there are two cot beds in the women's room. Each department has toilet and lavatory but those in the main jail have only a faucet flush. It is understood that this is to be corrected and tanks installed.

The lockup was in an extremely dirty condition and the toilets unsightly. The chief of police stated that it was not used and would not be until the work was completed. The supervisor stated that owing to the scarcity of help the lockup had not been cleaned out since repaired and the painting was yet to be done. In its present condition it is unfit for use.

The work should be completed at once, a janitor employed to keep it clean, and suitable waterproof mattresses furnished for the steel bunks.

If this is not done the lockup should be closed.

About a dozen arrests have been made since January 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1920. Heman M. Purdy, supervisor; Hiram Springstein, village president; Michael A. Ford, chief of police.

The lockup is owned jointly by the town and village of Haverstraw. The board having it in charge is composed of two from the town and two from the village, its chairman being Supervisor Heman M. Purdy.

The authorities have been under citation since June, 1919, to show cause why the lockup should not be closed unless put in sanitary condition. Some improvements have been made in accordance with the Commission's recommendations as described in a report of inspection dated April 30, 1920. At that time the lockup was reported as being still unfit for use and the authorities agreed to make further improvements. It remains practically in the same condition as described in the April report except that it has deteriorated on account of lack of care.

The lockup is located in a two-story brick annex in the rear of the corporation building. It was constructed about twelve years ago, but

the plans were not submitted to the Commission for approval as required by law. There is a room for men on the first floor approximately 7 1-2 feet by 14 feet, equipped with four steel bunks. Opening off this room is a hallway in which are a toilet and lavatory. The toilet has a faucet flush direct from the water pipe which is inadequate. The room has a concrete floor and plastered walls. The plaster on one side was partially off and part of the room needed repainting. The room is lighted and ventilated by a good sized window and a small barred transom over the outer door. The transom was open and a small window should be provided during cold weather. The same is true of the room on the floor directly above which is used for the detention of women. This room, which is reached by a wooden outside stairway, is similar to the men's room except that it has two iron cots with woven wire springs instead of bunks. The toilet is like the one on the floor below, the flush being inadequate and out of order. There were no mattresses in either room.

About three years ago two additional rooms intended for the detention of women were constructed over the furnace room. The chief of police stated they had never been used. Both are equipped with toilets with tank flush and lavatories. There are no bunks. These rooms are reached by the same stairway that leads to the women's room. The floor of one of them is unsafe, but the other appeared to be in condition for use. It is about 9 feet wide by 14 feet long and is lighted and ventilated by two barred windows.

The lockup is heated by steam and is wired for electric light but there were no lights attached.

The chief of police stated that lodgers were permitted to stay over night in the men's room when there were no prisoners. The entire outfit was dirty, there being no one paid for keeping it clean.

There are comparatively few arrests.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the plastering in the men's room be repaired and the room painted.

That toilets with tank flush be installed in the room for men, and in the women's room on the floor above.

That the room over the furnace room be equipped as a place for lodgers and that lodgers be not permitted in either of the men's or women's rooms; that the toilet be repaired and sleeping bunks provided.

That mattresses with waterproof covering be provided.

That small windows be provided for the transoms over the doors in the men's and women's rooms for use during cold weather.

That electric lights be provided.

That the lockup be given a thorough cleaning and some one made responsible for keeping it in proper condition.

That unless these recommendations are complied with and the Commission notified by November 1st, the lockup be ordered closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

\*Lockup closed by Commission in effect February 22, 1921.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILLBURN

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected April 30, 1920.

This lockup is located in a one-story frame building otherwise used

for the storage of fire apparatus. It has two substantial steel cells with barred fronts and plate steel bottoms, furnished with bunks and blankets. It is lighted by electricity and heated with a coal stove. It has an independent entrance at the front of the building. The means of sunlight and ventilation are not the best, but it is difficult to improve them. The lockup is said to be seldom used. All of the recommendations contained in former reports have been complied with, the last one being the installation of a lavatory with running water. There are no toilets, as the village has no sewerage.

The lockup was clean and in good state of repair.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOOKUP—SUFFERN

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected April 30, 1920.

The population of this village is about 3,500.

This lockup is modern, nearly fireproof, and was found in satisfactory condition. It consists of a detached one-story building containing a room with two cells for men, and a detention room with separate entrance, for women. A detailed description of the lockup was made in the report dated September 16, 1918.

The equipment consists of cot beds, modern toilets, lavatories, electric light and steam heat. Formerly, the lockup was heated by hot air; the new steam radiators are a decided improvement and are said to furnish ample heat in cold weather.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The officer in charge stated that the number of prisoners detained averaged about three a month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—BENSON MINES

Inspected June 16, 1920. Henry J. Corbett, supervisor.

This lockup remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated June 21, 1917, with the exception that new blankets have been provided for the cells.

This lockup is but very little used, as the mining industries have been abandoned and since prohibition came into effect it has not been occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOOKUP—CANTON

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1920. Wilfred Woodhead, village president; John Devlin, chief of police.



This lockup remains in the same good condition as stated in my report of inspection of August 26, 1918. It is located in the basement of the town hall, which is above grade.

The department for males contains three steel cells equipped with closets which are in good condition except that the seat of one is broken. Orders for repairs have been given. There is a lavatory in the cell room. Each cell has a steel cot, mattress and blankets.

The department for females has a cot, mattress and blankets.

The place was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—CRANBERRY LAKE

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 16, 1920. Henry J. Corbett, supervisor.

This lockup is not now being used and the Supervisor at my suggestion agreed to close it officially by passing a resolution at the next meeting of the town board, which will be in the near future. He also agreed to send a copy of the closing resolution to the State Commission of Prisons at Albany.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Closed by town board July 16, 1920.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—EDWARDS

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1920. A. E. Clark, president of the village.

There is no change in this lockup since it was inspected July 19, 1918. It is a small wooden building covered with metal and is also used as a hose tower.

There is one wooden cell with two iron plate doors perforated with many two-inch holes. The cells have wooden benches and the room has electric light and a wood stove. There are two large windows in the corridor and one barred window in the rear of the cell.

There is no water in the building. This building, being always in danger of fire, should have supervision when occupied. I was informed that no one had been locked in the building since the last inspection.

If the village is to maintain a lockup, it should have a new one constructed of fireproof material and under plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—FINE

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1920. Claude Colton, supervisor, and William Kelley, town clerk, post office, Oswegatchie.

There has been no change in this lockup since last inspected, July 19, 1918. It has not been used since that time, when it was recommended

that a window be placed in the building to admit more light. The window is now on the premises, but has not been installed; the man in charge assured me that it would be done at once. He has been unable to get a carpenter to do the work.

There is one steel cell, the front and top of which has square steel bars; the sides, back and bottom of steel plate.

There is no waterworks in the village. The place should always have supervision when occupied.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports that suggestions in report have been complied with.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 19, 1920. Walter F. Leonard, village president; Edward Crawford, chief of police.

This lockup is in a one-story building with metal roof and concrete floor. The men's department contains two steel cells, each equipped with toilet, lavatory, and bunk with mattress and blankets. There are two barred windows in the room affording good light and ventilation. There is a room for women. It is equipped with cot bed with mattress and blankets, and lighted by a window.

The lockup, which was fairly clean, is used but little as arrests are infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERMON

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 6, 1920. Leslie Bartlett, village president.

There has been no change in this lockup since the last inspection. It is seldom used, as there is only an occasional arrest in the village. I was informed that it always has supervision when occupied by a prisoner. This should not be neglected.

The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—MADRID

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1920. Addison Eckey, supervisor.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cage located in the rear room of the fire hall which is a two-story wooden building. The floor is wood and in bad condition. The lockup is well lighted and ventilated;

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

There is no running water. The cell is furnished with quilts and a pillow, of which were dirty, and the room was very dirty, showing neglect. There is a coal stove in the front room which is used for storing fire apparatus and is lighted by electricity. There is not much use for a lockup here.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the place be cleaned and some one made responsible for keeping clean and that it have supervision when occupied. Otherwise, the town board should pass a resolution closing it as a lockup and file copy of the resolution with the State Commission of Prisons.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Closed by town board November 4, 1920.

### TOWN LOCKUP—MASSENA

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1920. Andrew J. Hanmer, supervisor; B. J. Demo, chief of police, assisted by seven patrolmen.

This lockup was improved in 1919 in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and remains as shown by report of inspection after the improvement was completed. The whole interior has been recently painted and new mattresses and blankets have been provided. The place is fumigated twice each week and washed out every week with a hose. It was clean, showing that good care is given it.

There are a good many arrests, but only a small number of those arrested are held over night. There are ten bunks in the corridor and the place which appear to be adequate for the present needs of this town.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORRISTOWN

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1920. Fred Worden, village president.

The lockup is located in the basement in the rear of the fire hall, a wooden building covered with metal. The entrance is at the rear and at the ground level. It is equipped with two latticed steel cages supplied with steel bunks and blankets.

The cell room, 12 by 20 feet, has a wooden floor and should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

The building is heated by steam and has electric light. The place was found clean.

The arrests are very infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORWOOD

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1920. E. E. Wright, village president; J. E. Creighton, chief of police.

This lockup remains in the same bad condition as shown in my report of inspection of August 14, 1918. It is on the main floor of the fire house, a two-story wooden building. It contains two cells, one of which is steel plate and the other wood, with a wooden bunk and a mattress in each cell. There is a closet in each cell, but no washing facilities. The cell room is about 10 by 20 feet; there is one window and one electric light in the room, but the cells are dark. The room is heated by a coal stove. The place was very dirty and is a fire trap.

This is not a satisfactory lockup. There are, however, only a few arrests and I understand the village has voted an appropriation to build a new fire house to contain a lockup, but on account of the war and the high cost of labor and material the work has not been undertaken and is not likely to be for some time.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the lockup be cleaned and some one made responsible for keeping it clean.\*

That it always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.\*

That if a proper lockup, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, is not provided within the next year the authorities be cited to show cause why the present one should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Village president reports arrangements made to have it kept clean and under supervision when occupied.

## TOWN LOCKUP—OSWEGATCHIE

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1920. Claude Colton, supervisor.

This lockup is a large room on the ground floor of a two-story wooden building. It contains three wooden cells, two of which have iron bar doors, the third a wooden door. There are no sanitary facilities. There are four windows in the cell room which furnished plenty of light. The place was dirty, showing neglect.

It is recommended that the place be cleaned up and that some one be made responsible for keeping it clean. The broken glass in the window should also be replaced and the lockup should always have supervision when occupied, which is very infrequent.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports that recommendations have been complied with.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PIERCEFIELD

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 18, 1920. Leon Gale, supervisor; F. B. Hoegstrom, town clerk.

There seems to have been no record of a lockup at Piercefield in the office of the State Commission of Prisons.

Piercefield is a paper mill village seven miles from Tupper Lake. The lockup is in a building owned by the paper mill and rented to the town of Piercefield. The building is a large two-story and basement structure made of brick and concrete, making it practically fireproof.

The cell room is in one corner of the basement which is above ground and is equipped with two modern steel cells of square bars front and back, solid sides, partition and tops. Each cell contains two steel bunks supplied with blankets. There is a toilet and wash basin in the corridor with both cold and hot water. There are two barred windows which give plenty of light and ventilation. It has steam heat and electric light and is a very good lockup for a community of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 10, 1920. Fred Sissons, village president; James H. Leahy, chief of police.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection. It contains a department for males on the first floor with six steel cells equipped with bunk, mattress, blankets, toilet, and running water.

Provision is made on the second floor for women, children and lodgers. The place was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—RAYMONDSVILLE

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 28, 1920. William Brown, supervisor, post office, Norfolk.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cell located in a room about 9 by 12 feet in the rear end of a building, the front of which is used as a court room. The building is of wooden construction covered with metal. The interior of the cell room is lined with metal. The floor also has a metal covering. One large window furnishes plenty of light in the cell room and there is an entrance from the outside. It is heated with an oil stove and lighted with an oil lamp.

The place was clean. It should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner. Arrests are very infrequent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—RUSSELL

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 6, 1920. C. A. Locklin, supervisor; E. J. Weston, town clerk; both of Russell.

I was informed that the old lockup had been abandoned and torn

down. A new town hall is nearing completion and provision has been made for installing a new lockup therein, but the room has not yet been equipped with cells, which they expect to do in the near future, plans for the lockup having been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The work of construction has been delayed for some time on account of various circumstances, but the building is now about ready for occupancy.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*At the end of the year it was reported that the proposed lockup has not been equipped as such.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—WANAKENA

##### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1920. Claude Colton, supervisor, post office, Oswegatchie.

This lockup is also in the town of Fine.

Since the last inspection in 1917 this lockup has been abandoned and the building made over into a school house.

Wanakena at present has no lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## SARATOGA COUNTY

#### CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

Inspected August 14, 1920. W. B. Davy, chief of police, assisted by five officers.

This jail is located in the municipal building, a comparatively new structure. There are two modern steel cells for men and two for women.

There were no prisoners. There is a large room for lodgers with a continuous iron bunk around the sides that will accommodate about a dozen men. There have been few lodgers during the past year.

The accommodations for the police are inadequate. There is a small room under the jail which is without even a closet for clothing, books, papers, etc. I would suggest that a room on the first floor above on the south side of the building be converted into a room for officers by cutting a door from the stairway into the room and fitting it up with lockers, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

##### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected August 12, 1920. Edward T. Carroll, superintendent of police. During the summer the police force consists of the superintendent, a sergeant, 17 detectives, and 31 uniformed men. At other times the force is reduced to from 12 to 14.

This jail, which is in the city hall, was remodeled in 1915. The room for men has six steel cells, each equipped with modern toilet, lava-



tory, bunk, mattress, etc. There is a sink with faucet in the corridor. In addition to the bunks in the cells there are five in the corridor with mattresses, which are used in the event of an overflow. There is a room for females and another for juveniles, each equipped with sanitary facilities, etc.

In the basement under the men's jail is another room with four cells with bunks, toilets and lavatories, and four bunks and a toilet in the corridor. This is used principally for lodgers.

The jail has been recently painted and was clean and in good condition throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCHUYLERVILLE

#### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1920. Alonzo C. Hammond, constable.

This lockup is a one-story brick building in the rear of the firehouse and contains two steel cells 5 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches by 7 feet high. The only means of ventilation is through grated openings in the doors which are 5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches and constructed of flat bars. Each cell has a rough wooden bunk supplied with bedding which was not in good condition.

The cell room is 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 2 inches and the only means of ventilation is through a window 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. There are two doors, one opening out of doors and the other into a hallway leading to the firehouse. The cell room has a concrete floor and is heated by a stove.

The place is damp and unsuited for detention purposes. It was last inspected on October 24, 1914, at which time recommendations were made for its improvement, including the perforation of the tops of the cells, the substitution of iron cots for the wooden bunks, and installation of running water. Following the submission of the report of inspection the Commission was informed by the village clerk that the Board of Trustees at a meeting November 23, 1914, directed that orders be issued forbidding officers to use the lockup for any purpose whatever. It has recently come to the attention of the Commission that the lockup is again being used, although no information to that effect was received from the village authorities.

About 25 arrests have been made during the past year, the majority for intoxication or disorderly conduct. When a prisoner was detained over night the constable remained with him, I was informed. No provision is made for the detention of women, as such arrests are seldom, if ever, made. In a case of juvenile delinquency, which is very rare, the child would not be left in custody of the parent or guardian and not locked up.

I was informed that the majority of citizens of Schuylerville favor the location of the lockup elsewhere, it being on a residential street between two churches, and that possibly the cells could be installed in an available room at the pumping station.

In its present condition the lockup is unfit for use and unless the village authorities take immediate steps to provide an adequate and sanitary lockup and submit plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law, I recommend that the authorities be cited to show cause why the present lockup should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

\*Closed by village board January 17, 1921.

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

405

### TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

#### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1920. H. R. Davidson, supervisor.

This is a very good fireproof lockup located in the rear on the first floor of the town hall. It has been fully described in former reports and has been criticised for lack of cleanliness. At the time of inspection it was in fair condition (broom clean) but a foul odor was present although the outer door was open. I believe this is due rather to structural conditions than lack of effort on the part of the janitor to keep it clean. The cells have iron bottoms badly rusted and are very rough. The cement floor is also rough and apparently has not the proper means for drainage. There is a space between the cell bottoms and floor which probably has accumulated filth and this, together with the rough surfaces which afford lodging places for dirt, is causing the unsanitary condition. There are toilets and running water.

This lockup was reconstructed a few years ago, but the records show that it has been criticised nearly every year for lack of care. The difficulty should be located at once and remedied or the lockup should be closed.

The number of persons arrested during the past year was reported by the justice as 150, about 75 per cent. of whom were detained in the lockup; one was a female. About 10 or 12 juveniles were arrested in truancy cases but not detained. Since the first of last July the arrests are said to have decreased considerably.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

#### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1920. H. R. Davidson, Waterford.

This lockup was inspected on March 23rd and criticised for lack of cleanliness. There is apparently some defect in the plumbing which causes return gases to enter the room, a bad odor being present although the outside door was open and I understand is kept open on this account. Whatever is causing the trouble should be located and remedied.

The lockup was found in a reasonably clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

Inspected June 29, 1920. George R. Lunn, Mayor; J. W. Rynex, chief of police.

On September 6, 1919, the authorities of the city of Schenectady were cited to show cause before the State Commission of Prisons why the city jail should not be closed.\*

Since that time the city administration has changed and no action has been taken in the direction of providing a new city hall or police station.

The jail, however, this spring, was thoroughly renovated, pointed up and painted a light color, and at the time of my visit was clean and apparently as sanitary as can be made without structural changes. Each cell has an integral seat toilet and lavatory, and each department is fairly well lighted and ventilated, considering the fact that it is a basement jail.

The old city hall is obsolete and entirely too small for the present needs of the city; the various departments are much cramped especially the police department and eventually a new city hall will have to be provided. The officials with whom I conferred stated that owing to present economic conditions the erection of such a building would be absolutely out of the question in the immediate future.

Following is a statement of arrests made during the past six months, which include traffic violations:

Total, 865; females, 77; juveniles, 159.

Juveniles are cared for by the Humane Society, and women are taken to the county jail a few blocks distant, if detention for any length of time is required.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

\*Show-cause proceedings discontinued November 10, 1920.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTOUR FALLS

Visited September 14, 1920. E. D. Smith, village clerk.

The population of the village is 1,583.

The last inspection of the lockup in this village was in 1916, which showed two steel cages in the rear of the fire house.

On the date of the visit no official could be found who could give information as to the lockup. In a letter dated October 1, 1920, the village clerk writes as follows:

"Replying to your letter of September the 15th, requesting information as to the condition of the village lockup, wish to say that there have been no arrests during the year 1920. Any that have been made previous to this year have been taken to the county jail in Watkins. The arrests in this village were so few, and the condition of the lockup such that it was decided to discontinue maintaining a lockup here, and thereupon arrangements were made with Watkins to take care of any instances that might occur."

If the village has formally closed the lockup, a copy of such resolution should be filed with the Commission. If not, the village board should be asked to pass such a resolution and file same with this Commission.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Clerk reports lockup has been dismantled.

## SENECA COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP--SENECA FALLS

Inspected September 11, 1920. Milo Seigfred, village president; L. Avery, chief of police.

This lockup has been fully described in former reports and remains in the same condition except that the toilet in the room was out of order and had to be flushed with a hose. This should be repaired.

The cells contain no bedding. Waterproof mattresses and blankets should be provided.

Seneca Falls has a population of about 7,000 and is badly in need of a new municipal building with a jail, as the present jail is located several blocks from police headquarters and in a remote part of the village. On account of the poor jail facilities only a few persons are detained over night, but if held for any length of time are taken to the county jail at Waterloo.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the toilet be repaired.

That mattress and blankets be provided.

That the cells and walls be painted a light color.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

\*Village clerk reports toilet repaired, mattress and blankets provided, and wall will be replastered.

## STEUBEN COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

Inspected May 18, 1920. William Clerk, village clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall which is a three-story and basement brick building in good condition. The room is good sized, nearly fireproof. There are two latticed steel cells, each furnished with a steel bunk and blankets, also faucet. There is a flushing toilet and faucet with water in the corridor, but there is no sink or lavatory. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. The lockup has one large window and an entrance door at grade.

The officer stated that not to exceed twenty arrests have been made during the past year.

This is a fairly good lockup, but the interior should be kept well painted a light color, particularly the cells and ceiling.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

\*Village clerk reports interior of lockup has been painted.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVOCA

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1920.

This village has a population of about 1,100.

This lockup occupies a room in the Masonic Hall and has an independent entrance in the rear of the building. The interior is practically fireproof, having a steel ceiling, concrete floor and side walls. It is equipped with two good steel cells with good bedding, steam heat, and electric light. There is a toilet in the corridor.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It is seldom used, not over once in the past year, I was informed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## VILLAGE LOOKUP—CANISTEO

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1920. J. R. Keeler, village president; G. M. Halsey, chief of police.

This lockup occupies a large room in a two-story brick building, centrally located. The room is furnished with desk, chairs, telephone, etc., and is used as a police headquarters. The floor is cement and ceiling and walls of wood.

There are three steel cells with latticed fronts, tops, sides and half rears. The bottoms, partitions and half of the backs are of plate steel. Each cell has two steel bunks and one had some blankets. There is also a flushing toilet in each cell and a sink with water in the corridor. The room is lighted by gas and heated by gas and coal stoves.

This is a very good lockup and is said to be seldom used at the present time. It has not been necessary to detain a female in a number of years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOOKUP—COHOCTON

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Fred Snyder, village president.

This lockup consists of three wooden cells in a room in the rear of the fire house, which is a two-story frame structure. It has a separate entrance at the side of the building, one window with glass broken out, and in the rear of each cell is a small barred opening 10 by 12 inches; the cell doors are solid wood except a small square opening in each. Each cell has a wooden bunk without bedding. The room has a wooden interior in very good condition. There is an electric light but no heating facilities or water. The village has a water system but no regular sewerage. There is a dry closet adjacent to the cells.

As indicated by above description, the lockup has practically no modern requirements and is said to be very little used.

If a lockup is to be maintained in Cohocton, something more modern should be provided either in this or some other more suitable location. An up-to-date lockup consists of steel cells in a fireproof building, well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with toilet, water, and lighting and heating facilities.

Considerable expense would be involved in improving the present quarters. After consideration the village authorities may find that a place of detention for persons under arrest is not needed and the lockup could be officially closed by resolution of the village board and filing a copy of same with the State Commission of Prisons.\*

One modern cell placed in a room which is sanitary and provided with means for heating, lighting and such other improvements as the place affords might be made to suffice in view of the very small number of arrests where detention is required. Plans for any contemplated improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

\*Closed by village authorities, July 14, 1920.

## CITY JAIL—CORNING

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1920. George W. Lane, mayor; C. G. Hanmer, chief of police.

The population of the city and its surrounding hamlets is about 17,000. The police force consists of 10 men. Prisoners from Painted Post and the town of Corning are brought here for detention.

During 1919 the number of arrests was 320 as against 517 in 1918. The number of lodgers was 384 while in 1918 it was 268. From January 1st to September 30th there were 182 arrests and 117 tramps taken care of.

The jail, located in the City Hall, has a men's section of 5 cells in the basement. Three of the cells are equipped with toilet facilities and two have the necessary outside plumbing but have not been equipped with toilet facilities as recommended by the Commission. The windows of the men's jail were dirty and the entire place needs a thorough scrubbing and then painting throughout.

Outside the men's jail, and separated only by an iron barred door, is the tramp room which at times has held as many as 40 tramps in one night. The present location of the tramp room is most objectionable. It permits of tramps conversing with prisoners and makes possible assistance being given prisoners to escape. Moreover, at night when an officer passes through this room with a prisoner he would be in danger of attack from tramps who could, if they desired, attack him and release men arrested or confined there.

The women's section is reasonably satisfactory: It is in charge of a matron when prisoners are confined there. During the year two male prisoners confined in this section escaped by prying out a barred door leading to the court room. This doorway is to be bricked up and made secure.

The recommendations of last year, to which no attention has been paid by the city authorities, are renewed, and the Mayor should be asked to advise the Commission by January 1st what the city proposes to do in the following matters:

1. Providing toilets and lavatories in two cells, men's section.
2. Find another location for a tramp room.
3. Providing mattresses with water and vermin-proof cases in three cells of the men's section.
4. The cleaning up and repainting of the cell blocks and rooms containing them.
5. The assurance that children 16 years or under will not be locked up in the cell rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMMONDSPORT

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1920.

This is a good fireproof lockup with three cells, provided with modern toilet equipment and beds. At the time of inspection it needed a general cleaning and the flush of toilets put in operation. Like most lockups in small places, at the present time it is seldom used.



## RECOMMENDATION

Clean the lockup and put toilets in operation.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

\*Recommendation complied with.

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1920. William McKay, city clerk; Clarence Bailey, chief of police. There are also a captain, matron and 8 patrolmen.

Hornell has a population of about 15,000 and the arrests during 1919 were as follows: Males, 350; females, 12; juveniles, 3. There have been 55 lodgers so far this year. In 1917 the number of arrests was 924 and 6,000 lodgers were housed.

The jail was in practically the same condition as described in former reports of inspection, although it was much cleaner. A janitor is employed who apparently is giving it good care. Briefly, there is a department with seven cells for men, a room with one cell for women and juveniles, and a portion of the basement has been used for lodgers. Each cell has a sanitary toilet, lavatory and two steel bunks which are said to be furnished with some bedding when occupied. The department for females is well equipped.

The jail has electric light, steam heat, good window ventilation and means of sunlight.

The lodgers' quarters in the basement have never been completed and the chief is of the opinion that because of the small number of this class applying for lodging, there will be little use for it. They are allowed to occupy the jail corridor.

Should there be many lodgers in the future they should be excluded from the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected December 22, 1920.

This jail remains in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. It was clean and in good condition.

Thus far this year there have been 286 arrests, of which number 10 were females. Since November, from 30 to 40 lodgers have been cared for. They are allowed to sleep in the cell room, the lodgers' room never having been fitted up for this purpose as suggested in a previous report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PRATTSBURG

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. Herbert Scofield, village president. The population of Prattsburg is about 700.

The lockup was found the same as described in the last report of inspection. It consists of two latticed steel cells in a rear room of the village hall and fire house. Each cell was furnished with an oilcloth-covered mattress and blankets in very good condition. The lockup has one window and sash door, coal stove, and kerosene lamp.

There have been no prisoners during the past year. The room needed sweeping; otherwise, it was in fair condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAVONA

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1920. Fred Knowles, village clerk.

This lockup is located in a room in the rear of the fire house which is a two-story stone and brick building, nearly fireproof. The room is otherwise used as a justice's office and has good window ventilation and means of sunlight.

There is one latticed steel cell with steel bunk, mattress, blanket and pillow. The bedding was badly soiled. The mattress and pillow should be replaced with new which should be encased in some substantial material, preferably waterproof, which can be removed and washed.\*

The lockup has a coal stove and is lighted by kerosene lamps. The village has no water or sewer systems and consequently there are no toilet facilities in the lockup.

The officer in charge stated that the lockup had not been used in two years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

\*Village clerk reports new mattress has been provided.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAYLAND

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1920. J. E. Barber, president of the village.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been provided with four good sized windows and the whole interior has been painted white. These improvements were recommended in the last report of inspection and are commendable; the lockup is now light and sanitary. The stove needs cleaning and one of the toilet seats was broken, otherwise the place was in good condition and the equipment satisfactory. The lockup has not been used during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOODHULL

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1920. W. W. Stroud, town clerk; Roy Harrington, village clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in the town hall which

is a one-story wooden building, formerly a school house. The building is otherwise used for voting purposes, board meetings, etc. It is heated with a wood stove and lighted with kerosene lamps. The place has no water or sewer system and this building is without any of the modern improvements. The room has several large windows and the cells have steel bunks supplied with good bedding.

It was stated that no person had been detained under arrest in the lockup for a number of years. Occasionally a lodger is housed but not locked in.

Careful supervision of this building is highly important at all times when a person is locked in the cells, as the building could be quickly destroyed by fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—GROTON

Inspected September 17, 1920. F. A. Begent, supervisor.

The village of Groton has a population of about 2,500. The lockup, which is situated in the rear of the town hall and opera house, is used by both the town and village. The building is of wood with a metal exterior. There is one narrow latticed steel cell located in the police office. The room has two steam radiators, electric light, one window, and there is some office furniture. The interior of the building is largely of combustible material and the lockup is said to be under constant supervision when occupied. There are no toilet facilities; the village has a water system and some sewerage.

The lockup is said to be used rather infrequently at the present time, but a better arrangement would be to erect a small fireproof building adjacent to the police office and install two modern cells, furnished with toilets, and extend from the main building the electric light, heat and water. This is recommended for the consideration of the town and village authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—ITHACA

#### TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected September 17, 1920. William Marshall, chief of police.

Ithaca has a population of about 18,000. The city jail is located in the city hall in quarters adjacent to the police offices on the ground floor. It consists of a room with three modern cells for men and a separate room with two cells for women. Each department is light, well ventilated and furnished with steam heat and electric light. The cells are furnished with bedding and toilet facilities.

The number of arrests is said to be much smaller than in former years. My visit to the jail was early in the morning and the jail was empty, no prisoners having been brought in during the night.

It is usually the practice to detain females at the county jail where a matron is in charge. The city does not employ a police matron but has a police woman.

The jail was clean throughout and in good state of repair.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—TRUMANSBURG

#### TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected September 17, 1920.

This village has a population of about 1,200 and at the present time the officials state there is little use for a lockup.

Since the last inspection the lockup, which is located in the fire house, has been somewhat improved in accordance with suggestions made at that time. A partition has been removed which gives access to the window in the rear of the building, providing some means of sunlight and ventilation. By moving the cell into what was formerly a hose tower, more room is secured for the storage of fire apparatus.

The cell, which is of lattice construction, is furnished with bunk, blankets and pillow. The bedding was in good condition and the place clean. The building has electric light and hot air heat. The village has no water or sewerage system, consequently there are no toilet facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## ULSTER COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

Inspected September 21, 1920. Porter Canfield, mayor; J. Allen Wood, chief of police.

This jail has four cells for men, each with an outside window, two bunks, and a toilet. There is a small room for women with toilet, cot bed and outside window. There is a lodgers' room with nine bunks, toilet and sink. The barred door on one of the cells in the men's room was being repaired, it having been damaged recently by a prisoner.

The jail was not as clean as on previous inspections.

The number of arrests from January 1st to September 1st was 304 as follows: January 5; February 13; March 20; April 27; May 51; June 25; July 88; August 75. The records show that about fifteen per cent. of these arrests were for intoxication and that during September to date the number had increased to about fifty per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## WARREN COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

Inspected August 16, 1920. W. J. Griffin, mayor; F. G. Jenkins, chief of police. The chief, who also does detective duty, is assisted by 11 uniformed men.

This jail is located in the basement of the municipal building and has ten steel cells in three departments. Four of the cells are in a corner room, with light on two sides, which has been used for the detention of males. I suggested that because of the better light it be used hereafter for women, which the chief agreed to do. The jail is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and has a concrete floor.

Each cell is equipped with bunk, mattress, blankets and toilet. The toilets are of the old iron hopper type which get out of order frequently and are difficult to keep clean. I recommend that they be taken out and toilets of vitreous ware with integral seat installed. Meanwhile the present toilets should be cleaned with acid and enameled white.

The jail, with the exception of the toilets, was clean, as usual.\*

Since January 1st there have been 86 arrests of whom 80 were men and 5 juveniles. There were no prisoners at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Deputy city clerk reports that toilets have been repaired and put in sanitary condition.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—FORT ANN

Inspected August 13, 1920. John Sullivan, Jr., supervisor, Hudson Falls, R. D. 2.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a one-story frame building. The basement is largely above grade and has a rear entrance. It is heated by a coal stove, lighted by electricity, and has several good sized windows. The floor is concrete and was broom clean.

There are two latticed steel cells, each equipped with bunk.

Fort Ann is an incorporated village with a population of about 450 and has no sewer or water systems, consequently the lockup is without toilets or wash basins. The bunks were not equipped with either mattresses or blankets.

The lockup is in charge of Constable C. W. McCauley, who stays in the lockup when a prisoner is held over night. This should not be neglected, as the place needs constant supervision when occupied on account of the danger of fire.

I recommend that mattresses covered with oilcloth be provided for the bunks and that blankets be furnished during cold weather in case a prisoner is detained over night.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports waterproof covered mattresses and blankets have been provided.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected November 27, 1920. M. J. Hanley, chief of police.

This lockup occupies a small one-story cement building near the river banks, a short distance from the main street and business center of the village. The equipment consists of one large cell with four canvas hammocks for males, one room with two bunks for females, and a room for lodgers.

The lockup was well heated and the plumbing in good condition, but the place was not as clean as it should be. The village pays a man to clean and care for this lockup and he should be held responsible for its condition.

There have been very few arrests during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## WAYNE COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—CLYDE

Inspected May 19, 1920. Henry Cross, supervisor; Charles Green, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story stone building in the rear of the town hall. The cells are of stone with barred doors, giving them the appearance of vaults. There is a coal stove and electric light. The outer door was open. The whole place was filthy and damp and not fit for occupancy. The officer informed me that he does not put prisoners in the lockup but takes them to the county jail at Lyons.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited for September 3, 1920; plans for improving lockup submitted and approved and proceedings adjourned to permit improvements to be made.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—MACEDON

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1920. J. M. Smith, village president; Durfee Hoag, supervisor, Walworth; R. E. Foster, chief of police and town constable.

This lockup is a stone basement with a wooden building above used as a dwelling and occupied by a tenant. It contains two wooden cells with door partly barred with flat iron. The floor is wood. There is a wooden bunk with a cot spring on it and some quilts. It is fairly well lighted during the day and is equipped with electric light. It is heated by a coal stove.

The place is very damp, very dirty, and unfit for use as a place of detention.

I understand that the town and village share the expense equally of maintaining a lockup and can well afford to have a sanitary and adequate one. The last man in the lockup was detained four days.

I recommend that the town and village authorities be cited to show cause why this lockup should not be closed.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

\*Authorities cited for February 1, 1921.



## TOWN LOCKUP—ONTARIO CENTER

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. F. I. Gates, supervisor.

This is a small unincorporated hamlet and is having practically no use for a lockup. The lockup consists of a small one-story detached wooden building with two steel cells. Since the last inspection it has been painted inside and out and was in very good condition. It is said to be in charge of an officer when occupied by a prisoner. This should not be neglected, as it could be quickly destroyed by fire. The equipment is the same as described in former reports.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1920. Dr. J. R. Sanford, village president; W. A. Harris, chief of police.

This is a modern lockup on the first floor of the village hall. The men's department has a concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, and one large outside window. It contains four good steel cells, each with toilet and two bunks with blankets in good condition. Washing facilities are in the corridor.

There is a room for women on the second floor, with concrete floor, and cot bed with mattress, blankets and pillow. The room has a toilet and stationary wash basin.

Police headquarters is on the first floor where an officer is always on duty. A matron is employed.

The interior of the cell room and the cells should be painted a light color.\* The place was clean and showed excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

\*Village president reports that cell room and cells have been painted.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PALMYRA

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected September 11, 1920. F. C. Jones, village president.

This lockup consists of three steel plate cells with barred fronts and tops located on the ground floor of the village hall at the rear end. The post office is also located on the same floor. Each cell contains a toilet and wash basin. Blankets are provided but no mattresses. There is steam heat and electric light. There is also a room for females, but there is little or no use for it.

Only few arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RED CREEK

## WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. F. M. Jones, village clerk.

This is a small village having about 600 inhabitants, and it was

stated that the lockup has not been used more than once in three years. It consists of one latticed steel cell on the first floor of the fire house which is a small one-story wooden building. The room has three windows, two doors, electric light and coal stove. The ceiling and side walls are papered and the floor is wood. There are no toilet facilities or running water. The place has a water system but no sewerage. On account of the little use for the water and the danger of freezing, the building has not been connected with the water system. The cell has a steel bunk with some bedding, and the lockup was found in clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SAVANNAH

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1920. S. E. Wood, supervisor; W. L. Lisk, town clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a small room on the first floor of the town hall. Each cell has two bunks supplied with mattresses and blankets in good condition.

The lockup is well lighted by a large window. The village has neither sewer nor water. The lockup is heated with steam and has electric light. The ceiling is of lime mortar and a considerable portion of it had fallen on the floor, giving the room an unsightly appearance and indicating lack of care.

It is recommended that the ceiling be repaired; that the cell room be cleaned; and the cells be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SODUS

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. George Knapp, town clerk.

This lockup has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It is located in the basement of the fire house which is a new fireproof building. There are two latticed steel cells furnished with toilet and good bedding. There are four windows, hot water heater, electric light and cement floor. The basement has an entrance in the rear at grade. There is a faucet with water over a slop sink. The floor is cement and the ceiling covered with metal.

This is a good lockup and is said to be very little used at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—WILLIAMSON

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. E. H. Decker, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Grange building and is rented by the township. The building is a fine one, of nearly fireproof construction, and is otherwise used for armory purposes and as an opera house.

The lockup is practically fireproof and occupies a room in the basement which is above grade. There are two latticed cells provided with good bedding and the room is heated by steam and has electric light. There are two good sized windows which afford satisfactory means of sunlight and ventilation.

There is a shower bath in an adjoining room and the building is provided with toilet and water. These improvements have not been extended to the cell room as was recommended in former reports of inspection, as there has been practically no use for the lockup.

If a prisoner is detained over night an officer remains on duty and gives the lockup supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOLCOTT

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1920. L. W. Knapp, village clerk.

This lockup remains in all respects the same as described in former reports of inspection. It consists of a cell of round iron bars on the first floor of a small two-story wooden building on the main street. The room has four windows, electric light and a coal stove. The cell is supplied with good bedding. There are no sanitary toilet facilities or running water. The village has a water system. The lockup is said to be in charge of an officer during the night when occupied, which should not be neglected. The night watchman stated that the lockup was seldom used for the detention of prisoners as practically no arrests occur.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

Inspected October 23, 1920. W. C. Lawrence, village president and chief of police.

There is only one police officer in this village.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup located in the municipal building, containing separate compartments for men and women. It has been fully described in previous reports.

The officer stated that only one woman had been locked up in twenty-four years, and only three men since January 1st of this year.

Part of the plumbing was out of order, but it was stated that arrangements had been made to have it repaired.

The walls of the jail need repainting.

Other than this, the place was in excellent condition and fully meets the present requirements of the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1920. In charge of officer James Russell.

This lockup has two steel cells, the tops and rears of which have large perforations and fronts of round iron bars. The cells have no toilets or wash basins, but there is a toilet outside the cells. These facilities should be in the cells, but the officer stated that the lockup is always under supervision when occupied and no serious inconvenience was experienced.

The average number of arrests is about 200 a year.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Henry Secor, village president; P. F. Costello, captain of police.

Police headquarters and the lockup are located on the second floor of a rented building, used generally for municipal purposes.

There are two cells with double bunks, without toilet facilities.

For the period from January 1st to October 1, 1920, 12 males and 5 females were locked up in these cells.

Fifteen children were arrested on charges of truancy and juvenile delinquency; none of these, however, were locked up, all being paroled in the custody of the police clerk.

The cell room is entirel of wooden construction—a decided fire hazard. It was stated that someone was always in direct charge when anyone was locked in the cells.

The lockup cannot be considered a satisfactory one and can only be tolerated until such time as the village provides a municipal building of its own. During the present occupancy, however, there is no reason why at least one cell should not be provided with toilet and wash basin, and it is recommended that this be done. Before installing these sanitary requirements the type of plumbing should be submitted to the Commission for its approval.

The village president should be advised to inform the Commission on or before January 1, 1921, if these recommendations will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Ebenezer Bull, supervisor.

The police force is headed by Andrew Munro with twelve officers.

The lockup is in the rear room of the police station and is apparently adequate for the needs of the township.

From January 1st to September 30, 1920, there were 129 arrests made. Only a small proportion of these were confined here.

No women, children or insane persons are confined in this lockup.

The plumbing in one of the cells was out of order. It was stated that it is soon to be repaired. The place also needed cleaning and the

supervisor should assign someone to be responsible for this work at all times.

Last year it was recommended that mattresses with waterproof casings be provided for the bunks. This recommendation is renewed and the supervisor should be asked to advise by January 1, 1921, if this recommendation will be complied with.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports mattresses with waterproof casings have been ordered.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Alfred F. Kneen, president; William Cronell, police captain.

The police force consists of seven men.

Westchester County Police headquarters and the lockup are located in the village Courthouse and Library building, a substantial stone structure.

The number of arrests during the year was 96, of whom about 25 per cent. were held. Ten women and children were among the total number; none of these were locked up.

In a previous report of the Commission it was recommended that a detention room be provided for women and the village president has agreed with this and will undertake to have it provided for. He also agreed that toilets and wash basins, as recommended, should be installed in the cells and he will arrange to have this done. He should submit to the Commission for approval the type of plumbing it is proposed to install.

The cells were found badly marked up and the president has agreed to have them painted at once.\*

Recommendation is also made that a cement or composition flooring be installed and the president also agrees with the Commission and will undertake to have this done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports cells have been painted.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. George E. Dickerson, village president; Joseph P. Smith, chief of police.

The police force consists of six men.

The population of the village is about 3,000.

The lockup, which has been described in previous reports, is a good one and adequate for the needs of the village.

It was stated that only six or seven had been placed in the lockup during the present year. Arrests in the village are relatively small, the activities of the police being directed toward traffic regulation almost entirely.

No women or children are locked up in this jail.

The village officials have had under consideration for some time the moving of the lockup to a room which affords more light. In previous

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reports it was suggested that the use of this room with two cells fully take care of the situation.

The present cells have not yet been provided with toilets basins, but there is a toilet and sink in the jail room. If it is to move the cells into another room, arrangements should be provide them with integral seat toilets and also a lavatory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY  
Comm

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Edward C. Griffin, village police; William Hynds, captain of police. There are twelve officers on the force.

The population of the village and vicinity is about 4,500.

The lockup, which has been criticised in previous reports, continued. It consists of two dark cells in the village building.

The arrests from January 1st to September 30, 1920, were though only two have been locked in the cells in six months.

Prior to the war plans were drawn for a fine municipal building which a modern lockup and police headquarters were provided. At the last meeting of the Village Board an active move was made to with the construction in the spring. The village can well afford police station and lockup.\*

The village clerk stated that the Board fully understood plans for the new lockup were to be submitted to the Commission for approval.

No women or children are locked up at this place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY  
Comm

\*Proposition for erection of municipal building and lockup submitted to village electorate in March, 1921.

### TOWN LOCKUP—MAMARONECK

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. George W. Burton, supervisor; J. F. Hunter, village president and chief of police.

There are twelve village officers and five town officers.

The village has a population of about 8,000.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall, a considerable distance from police headquarters. This building, which was formerly a church, is stated to be over a hundred years old. It was cleanly and well kept by Mrs. R. Blake who resides in the building and has taken care of it for fifteen years.

There are three good steel cells, furnished with two hammocks with blankets. One of the cells is used for women and is in the same room as those provided for men. The placing of a cell for women in the same room with men is to be strongly condemned, and immediate arrangements should be made to provide other quarters for women locked up. A good room, properly safeguarded against escape, which would answer all of the purposes and a third cell could be provided for men. The men's cells contain only hammocks, and at the inspection two deserters were locked in one cell. The hammocks are objectionable, as is also the locking of two prisoners in one cell.



There are toilet facilities in the room outside the cells. Only buckets are used in the cells and there is no man present at all times to release men when necessity requires.

It was stated that fifty to one hundred are arrested each month and the number locked up during the year is considerable. No children or insane persons are detained here.

It is recommended:

1. That the town supervisor be asked to provide a room properly guarded and equipped with cot bed, toilet and wash basin for the confinement of women.

2. That single wooden bunks with mattresses having water-proof casings be provided for each cell.

3. That the practice of locking two prisoners in one cell, excepting in great emergency, be discontinued.

4. That vitreous ware integral toilets and lavatory be provided in at least two cells.

The supervisor should be asked to advise the Commission as to what will be done in these matters on or before January 1, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected July 24, 1920. Harry Scott, mayor; Frank Cody, chief of police; Edward F. DeVeaux, lieutenant at desk.

The police force of the city consists of 48 officers.

The total number of arrests from January 1st to June 30, 1920, was 344—329 males and 15 females; of this number, 33 were charged with juvenile delinquency—30 males and 3 females. The total number of lodgers cared for was 227.

Edward J. Timmons, who was former chief of police and had a splendid record of twenty-five years, has just retired on pension.

The jail is located in a fine modern building which is also occupied by the City Court and Police Headquarters. The men's jail consists of ten cells in two tiers. The women's part has two cells. Following the recommendation of the Commission, a suitable detention room has been provided for children on the second floor and is equipped with two cots, provided with mattresses, pillows, and blankets. There is a toilet in the room and a wash stand just outside.

The jail, particularly the cells, badly needs painting and Chief Cody advises that an appropriation of \$1,800.00 has been made for the painting and repairing of the court house and jail.

In the last report of the Commission, dated October 8, 1919, the following recommendation was made:

"The cells in the jail part are not provided with mattresses. It is recommended that the city provide a suitable mattress with a cover of some leather or imitation leather fabric which can be washed down and keep the mattress free from vermin and soil. Blankets should also be provided in the cells during cold weather."

This recommendation is renewed and a letter should be written to the Chief of Police asking if it will be complied with.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Board of police commissioners reports mattresses have been provided.

## TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. David Lyon, supervisor; William P. Marvel, police captain.

The police force consists of seven men.

The population of the village is about 1,500.

From January 1st to September 30, 1920, there were 48 arrests and only two were locked in the cells.

The lockup consists of three steel cells with bunks and mattresses. There is a small toilet room adjacent containing a closet and lavatory.

The lockup is in charge of an officer at all times.

Buckets are used in the cells, which is very undesirable. It is recommended that one cell be provided with a vitreous ware integral seat toilet and wash basin.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

\*Supervisor reports town board has directed that a toilet be installed.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1920. Edward A. Martin, village president; Daniel F. Murphy, chief of police. The police force consists of 8 officers.

The village has a population of about 6,500.

The lockup is located in a rented one-story brick building on a side street over a block from police headquarters.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1920 to date was 91, of whom 5 were women.

At the time of inspection the lockup was in a deplorable condition and it was stated that an insane person had recently been confined there, also a drunken prisoner who had damaged the interior. Two out of three bunks were broken from their hangings. The toilet in the corridor was old, dirty and not properly flushed. There was no wash basin in the place. The whole place was damp, soggy and unquestionably insanitary. There is no regular janitor, cleaning being done at times by village street cleaners.

The cells were the only commendable things in the lockup. They are in good shape and would be satisfactory, with proper toilets and wash basins added in each, to use in a good lockup if this building were discontinued.

The building is heated by steam from an adjoining hose company house, but has proven insufficient and a stove is necessary to keep the place warm in winter. The interior was painted last April, but because of the dampness of the place has badly peeled off.

The women's room has two cells and was in better condition than the men's room. There are no mattresses provided for the bunks in the women's room. These should be provided at once.

There are wooden doors entering both the male and female sections. In the male section there is a window on the side which has only bars, and at the time of inspection someone had placed an old bed frame along the building, permitting them to climb up and look in at the prisoners. As the lockup is located remote from police headquarters and no one is in direct charge, it would be possible for persons to climb up to this window and pass in weapons or other articles to prisoners confined in the cells. During the continuance of this lockup heavy wire screening should be placed over this window.

By reason of the remoteness of this jail from headquarters and the lack of supervision, prisoners might be burned to death in this place at night, or a seriously sick prisoner might go an entire night without receiving proper medical attention.

In this village there is no place to confine children who may be arrested. At times small children who come in are confined in this wretched place over night. It is inconceivable that the village authorities would permit children to be locked up in this wretched place and they should immediately make arrangements with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, or some kindred social force, to take charge of delinquent children whom it is necessary to detain.

The present lockup is entirely unsuited for the needs of this prosperous and growing village. It is damp, insanitary, unsafely located with reference to police headquarters, and has no continued supervision. The attention of the village authorities should be called to these conditions and if assurance is not given within a reasonable time that a better lockup will be provided for, proceedings should be instituted to close this place.\*

It was stated that the village now pays a rental of about \$60 a month for three separate places—the police court, police headquarters, and the jail. This represents interest on an investment which would provide a municipal building which would house all three departments. This is offered as a suggestion to the village authorities as a proper means of assembling these three separate places in one central public building. Plans for an adequate, modern, and sanitary lockup should be submitted to the Commission as prescribed by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports lockup has been renovated and painted, bunks repaired, new window screen installed, new mattress provided for women's department, and other minor improvements made.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 4, 1920. Frank Minnerly, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the ground floor of the municipal building. It is comparatively new and consists of two iron cells, with solid sides, back and top, the latter with holes for ventilation; the front is of round bars set on about 4 1-2 inch centers. Each cell has a sanitary toilet and wash basin, also two sleeping bunks of flat iron strips. The floor is of concrete. The lockup has two windows and electric light. It was clean. There are eight uniformed policemen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE JAIL—PEEKSKILL

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 13, 1920. Eben A. Wood, village president; Henry J. Burke, chief of police.

The police force of the village consists of ten officers.

The number of persons confined in this lockup in recent months is as follows:

June	-----	21	September	-----	33
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July -----	31	October -----	29
August -----	28	November 1st to date -----	18

The population of the village is about 16,000.

The village jail, which is a fine structure, was built in 1914 with the intention of being a jail in which persons convicted of minor offenses in the town of Cortlandt were to serve sentences, and for a time it was used for that purpose. Since the opening of the Westchester County Penitentiary the jail has been used only as a village lockup.

The jail contains 22 cells for men, 5 for women, and four for juveniles. The cells are equipped with toilets and wash basins and there is a bath in each corridor. The cells are also provided with mattresses for which waterproof casings should be furnished in order that they might be easily kept clean and free from vermin. The cells in the women's section are badly marked up and need repainting.

There is a tier of cells for boys and women on the same corridor with an open grating door between the sections. Arrangements should be made to have a solid door placed at this division line or else to have sheets of metal or heavy wood placed on the door as it now stands.

For the past few years the number of lodgers ran as high as 6,000 a year and the basement was used for them. In recent times the number has been reduced to 300 a year and those who are taken in are lodged in the cells.

The chief of police stated that very few women are locked up here, although there were two in the month of October. No children under sixteen are confined here.

The matter of locking insane persons in the jail was called to the attention of the Chief.

The whole place was clean and orderly. Responsibility for the care of the building is now upon the Police Department.

It is recommended:

1. That the door between the women's and minor boys' departments be changed as indicated above.
2. That the cells of the women's section be repainted.
3. That the mattresses be provided with waterproof casings as indicated above.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM MANOR

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. A. P. Walker, village president; Philip Gargan, chief of police.

The police force consists of fourteen men.

The lockup and police station are located in the village hall, which is an excellent building. The lockup is provided with two cells, equipped with bunk, toilet and faucet. It was clean and in good condition. No women or children are locked up here.

The arrests from April 1st to September 30, 1920, were 305, although the number locked up has been only five or six a month.

An improvement in this jail could be made by the installation of mattresses with waterproof casings in each cell, and this is recommended.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Chief of police reports mattresses have been purchased.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. James J. Donovan, chief of police.

The population of Port Chester is about 16,500.

During the period from January 1st to September 30, 1920, there were 599 arrests, but it was stated that only very few were confined in the cells.

The lockup has been described in previous reports of the Commission and is adequate and satisfactory for the present needs of the village.

It was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Theodore Fremd, village president; William H. Balls, chief of police.

From January 1st to September 30, 1920, there were 964 arrests, mostly for traffic violations. Very few were confined in the lockup. It was also stated that very few women had been locked up here. No children or insane persons are confined in this lockup.

The cells were equipped with blankets but no mattresses.

It is recommended that two of the men's cells and one of the cells in the women's quarters be provided with mattresses with casings of a waterproof material.

The place was clean and adequate for the needs of the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—SILVER LAKE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. Ebenezer Bull, supervisor, Town of Harrison.

The lockup referred to is located in a small hamlet just outside of White Plains. It is in a frame building used as police headquarters and court room. In the rear there is an old cell.

Supervisor Bull advises that no prisoners have been confined in the lockup from January 1, 1920, to date. He states that the town police department is provided with a patrol and all prisoners are taken over to White Plains or Harrison Police headquarters, Harrison station. He further states that the town officials consider that Silver Lake lockup is closed as a place of detention. The Secretary should be advised to notify the town as to the proper resolution to make this legally effective.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1920. F. P. Pierson, village president; William J. Bowles, chief of police. The number of officers is 10.

The population of the village of Tarrytown is about 6,500.

For the period from January 1, 1920, to date the number of arrests was 70, of whom 2 were women. Children arrested here are not kept in the jail but their cases are usually immediately disposed of; if a case develops where it is required to hold them over night, they are turned over to the officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at Yonkers.

The lockup, which is a one-story brick building with a wooden annex, is located in the rear of the building used for village offices. The men's section consists of three satisfactory cells. There is a toilet in the room outside and buckets are furnished in the cells. The shut-off of the water supply in the men's section is out of order and needs repairing. In a progressive village like Tarrytown the cells should be provided with toilets and wash basins of the type approved by the Commission. The toilet in the men's corridor was not clean. The place is heated by a stove which is not large enough to properly warm the men's section in winter and should be replaced by one adequate to heat the place. In order to lessen the fire hazard, the wooden ceiling should be replaced by a metal one. The entrance to the men's section is out of repair and should be attended to.

The women's section is in a wooden annex attached to the brick building and has a large cage with wooden bars and a hammock bunk. It was stated that but few women are arrested in the village, but any time they are confined over night a woman matron should be in charge. The entire place is of wood and in case of fire it would be difficult to get prisoners out. The women's section should also be provided with a mattress with waterproof casing which can be washed down, and blankets should be provided for the winter.

At the time of inspection all of the cells in the men's section were occupied.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That repairs be made to the plumbing and the entrance to the men's jail.\*
2. That toilets and wash basins be installed in the cells in both sections.
3. That a metal ceiling be installed in the men's section.
4. That adequate heating facilities be provided.\*
5. That, due to fire hazard, the jail be kept under supervision when occupied.\*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Village clerk reports recommendations complied with.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. George Schmiedel, village president; William J. Simpkins, police captain.

The police force consists of four men.

About 150 persons were arrested by the police from January 1st to September 30, 1920. It was stated that about fifteen were locked in the cells each month. No children or women are locked up here. The building is always under supervision.

The cells at this place have the old bucket system and no mattresses or blankets are provided. There are a toilet, shower and lavatory outside the cells.

The place was clean and well kept.

It is recommended that the village be required to provide single piece vitreous ware toilets and wash basins in each cell. Also, that mattresses with waterproof casings and blankets be provided.

The village should be asked to advise on or before January 1, 1921, as to the compliance with these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1920. F. P. Close, supervisor, Tuckahoe; John Scanlon, police captain.

Arrests since January 1, 1920, were about 250. It was stated that only about three of four had been confined in the lockup since that date.

The lockup was found to be satisfactory and adequate and well cared for, and meets the requirements of the situation at this place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### CITY OF WHITE PLAINS

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Visited August 14, 1920. Frederick Weeks, mayor; Frank Jarvis, commissioner of public safety; John H. Harmon, chief of police.

The city of White Plains has a population of approximately 21,000. In 1900 it was 7,869; 1905, 12,196; and in 1915, 16,618.

The police force consists of 27 officers.

No city jail is maintained; prisoners for detention being sent to the county jail, situated nearby police headquarters.

For the period from January 1st to July 31, 1920, the arrests in the city were as follows:

MALE			FEMALE		
Adults	Minors	Total	Adults	Minors	Total
442	68	510	60	7	67

Of the above, 12 male and 5 female minors were under sixteen years of age, and 12 males and 5 females were over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age.

There is a Children's Court held every Wednesday afternoon.

In view of the conditions at the county jail, as set up in a report on that institution, and the rapid growth of the city as indicated above, the question arises whether the city of White Plains should not provide a city jail for the detention of its own arrests. The figures show that the arrests will exceed 1,000 for a year and that a number of children under sixteen, who never should be given the experience of being locked in a county jail even for a day, are picked up by the police force. Whatever may be done in the future, the sending of young children to the county jail should be discontinued at once. The city authorities should be required to provide a proper detention house or make arrangements



with some humane society or other social organization to take charge of the custody of such children.

The county jail of Westchester county, built over a half century ago, is needed solely for the detention of prisoners held for trial and grand juries because of the heavy growth of population in this thriving and prosperous county.

The best information obtainable at this time is that the land was deeded to the county authorities for a jail, on condition that it should be used for the confinement of prisoners from the municipality.

The Mayor of White Plains should be asked to submit to the Commission a statement as to what the attitude of the city is on the recommendation that a new city jail be provided in connection with police headquarters.

The attention of the State Board of Charities should be called to the practice of holding minors charged with delinquency in the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—YONKERS

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1920. William J. Walling, mayor; Maurice O'Keefe, commissioner of public safety. Hugh D. Brady, captain in charge.

The city of Yonkers now has a population of over 100,000.

The city jail is in a building used for police headquarters, which was constructed in 1898. The building is considerably run down and in need of repairs, particularly painting.

The police department previously had four precincts. Since the last inspection, the 3rd and 4th precincts have been abolished, involving also the closing of the 3rd precinct jail. At present there are only the 1st and 2nd precincts and all prisoners are confined in the central city jail. At the first precinct station, there are 150 officers on the force and, in addition, 3 matrons and a police surgeon. From January 1, 1920 to date, the number of arrests was 233, as against 399 for the same period last year; the falling off being, in great measure due to prohibition.

During the year 1919, 163 adult females and 144 male juvenile delinquents and 21 female juvenile delinquents were arrested. Up to May 28, 1920, 32 adult females, 78 male juvenile delinquents and 5 female juvenile delinquents were taken into custody.

The men's jail has 16 cells, 14 of which are used for prisoners, one for shower bath and the other, which is a padded cell, has not been used in about three years. The cells have plank bunks, with the exception of four which are provided with canvas hammocks. The toilets are of fairly satisfactory type, the wooden tops having been taken off. They are flushed automatically. The interior of the men's jail badly needs painting, the walls being marked up and the place being very dingy. A light waterproof paint should be used on this jail.

The women's department has 8 cells, one of which is used for shower bath and another is a padded cell which has not been used in a long time. The closets and bunks are of the same type as in the men's cells. This room is not in as bad condition as the men's jail but would be benefited by painting. Inasmuch as women are oftentimes kept over night, a portion of the cells should be provided with mattresses with waterproof casings, which would prevent dirt and vermin getting into them.

Both the men's and women's jails are lighted by gas and have old-fashioned jets. The Commission has previously recommended the installation of electric lights in these jails and this should be provided at

an early date. No other city of the size of Yonkers, in the State depends upon gas lighting in its city jail.

There is also a lodging house in the building, provided with wooden boards on steel frames for bunks. It was in satisfactory condition and it was stated is ample for the needs of the city. A wash basin should be provided in this room.

There are two detention rooms provided for juvenile delinquents, each with bedding, adjoining. The beds were not very inviting and, during the continuance of these detention rooms, should be provided with fresh clean sheets and pillow cases.

Trial of children's cases is held in the Juvenile Court at a different time than the regular trial of prisoners.

A city of the size, importance and progressiveness of Yonkers should provide a detention house for its juvenile delinquents. In these times when such earnest efforts are being made to save children who may come in conflict with the law from continuing into a life of crime, the approved plan is by handling them in a kindly way in a detention house which does not savor of the ordinary jail. It is the opinion of those who have studied the question that it is very harmful for a mere child to be locked up in a jail with its naturally repulsive surroundings and that an impression is left on the mind which is not easily eradicated. Many of the cities of the State have provided for such unfortunate children or arranged for their care by Humane Societies. It is stated that the State Board of Charities favors a detention house for Yonkers. It is also stated that the Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty for Children has the subject of a detention house under consideration for this city. The State Probation Commission also favors a detention house and the appointment of a woman probation officer to look after female delinquents.

The present rooms for girls are not so bad but the boys' section, with dark walls badly marked up, might appear to the ordinary child as a chamber of horrors. The police stated that they have had great difficulty in taking care of the boys who have been confined here, having broken up furniture, torn out the plumbing and acting in a most destructive manner. This might be overcome if they were confined in pleasant quarters, under stern but kindly supervision.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electricity be substituted for gas in the men's and women's departments, as previously recommended by the Commission.\*
2. That the entire jail be given a thorough scrubbing, cleaning and repainting.\*
3. That mattresses be provided in the women's cells, as indicated above.\*
4. That the city be asked to make a study as to the proposition having a detention house for juvenile delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

\*Commissioner of public safety reports electricity has been installed and appropriation made in 1921 budget for mattresses, cleaning, painting, and general overhauling.

## YATES COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—DUNDEE

Inspected September 15, 1920. J. S. Thompson, town clerk.

This lockup is located in a rear room of the town hall which is a brick building, formerly a church. The room has two windows and an

outside entrance, also a door connecting with the main portion of the building. The equipment consists of two latticed steel cells, coal stove and electric light. The cells have steel bunks with some good blankets. The village has neither water nor sewerage systems.

The room was fairly clean and is said to be in charge of an officer during the night when a prisoner is detained.

The justice stated that probably not over a dozen arrests were made annually and that few prisoners were detained in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

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# STATISTICS

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**PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1911 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 AND 1920.**

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS							
	1911	1912	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Auburn.....	1,707	1,406	1,546	1,473	1,244	1,341	1,224	1,202
Clinton.....	1,275	1,222	1,400	1,443	1,227	1,311	1,169	969
Great Meadow.....	202	597	916	939	682	622	421	529
Sing Sing.....	1,228	1,421	1,539	1,632	1,856	1,100	1,153	1,179
Total.....	4,532	4,646	4,955	4,955	4,509	4,274	3,907	3,879
REFORMATORIES								
Eastern New York.....	431	451	433	323	126	323	323	305
New York State.....	1,297	1,297	1,275	968	741	679	776	777
*New York City.....	304	332	336	360	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2,032	2,070	2,077	1,676	964	902	1,006	982
REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN								
**State Farm for Women.....	....	....	....	....	37	30	....	....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	309	443	405	301	405	343	239	239
Western House of Refuge.....	190	206	210	229	210	179	105	105
Total.....	549	654	702	540	702	513	394	394

\*New included with New York City Institutions

\*\*Discontinued.

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1911 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 AND 1920

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Albany.....	206	163	197	217	198	166	172	80	84	29
Erie.....	347	524	494	645	767	770	903	869	408	153
Monroe.....	305	319	303	362	335	273	329	108	181	77
New York.....	1,041	1,110	1,185	1,343	1,354	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	396	382	359	398	374	339	332	144	171	70
Westchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	92	.....	64
Total.....	2,235	2,498	2,488	2,965	3,028	2,478	1,920	793	794	392

COUNTY JAILS, AND NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS										
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	1,688	1,676	1,704	1,972	1,796	838	1,177	1,321	471	498
Convicted of crime .....	2,949	3,141	3,128	3,985	4,063	4,514	5,656	3,849	514	3,187
Detained as witnesses.....	43	63	65	73	61	41	54	25	27	15
Detained as debtors.....	33	33	21	43	51	33	25	33	17	.....
Total.....	4,718	4,913	4,918	6,028	5,971	5,426	6,912	5,228	1,029	3,700
										629
										2,868

\*NOW INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS  
\*\*LEASED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN 1919

† COUNTY JAILS                      ‡ NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE  
ON SEPTEMBER 30th FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS AND ON  
JUNE 30th, For the Last Five Years

1911.....	14,116	1916.....	15,342
1912.....	14,791	1917.....	14,977
1913.....	14,861	1918.....	11,753
1914.....	16,673	1919.....	11,016
1915.....	17,171	1920.....	9,145

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING  
THE YEARS 1911 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	***1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
State Prisons.....	1,418	1,760	1,639	1,843	2,094	1,337	1,434	1,570	1,424	1,436
State Farm for Women.....	....	....	....	....	79	33	26	3	....	....
New York State Reformatory.....	1,359	1,245	1,333	1,247	1,226	646	605	633	773	657
*New York City Reformatory.....	514	523	590	745	763	836	...	....	....	....
Penitentiaries.....	12,840	11,344	13,234	13,497	19,173	14,998	15,441	9,133	8,502	3,541
State Reformatory & House of Refuge for Women.....	393	350	333	357	313	252	340	290	277	193
County Jails	86,428	82,073	84,437	95,368	97,462	60,723	111,506	16,722	15,517	3,167
**New York City Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,016	53,632	44,974
Total	102,922	97,295	101,611	118,027	121,110	78,235	129,352	89,332	85,175	59,033

\*Now included with New York City Institutions.  
\*\*Previous to 1918 were included with county jails.  
\*\*\*For nine months ending June 30, 1916.

WOMEN PRISONERS  
NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1920

State Prisons.....	73
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	394
Penitentiaries .....	29
County Jails .....	33
New York City Institutions.....	239
Total.....	761

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

State Prisons.....	42
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	223
Penitentiaries.....	194
County Jails.....	1702
New York City Institutions.....	7,151
Total.....	8,312



Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1910, June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1910.			1919.			1920.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,418	121	1,539	1,152	72	1,224	1,224	78	1,302
Clinton Prison.....	1,369	..	1,369	1,169	..	1,169	969	..	969
Great Meadow Prison.....	1,752	..	1,752	421	..	421	829	..	829
Sing Sing Prison.....	847	..	847	1,153	..	1,153	1,178	1	1,179
.....	1,112	..	1,112	253	..	253	206	..	206
.....	..	209	209	775	..	775	777	..	777
.....	..	306	306	..	170	170	..	114	114
men, Bedford.....	219	9	228	81	348	348	27	259	286
.....	313	40	353	84	2	84	143	2	145
.....	335	33	368	345	60	405	143	10	153
.....	363	55	418	132	9	131	70	7	77
.....	359	51	410	156	12	171	69	1	70
.....	1,596	107	1,703	953	76	1,029	64	64	129
.....	1,385	660	2,045	2,267	433	2,700	531	36	567
Total.....	11,693	1,600	13,293	9,833	1,139	11,016	8,394	761	9,145

\*Now included With New York City Institutions.

# STATE PRISONS

## Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

	1919			1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,152	72	1,224	1,124	78	1,202
Clinton.....	1,169	..	1,169	969	--	969
Great Meadow.....	421	..	421	529	--	529
Sing Sing.....	1,153	..	1,153	1,178	1	1,179
Total.....	3,895	72	3,967	3,800	79	3,879

## Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	685	42	727	713	36	742
Clinton.....	672	..	672	872	..	874
Great Meadow.....	530	..	530	422	..	427
Sing Sing.....	1,489	1	1,490	1,464	..	1,462
Total.....	3,376	43	3,419	3,471	36	3,509

## Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	10	1	11
Clinton.....	20	..	20
Great Meadow.....	7	..	7
Sing Sing.....	12	..	12
Total.....	49	1	50

## Number of Prisoners who died during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	9	..	9
Clinton.....	14	..	14
Great Meadow.....	1	..	1
Sing Sing.....	13	..	13
Total.....	37	..	37

## Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one time during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,272	80	1,352
Clinton.....	1,193	..	1,193
Great Meadow.....	567	..	567
Sing Sing.....	1,222	1	1,223
Total.....	4,254	81	4,335

## Least Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,078	63	1,141
Clinton.....	954	..	954
Great Meadow.....	393	..	393
Sing Sing.....	1,028	..	1,028
Total.....	3,453	63	3,516

**Average daily Number of Prisoners in Custody during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,166	70	1,236
Clinton.....	1,065	..	1,065
Great Meadow.....	480	..	480
Sing Sing.....	1,106	..	1,106
Total.....	3,817	70	3,887

**Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	176	22	198
Clinton.....	155	..	155
Great Meadow.....	196	..	196
Sing Sing.....	250	..	250
Total.....	777	22	799

**Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	14	5	19
Clinton.....	1	..	1
Great Meadow.....	--	..	--
Sing Sing.....	36	..	36
Total.....	51	5	56

**Number of Prisoners on Parole, but not Discharged on June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	493	59	552
Clinton.....	183	..	183
Great Meadow.....	439	..	439
Sing Sing.....	427	..	427
Total.....	1,542	59	1,601

**Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	13	1	14
Clinton.....	85	--	85
Great Meadow.....	14	--	14
Sing Sing.....	127	--	127
Total.....	239	1	240

**Number of Prisoners Electrocuted during the Year Ending June 30, 1920.**

	Male	Female	Total
Sing Sing.....	6	..	6
Total.....	6	..	6

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single).**

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,282
Auburn (women's prison).....	120
Clinton.....	1,200
Great Meadow.....	1,168
Sing Sing.....	902
Total.....	4,672

\* Dormitory 205 additional capacity.

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S. Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Abandonment .....	..	..	1	4	4	9	..
Abandoning child .....	12	1	..	..	1	13	1
Abduction and attempts .....	2	..	..	5	4	11	..
Abortion and attempts .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Abortion second offense .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Arson, first degree and attempts .....	1	1	4	1	..	6	1
.....	2	..	5	..	2	9	..
.....	4	1	..	1	2	7	1
pts.....	11	3	20	9	26	66	3
ense.....	..	..	..	68	..	68	..
mpts.....	43	1	23	..	84	150	1
offense..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
.....	3	1	6	9	14	41	1
.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
pts.....	2	..	9	..	4	15	..
E.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
pts.....	6	..	21	6	16	48	..
.....	..	..	11	..	..	11	..
as Conv'n	..	..	7	..	..	7	..
rceny.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
pts.....	103	3	34	64	221	472	3
ffense.....	..	..	9	1	..	10	..
revolver.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
fense.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
se.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
st deg....	11	1	9	1	..	21	1
nd deg....	10	..	13	13	..	36	..
ase.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
nd larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
erty.....	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
larceny..	11	..	6	10	..	27	..
offense...	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
onviction	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
.....	3	..	11	1	..	20	..
after con-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ar's tools	..	..	4	4	..	8	..
.....	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
.....	2	..	..	..	13	15	..
mpts.....	3	..	6	2	5	21	..
.....	2	..	4	..	3	9	..
.....	7	..	3	..	4	14	..
.....	..	..	2	3	3	8	..
pts.....	15	2	9	19	30	64	2
se.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
2nd deg.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
.....	2	..	..	..	6	8	..
.....	45	3	..	..	..	45	3
.....	..	..	7	..	..	7	..
attempts	..	..	31	33	24	158	..
fense.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
.., 3rd deg.	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
stolen property..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree & 2nd degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
second offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and attempts	112	9	63	39	164	423	9
Grand larceny, 2nd deg. 2nd offense....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd degree .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
stolen property. ....	9	..	..	1	..	10	..
Incant.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Inducing female to reside with him for	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
purpose of prostitution.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Injuring property .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kidnapping, and attempts .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Maiming.....	..	..	1	3	..	4	..
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	33	7	36	20	42	131	7
Manslaughter, 1st deg. and abortion....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Manslaughter, 1st deg. & assault 2nd deg.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Manslaughter, 2nd deg. & attempts.....	7	1	..	12	12	31	1
Mayhem.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Murder, 1st deg. and attempts.....	3	..	4	..	19-1 F	26	1

## Showing Crimes for Which, etc, (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Murder, 2nd degree and attempts.....	31	2	22	14	37	104	1
Perjury.....	1	1	..	1	1	3	2
Petit larceny.....	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
Petit larceny after conviction.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petit larceny 2nd offense.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Placing explosives near building.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possessing fire arms after conviction...	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Possessing fire arms silencer.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Possessing burglar's tools.....	3	..	..	..	4	7	..
Possessing burglar's tools after conviction of crime.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Possessing narcotics.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rape, and attempts.....	32	1	..	..	..	32	1
Rape, 1st degree, Rape 2nd degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, 1st degree and assault 1st degree..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, 1st degree and attempts.....	..	..	11	12	8	31	..
Rape, 1st degree and abduction.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rape, 1st degree and assault 2nd degree..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rape, 1st degree, assault 2nd degree and robbery 2nd degree, grand larceny 1st and assault 1st degree.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, 2nd degree and attempts.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, 2nd degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	14	29	31	74	..
Receiving stolen property.....	16	..	20	16	33	85	..
Riot.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Robbery, 1st degree and attempts.....	52	3	43	32	55	187	3
Robbery, 1st degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Robbery, 1st deg. and assault 2nd deg...	3	..	19	..	..	13	..
Robbery, 1st deg. & G. L. 1st degree...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree, grand larceny 1st degree and assault 2nd offense....	..	..	3	1	..	4	..
Robbery, 1st degree, grand larceny 1st degree and assault 2nd degree....	8	..	..	3	..	11	..
Robbery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	16	..	30	12	42	100	..
Robbery, 2nd degree 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Robbery, 3rd degree and attempts.....	15	1	29	25	39	108	1
Robbery, 3rd degree 2nd offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Robbery from poor boxes.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Seduction.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Sodomy and attempts.....	8	..	12	1	4	25	..
Violating penal laws.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total.....	635	42	672	530	1,054-1 F	2,941	43

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
1 year.....	21	3	10		2	6	39	3
1 year and 1 month.....	4	..	1		1	4	10	..
1 year and 2 months.....	1	..	2		..	2	5	..
1 year and 3 months.....	3	..	1		3	4	11	..
1 year and 4 months.....	3	..	..		..	2	5	..
1 year and 5 months.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
1 year and 6 months.....	5	..	2		6	9	22	..
1 year and 7 months.....	..	..	2		..	1	3	..
1 year and 8 months.....	4	..	1		1	5	11	..
1 year and 9 months.....	1	..	4		1	2	8	..
1 year and 10 months.....	..	..	3		1	..	4	..
1 year and 11 months.....	..	..	..		..	1	1	..
2 years.....	26	1	17		12	30	85	1
2 years and 1 month.....	..	..	3		1	..	4	..
2 years and 2 months.....	1	..	1		..	2	4	..
2 years and 3 months.....	2	..	3		1	5	11	..
2 years and 4 months.....	1	..	3		1	2	7	..
2 years and 5 months.....	2	..	1		..	5	8	..
2 years and 6 months.....	20	..	24		22	50	116	..
2 years and 7 months.....	..	..	1		..	1	2	..
2 years and 8 months.....	2	..	1		..	..	3	..
2 years and 9 months.....	1	..	2		1	..	4	..
2 years and 10 months.....	..	..	1		..	1	2	..
2 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
3 years.....	22	..	19		8	32	81	..
3 years and 1 month.....	..	..	2		..	..	2	..
3 years and 2 months.....	1	..	2		2	3	9	..
3 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
3 years and 5 months.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
3 years and 6 months.....	7	..	14		2	19	42	..
3 years and 7 months.....	1	..	3		1	4	9	..
3 years and 8 months.....	2	..	4		..	2	8	..
3 years and 9 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
3 years and 10 months.....	1	..	4		1	..	6	..
4 years.....	13	..	15		5	23	61	..
4 years and 1 month.....	..	..	4		..	..	4	..
4 years and 2 months.....	..	..	2		..	..	2	..
4 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..	2	3	..
4 years and 4 months.....	2	..	1		1	..	4	..
4 years and 5 months.....	..	..	1		..	2	3	..
4 years and 5 months and \$1,000 fine.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
4 years and 6 months.....	14	..	3		4	12	33	..
4 years and 7 months.....	1	..	1		..	..	2	..
4 years and 8 months.....	2	..	2		3	6	13	..
4 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
4 years and 10 months.....	1	..	1		5	1	8	..
4 years and 11 months.....	2	..	1		2	..	4	..
5 years.....	43	1	41		11	67	162	1
5 years and \$1,000 fine.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
5 years and 1 month.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
5 years and 2 months.....	..	..	1		1	1	3	..
5 years and 3 months.....	3	..	1		..	3	7	..
5 years and 5 months.....	1	..	..		..	2	3	..
5 years and 6 months.....	..	..	4		..	4	8	..
5 years and 7 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
5 years and 9 months.....	..	1	..		..	1	1	1
5 years and 10 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
6 years.....	5	..	5		3	4	17	..
6 years and 3 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
6 years and 5 months.....	1	..	2		..	2	5	..
6 years and 6 months.....	2	..	3		3	2	10	..
6 years and 10 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
6 years and 11 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
7 years.....	8	..	5		1	12	26	..
7 years and 1 month.....	..	..	2		..	..	2	..
7 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..	1	2	..
7 years and 4 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
7 years and 5 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
7 years and 6 months.....	4	..	2		1	3	10	..
7 years and 8 months.....	..	..	5		..	..	5	..
7 years and 9 months.....	..	..	4		..	..	4	..
7 years and 10 months.....	1	..	1		..	..	2	..
8 years.....	1	1	6		1	3	10	1

## Showing Terms of Sentences, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton	Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
8 years and 3 months.....	..	..	8	..	..	8	..
8 years and 4 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
8 years and 6 months.....	..	..	4	..	1	5	..
8 years and 8 months.....	..	..	8	..	..	8	..
8 years and 9 months.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
8 years and 11 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
9 years.....	5	..	7	1	4	17	..
9 years and 3 months.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
9 years and 4 months.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
9 years and 5 months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
9 years and 6 months.....	1	..	2	1	..	4	..
9 years and 9 months.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
10 years.....	16	..	18	4	18	56	..
10 years and 3 months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 years and 4 months.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
10 years and 7 months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
10 years and 10 months.....	..	..	8	1	..	4	..
11 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11 years and 8 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11 years and 11 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
12 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
12 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
12 years and 7 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
12 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
12 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
13 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
13 years and 4 months.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
13 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
13 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
14 years.....	..	..	3	..	1	4	..
14 years and 8 months.....	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
15 years.....	7	..	6	..	10	23	..
15 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
18 years.....	1	..	2	..	1	4	..
19 years.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
19 years and 7 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
20 years.....	4	..	8	..	6	18	..
20 years and 5 months.....	..	..	12	..	..	12	..
20 years and 6 months.....	..	..	12	..	..	12	..
21 years.....	2	..	2	..	..	4	..
24 years.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
27 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
30 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
30 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
36 years.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
39 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
40 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
52 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Indeterminate sentences.....	280	35	278	406	632	1696	35
Life.....	6	..	26	1	4	37	..
Death.....	..	..	..	..	19-1F	19	1
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1054-1F	2941	43



## 443

**ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

**Total Indeterminate Sentences.....380.**

### SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

**Total Indeterminate Sentences ..... 85.**

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. 1920.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
3....	1 ..	to 1 6	5....	2 6	to 4 7	1....	4 ..	to 7 4
2....	1 ..	2 ..	15....	2 6	5 ..	2....	3 6	7 6
3....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 6	6 6	1....	5 ..	6 ..
1....	1 1	2 2	2....	5 2	4 5	1....	4 4	4 8
2....	1 2	2 4	2....	3 2	5 ..	1....	3 ..	11 ..
1....	1 2	3 2	2....	3 2	6 2	1....	3 ..	11 ..
3....	1 2	3 6	5....	3 3	6 6	1....	3 ..	15 ..
5....	1 2	4 ..	2....	3 4	4 8	1....	3 ..	16 4
5....	1 2	5 ..	1....	3 6	5 ..	1....	3 ..	20 ..
1....	1 3	2 3	1....	3 6	6 ..	1....	9 2	18 4
5....	1 3	2 4	3....	3 6	7 ..	1....	9 ..	20 ..
2....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	9 6	19 6
1....	1 3	3 3	3....	3 9	9 6	1....	9 10	19 8
1....	1 ..	10 ..	1....	4 ..	6 ..	1....	10 ..	15 ..
1....	1 6	2 ..	2....	4 ..	7 6	1....	10 ..	12 ..
4....	1 6	2 3	1....	4 ..	9 ..	8....	10 ..	19 6
1....	1 6	2 4	3....	4 2	8 2	1....	10 ..	19 9
6....	1 6	2 6	2....	5 ..	7 6	15....	10 ..	20 ..
5....	1 6	3 ..	2....	5 ..	9 5	1....	20 ..	40 ..
1....	1 6	3 6	3....	5 ..	9 6	29....	20 ..	Life
1....	1 7	5 ..	1....	5 ..	9 9	1....	2 6	to 4 9
5....	1 8	5 ..	19....	5 ..	10 ..			& \$100. fine
1....	1 6	10 ..	6....	5 ..	10 6	1....	4 ..	to 9 ..
1....	2 ..	3 ..	3....	5 9	10 ..			& \$1000. fine
1....	2 ..	3 6	3....	6 ..	10 ..	1....	5 ..	to 10 ..
3....	2 ..	4 ..	2....	6 6	10 ..			& \$1000. fine
5....	2 ..	5 ..	2....	7 ..	10 3	1....	7 ..	..
1....	2 ..	2 9	6....	7 ..	14 ..			& \$1000 fine..
1....	2 3	4 6	7....	7 ..	15 ..	1....	1 ..	..
1....	2 4	4 6	1....	7 4	15 ..			& \$100 fine..
1....	2 4	6 ..	1....	7 ..	12 6	1....	7 ..	..
1....	2 4	11 ..	1....	7 6	15 ..			& \$200 fine..
3....	2 6	3 4	1....	5 ..	15 ..			
1....	2 6	4 4	1....	5 4	10 4			
5....	2 6	4 8	1....	5 ..	10 2			
2....	2 6	4 6	1....	6 2	11 3			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....273

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO GREAT MEADOW PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1929

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
2....	1 ..	to 1 1	5....	2 3	to 4 6	8....	4 ..	to 8 ..
2....	1 ..	1 6	1....	2 4	4 4	1....	4 ..	8 6
1....	1 ..	1 9	1....	2 4	4 8	1....	4 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	1 11	2....	2 4	5 ..	2....	4 ..	15 ..
10....	1 ..	2 ..	2....	2 5	5 ..	2....	4 2	8 2
1....	1 ..	4 6	3....	2 6	3 6	1....	4 2	8 6
1....	1 ..	5 ..	3....	2 6	4 ..	1....	4 3	8 6
1....	1 1	2 2	1....	2 6	4 2	1....	4 4	8 8
1....	1 1	2 3	30....	2 6	4 6	1....	4 10	8 6
1....	1 2	1 11	2....	2 6	4 7	1....	5 ..	6 9
3....	1 2	2 4	2....	2 6	4 9	2....	5 ..	7 ..
3....	1 3	2 ..	1....	2 6	4 10	3....	5 ..	8 ..
1....	1 3	2 3	55....	2 6	5 ..	2....	5 ..	8 1
4....	1 3	2 4	1....	2 6	5 2	1....	5 ..	9 2
7....	1 3	2 6	1....	2 6	5 4	6....	5 ..	9 6
1....	1 3	5 ..	1....	2 6	5 6	1....	5 ..	9 7
1....	1 4	1 8	1....	2 6	6 ..	1....	5 ..	9 9
1....	1 5	2 5	2....	2 6	7 ..	1....	5 ..	9 10
3....	1 6	2 4	1....	2 6	7 6	18....	5 ..	10 ..
3....	1 6	2 6	1....	2 6	9 6	1....	5 ..	12 ..
2....	1 6	2 8	1....	2 6	10 ..	1....	5 ..	14 ..
9....	1 6	3 ..	1....	2 6	15 ..	1....	5 ..	15 ..
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	2 11	6 ..	1....	5 5	9 6
2....	1 6	4 5	2....	3 ..	4 6	1....	6 ..	3 9
2....	1 6	4 6	3....	3 ..	5 ..	2....	6 ..	10 ..
2....	1 6	4 10	2....	3 ..	5 6	1....	6 ..	10 6
1....	1 6	5 ..	19....	3 ..	6 ..	3....	6 ..	12 ..
1....	1 7	3 6	1....	3 ..	6 4	1....	7 ..	10 ..
1....	1 8	4 ..	1....	3 ..	6 6	1....	7 ..	14 10
1....	1 9	3 ..	3....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	7 ..	15 ..
1....	1 9	4 7	2....	3 ..	7 6	1....	7 6	12 ..
1....	1 10	3 ..	1....	3 ..	9 6	1....	7 6	12 6
1....	2 ..	2 4	4....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	8 ..	12 ..
1....	2 ..	2 6	1....	3 ..	10 7	1....	8 ..	15 ..
1....	2 ..	2 8	1....	3 ..	14 ..	1....	8 ..	16 4
1....	2 ..	2 9	1....	3 2	6 2	1....	8 ..	11 ..
2....	2 ..	3 ..	3....	3 3	6 6	1....	9 6	18 6
2....	2 ..	3 6	1....	3 6	6 6	1....	9 6	19 ..
26....	2 ..	4 ..	5....	3 6	7 ..	1....	10 ..	15 6
1....	2 ..	4 4	1....	3 6	7 6	1....	10 ..	16 3
2....	2 ..	4 6	1....	3 6	9 6	1....	10 ..	16 6
13....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	3 6	10 ..	1....	10 ..	17 6
1....	2 ..	10 ..	1....	3 10	7 8	4....	10 ..	19 6
1....	2 1	4 2	1....	4 ..	6 6	3....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	2 1	5 ..	1....	4 ..	7 ..	1....	12 6	25 ..
1....	2 2	4 4	2....	4 ..	7 6	13....	20 ..	Life ..
1....	2 2	4 6	1....	4 ..	7 9			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....499

**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE**

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO SING SING PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

No. of	Min.	Max.	No. of	Min.	Max.	No. of	Min.	Max.
Pria.	Y M	Y M	Pria.	Y M	Y M	Pria.	Y M	Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 6	1....	2 6	to 5 8	3....	7 ..	to 14 6
27....	1 ..	2 ..	2....	2 6	5 6	2....	7 ..	15 ..
3....	1 ..	2 6	2....	2 6	7 ..	2....	7 6	14 6
3....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 6	7 6	10....	7 6	15 ..
3....	1 ..	4 6	1....	2 6	10 ..	1....	7 6	15 6
9....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	3 ..	4 6	1....	8 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	6 ..	1....	3 ..	5 6	1....	8 ..	15 ..
2....	1 1	2 2	18....	3 ..	6 ..	6....	8 ..	16 ..
6....	1 1	2 3	1....	3 ..	6 6	3....	8 ..	20 ..
8....	1 2	2 4	6....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	8 ..	16 1
4....	1 2	3 6	1....	3 ..	7 6	1....	8 6	20 ..
1....	1 3	1 10	1....	3 ..	8 ..	3....	9 ..	20 ..
4....	1 3	2 ..	2....	3 ..	9 6	2....	9 ..	18 ..
1....	1 3	2 3	5....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	9 2	18 4
20....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 ..	10 7	2....	10 ..	12 ..
2....	1 3	3 ..	1....	3 ..	14 ..	1....	10 ..	14 6
2....	1 3	5 ..	3....	3 3	6 6	1....	10 ..	14 9
1....	1 4	4 8	1....	3 2	6 ..	1....	10 ..	13 ..
1....	1 4	5 ..	1....	3 3	4 9	3....	10 ..	19 6
2....	1 6	2 8	2....	3 6	5 6	1....	10 ..	19 9
17....	1 6	3 ..	3....	3 6	6 6	1....	10 ..	19 10
3....	1 6	4 6	7....	3 6	7 ..	23....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	1 6	4 10	2....	3 6	7 6	1....	0 ..	25 ..
3....	1 6	5 ..	1....	4 ..	6 ..	21....	20 ..	Life
1....	1 8	4 ..	1....	4 ..	7 4			
1....	1 9	4 7	16....	4 ..	8 ..			
1....	1 10	8 ..	3....	4 ..	8 6			
6....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	4 ..	9 6			
42....	2 ..	4 ..	9....	4 ..	10 ..			
5....	2 ..	4 6	1....	4 3	10 ..			
1....	2 ..	4 8	1....	4 4	8 10			
1....	2 ..	5 7	1....	4 6	6 6			
1....	2 ..	6 ..	1....	5 ..	6 ..			
1....	2 ..	9 6	2....	5 ..	7 ..			
1....	2 ..	10 ..	2....	5 ..	7 6			
1....	2 1	4 2	1....	5 ..	7 8			
1....	2 2	3 4	1....	5 ..	8 6			
1....	2 2	4 4	14....	5 ..	9 6			
1....	2 3	4 3	1....	5 ..	9 7			
6....	2 3	4 6	1....	5 ..	9 9			
1....	2 4	4 4	51....	5 ..	10 ..			
1....	2 4	4 8	1....	5 ..	10 4			
3....	2 4	5 ..	1....	5 ..	12 ..			
1....	2 6	4 ..	1....	5 ..	14 9			
1....	2 6	4 4	1....	5 ..	18 ..			
32....	2 6	4 6	1....	5 2	10 4			
9....	2 6	4 7	1....	6 ..	10 ..			
1....	2 6	4 8	3....	6 ..	12 ..			
6....	2 6	4 9	2....	6 ..	19 6			
1....	2 6	4 10	1....	6 2	12 4			
90....	2 6	5 ..	4....	7 ..	14 ..			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....632

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

447

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Age	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S. Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M	M	M	F
16 years.....	2	..	..		1	2	5	..
17 years.....	8	..	11		11	14	39	..
18 years.....	10	1	10		12	25	57	1
19 years.....	23	4	20		26	71	140	4
20 years.....	31	2	30		22	74	157	2
21 years.....	45	3	33		26	75	179	3
22 years.....	33	1	42		36	78	194	1
23 years.....	37	6	35		28	59	169	6
24 years.....	46	..	47		32	93	219	..
25 years.....	36	3	40		30	67	173	3
26 years.....	30	..	49		22	42	143	..
27 years.....	37	1	33		18	40	133	1
28 years.....	35	3	50		19	45	149	3
29 years.....	33	1	40		23	61	162	1
30 years.....	24	1	29		21	23	102	1
31 years.....	26	2	12		23	30	101	2
32 years.....	15	3	20		19	25	79	3
33 years.....	22	4	25		9	21	77	4
34 years.....	25	..	17		30	23-1 F	100	1
35 years.....	20	..	15		12	22	69	..
36 years.....	17	1	11		8	17	53	1
37 years.....	11	..	11		7	10	39	..
38 years.....	12	1	13		10	20	55	1
39 years.....	14	..	11		12	15	52	..
40 years.....	8	2	10		13	17	43	2
41 years.....	5	..	5		5	22	37	..
42 years.....	11	..	6		5	7	29	..
43 years.....	8	..	5		6	9	23	..
44 years.....	4	..	6		..	5	15	..
45 years.....	5	1	4		3	..	12	1
46 years.....	5	1	3		3	5	16	1
47 years.....	3	..	2		2	3	10	..
48 years.....	4	..	10		..	3	17	..
49 years.....	1	..	1		1	4	7	..
50 years.....	5	..	3		1	5	14	..
51 years.....	3	..	..		5	1	9	..
52 years.....	2	..	..		4	3	9	..
53 years.....	2	..	1		1	..	4	..
54 years.....	3	..	1		1	1	6	..
55 years.....	1	..	1		2	1	5	..
56 years.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
57 years.....	1	..	..		..	1	2	..
58 years.....	..	..	..		2	1	3	..
59 years.....	1	..	..		2	2	5	..
60 years.....	1	..	1		..	..	2	..
62 years.....	..	1	..		..	1	1	1
63 years.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
64 years.....	1	..	..		2	..	3	..
65 years.....	..	..	2		2	1	5	..
66 years.....	1	..	..		1	..	2	..
67 years.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
74 years.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
80 years.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
87 years.....	1	..	..		..	..	..	..
Not given.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
Total	635	42	672		530	1045-1 F	2941	43

**SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Accountants.....	4	..	1	6	12	23	..
Actors.....	8	1	..	..	..	3	1
Artists.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Awning makers.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Bakers.....	8	..	8	8	17	41	..
Barbers.....	22	..	18	8	18	66	..
Bartenders.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Bellboys.....	4	..	..	..	11	15	..
Beltmakers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths.....	1	..	3	5	9	13	..
Boatmen.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Boiler makers.....	4	..	3	3	4	14	..
Bookbinders.....	1	..	..	1	2	4	..
Book keepers.....	5	..	13	3	21	42	..
Bootblacks.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..
Bottlers.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
Boxmakers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bricklayers.....	6	..	5	5	6	22	..
Brokers.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Brushmakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Butchers.....	3	..	7	5	12	27	..
Butlers.....	2	..	2	..	5	9	..
Button makers.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Cabinet makers.....	2	..	..	1	3	6	..
Candlemakers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cap makers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Carpenters.....	16	..	13	10	14	53	..
Cashiers.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Chauffeurs.....	36	..	20	32	33	120	..
Cigar makers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Civil engineers.....	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Clerks.....	24	1	39	23	32	118	1
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	4	..	..	..	2	6	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Comb makers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Compositors.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Confectioners.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Cooks.....	21	1	26	15	25-1 F	87	2
Coppersmiths.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cutters.....	2	..	..	3	..	5	..
Deckhands.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Decorators.....	3	..	..	..	2	5	..
Dentists.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Designers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Detectives.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dock builders.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Domestics.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmakers.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Drillers.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Drivers.....	12	..	23	19	23	57	..
Druggists.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Dyer.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Electricians.....	7	..	3	10	23	40	..
Elevatormen.....	2	..	4	2	12	20	..
Engineers.....	11	..	3	3	6	23	..
Farmers.....	20	..	13	13	20	71	..

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## Showing Previous Occupations. etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Finishers.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Firemen.....	30	..	15	14	8	67	..
Florists.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Foremen.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fruit dealers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Furriers.....	..	..	..	1	7	8	..
Garage proprietors.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Gardeners.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Glass blowers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Glassworkers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Glove makers.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Grinders.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grocers.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
Hair dresser.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Harness makers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hatters.....	1	..	..	3	..	4	..
Horsemen.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hospital orderlies.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
Hostlers.....	2	..	..	..	3	5	..
Hotel keeper.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Housekeepers.....	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
Inspector.....	1	..	..	..	4	5	..
Insurance agent.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Interpreters.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Investigators.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ironworkers.....	3	..	6	1	5	15	..
Janitors.....	3	..	1	2	..	6	..
Jewelers.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Junkmen.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..
Kitchenmen.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Knitters.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laborers.....	107	..	159	110	96	472	..
Lathers.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Laundrymen.....	..	..	..	2	6	8	..
Lawyers.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Leather workers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Life Guards.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Longshoremen.....	3	..	..	17	37	62	..
Lumbermen.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Machinists.....	39	..	27	..	53	119	..
Managers.....	..	..	..	3	1	4	..
Manufacturers.....	1	..	..	2	2	5	..
Marble worker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Masons.....	1	..	2	4	..	7	..
Mattress makers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanical engineers.....	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Mechanics.....	14	..	22	44	54	134	..
Merchants.....	1	..	5	2	..	8	..
Messengers.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Metal workers.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
Millers.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Millhands.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Milliners.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Millwrights.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Miners.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Miscellaneous.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Motion picture operator.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Motormen.....	2	..	..	2	..	4	..
Moulders.....	8	..	2	2	..	12	..



## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Musicians.....	4	..	7	1	19	31	..
Newsboy.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Newsdealers.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Newspapermen.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..
No occupation.....	..	..	3	4	5	12	..
Nurses.....	3	2	1	3	14	21	2
Oilers.....	1	..	..	1	2	4	..
Operators.....	1	2	..	2	..	3	2
Painters.....	29	..	20	7	47	103	..
Paper cutter.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Papermakers.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Pawn broker.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Paymasters.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Peddlers.....	5	..	1	1	3	10	..
Photographer.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Physicians.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Piano makers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pipcutters and fitters.....	2	..	..	4	..	6	..
Plasterers.....	3	..	1	1	6	11	..
Plumbers.....	5	..	12	5	13	40	..
Policemen.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polishers.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Porters.....	4	..	10	5	19	38	..
Powder mixer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Presser.....	..	..	1	5	..	6	..
Pressmen.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Printers.....	9	..	3	4	21	42	..
Prison guard.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Promoter.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Quarrymen.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Railroad men.....	11	..	7	3	..	21	..
Restaurant keepers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Real estate dealers.....	2	..	1	1	1	5	..
Riveters.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Roofer.....	1	..	2	1	..	4	..
Rubber worker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	3	..	5	4	16	28	..
Salesmen.....	16	..	7	9	25	67	..
Saleswomen.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Saloon keeper.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Sawyers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Seamstresses.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Secretaries.....	..	..	3	..	6	9	..
Shipbuilders.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Ship fitters.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Shoemakers.....	5	..	19	5	6	32	..
Silversmiths.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Soldiers.....	2	..	1	2	..	5	..
Steamfitters.....	10	..	2	5	19	36	..
Steelworkers.....	1	..	..	1	5	7	..
Stenographers.....	2	1	..	1	7	10	1
Stevedores.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Stonecutters.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Stonemasons.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	..
Storekeeper.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Students.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Superintendent.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Tailors.....	21	..	3	12	51	112	..

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Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Teachers.....	..	1	..	1	3	4	1
Teamsters.....	15	..	18	5	49	87	..
Telegraphers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Typesetters.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Timekeepers.....	1	..	7	1	4	13	..
Toolmaker.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Truckmen.....	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Undertakers.....	1	..	..	1	3	5	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Waiters.....	14	1	20	11	32	77	1
Watchmakers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Watchmen.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Weavers.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..
Welders.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Woodworkers.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Wrestlers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	685	4	672	530	1054-1 F	2941	48

Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which They Were Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
First time.....	642	38	532	521	887-1 F	2532	39
Second time.....	29	4	128	9	151	317	4
Third time.....	6	.	.	.	14	32	.
Fourth time and over..	8	.	.	.	2	10	.
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1054-1 F	2941	43

Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920 Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Prisons.....	115	2	160	52	64	391	2
Penitentiaries.....	96	5	150	62	281	589	5
Reformatories.....	116	4	98	42	355	611	4
Refuges.....	11	.	32	9	96	148	.
Jails.....	81	2	57	44	50	182	2
Workhouses.....	19	2	77	18	94	208	2
Miscellaneous..... institutions.....	33	.	.	28	.	61	.
Total.....	421	15	574	255	940	2190	15

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending  
June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	AUBURN										CLINTON				GREAT MEADOW				SING SING			
	1919					1920					1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920	
	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male
July .....	1,269	72	1,190	65	1,168	72	1,131	69	1,311	985	1,161	536	421	509	1,100	1,051	1,163	1,124	1,100	1,051	1,163	1,124
August .....	1,185	65	1,125	57	1,192	66	1,183	61	1,208	975	1,171	885	430	561	1,128	1,080	1,118	1,084	1,128	1,080	1,118	1,084
September .....	1,157	59	1,097	50	1,175	64	1,165	62	1,290	977	1,160	867	449	530	1,084	1,051	1,028	1,018	1,084	1,051	1,028	1,018
October .....	1,137	58	1,080	50	1,190	63	1,169	64	1,210	920	1,131	850	424	496	1,087	1,045	1,050	1,018	1,087	1,045	1,050	1,018
November .....	1,149	61	1,098	53	1,172	67	1,156	63	1,190	944	1,117	863	420	452	1,083	1,028	1,096	1,068	1,083	1,028	1,096	1,068
December .....	1,152	63	1,089	60	1,169	64	1,155	60	1,176	953	1,095	833	474	388	1,139	1,094	1,092	1,058	1,139	1,094	1,092	1,058
January .....	1,098	59	1,028	54	1,147	64	1,132	61	1,181	932	1,044	795	549	533	1,022	996	1,096	1,056	1,022	996	1,096	1,056
February .....	1,090	60	1,012	59	1,177	70	1,135	66	1,171	902	1,019	771	518	494	1,045	998	1,132	1,091	1,045	998	1,132	1,091
March .....	1,087	62	977	55	1,174	72	1,153	64	1,144	924	991	749	547	455	1,110	1,063	1,095	1,054	1,110	1,063	1,095	1,054
April .....	1,153	66	1,033	60	1,157	75	1,146	68	1,217	943	1,007	771	480	418	1,057	1,003	1,117	1,082	1,057	1,003	1,117	1,082
May .....	1,118	66	1,059	56	1,148	76	1,131	68	1,201	928	991	751	499	412	1,093	1,040	1,140	1,090	1,093	1,040	1,140	1,090
June .....	1,057	66	981	63	1,124	78	1,115	71	1,177	721	960	735	465	420	1,167	1,123	1,203	1,169	1,167	1,123	1,203	1,169

**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Married.....	277	20	258	215	394 1F	1,144	21
Single.....	377	12	403	296	603	1,679	12
Widowed.....	27	10	11	15	43	96	10
Divorced.....	4	..	..	4	14	22	..
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1F	2,941	43

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Collegiate.....	18	1	..	2	35	55	1
Academic.....	68	3	4	..	47	116	3
Common school.....	326	14	525	121	401	1,373	14
Can read and write.....	190	19	43	311	404 1F	943	20
Cannot read or write.....	77	5	100	85	139	401	5
Can read only.....	9	..	..	11	28	48	..
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1F	2,941	43

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	173	1	98	52	136	459	1
Used liquor moderately...	268	8	276	477	445	1,466	8
Did not use liquor.....	244	33	293	1	473 1F	1,016	34
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1F	2,941	43
Used tobacco.....	641	8	605	496	926 1F	2,663	9
Did not use tobacco.....	44	34	67	34	128	273	34
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1F	2,941	43

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
White.....	628	30	556	475	902	2,561	30
Negroes.....	36	12	115	55	150 1-F	376	13
Mongolian.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..
Red.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1-F	2,941	43

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	359	19	360	293	515	1,532	19
Greek Catholic.....	10	..	1	4	21	36	..
Protestant.....	247	18	224	153	342 1-F	966	19
Hebrew.....	64	5	74	66	161	365	5
Pagan.....	2	..	1	1	8	12	..
No religious beliefs and miscellaneous.....	3	..	12	8	7	30	..
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1,054 1-F	2,941	43

**NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920  
UNITED STATES**

	Auburn		Clinton	Gt. Mead.	S. Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Alabama.....	1	..	3	2	4	10	..
Arizona.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arkansas.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
California.....	2	..	1	3	3	9	..
Colorado.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Connecticut.....	1	2	4	1	2	8	2
Delaware.....	1	..	..	1	2	4	..
District of Columbia.....	1	2	1	1	1	4	2
Florida.....	1	..	3	2	1	7	..
Georgia.....	2	..	4	2	5	13	..
Illinois.....	3	..	4	4	10	21	..
Indiana.....	2	2	1	1	4	8	2
Iowa.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Kentucky.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Louisiana.....	2	..	..	2	2	6	..
Maine.....	..	..	..	3	1	4	..
Maryland.....	1	3	1	3	5	10	3
Massachusetts.....	14	1	6	4	19	43	1
Michigan.....	4	..	4	1	..	9	..
Minnesota.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Missouri.....	3	..	2	1	14	20	..
Nebraska.....	2	..	..	1	1	4	..
New Jersey.....	6	..	17	10	18	51	..
New York.....	316	12	326	241	568	1511	12
North Carolina.....	2	1	6	5	4 1-F	17	2
North Dakota.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Ohio.....	13	..	1	1	5	20	..
Oklahoma.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
Pennsylvania.....	33	3	24	12	7	76	3
Rhode Island.....	2	..	1	1	1	5	..
South Carolina.....	3	..	3	10	3	19	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tennessee.....	6	..	1	3	2	12	..
Texas.....	7	..	1	3	2	13	..
Vermont.....	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Virginia.....	5	2	18	5	2	30	2
West Virginia.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total.....	448	28	496	325	694 1-F	1963	29
<b>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</b>							
Alaska.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Porto Rico.....	2	..	..	4	4	10	..
Total.....	3	..	1	4	4	12	..

FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M	M	M	F
Albania.....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Argentine Republic.....	1	..	..	2	2		5	..
Armenia.....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Algeria.....	..	..	2	..	2		4	..
Austria.....	19	8	11	19	28		75	8
Barbados.....	..	..	..	..	3		3	..
Bermuda.....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Bohemia.....	..	..	..	1	..		1	..
Brasil.....	1	..	1	2	1		5	..
Canada.....	11	8	4	5	8		28	8
Chili.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
China.....	..	..	..	1	..		1	..
Cuba.....	1	..	..	..	5		6	..
Denmark.....	..	..	2	2	3		7	..
England.....	2	..	5	4	6		17	..
Finland.....	3	..	1	..	2		6	..
France.....	1	..	3	..	5		9	..
Galacia.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Germany.....	15	..	8	11	20		54	..
Greece.....	4	..	6	4	3		17	..
Holland.....	..	..	1	..	2		3	..
Hungary.....	4	1	4	5	4		17	1
Ireland.....	9	2	4	8	13		34	2
Italy.....	97	8	56	79	166		396	8
Japan.....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Mexico.....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Norway.....	1	..	2	..	4		7	..
Palestine.....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Poland.....	17	..	6	11	15		49	..
Portugal.....	1	..	..	1	..		2	..
Roumania.....	3	..	2	..	2		7	..
Russia.....	29	..	29	36	44		138	..
Scotland.....	2	1	3	1	1		7	1
Servia.....	1	..	1	1	..		3	..
Spain.....	2	..	1	4	2		9	..
Sweden.....	..	1	4	1	2		7	1
Switzerland.....	1	..	5	1	..		7	..
Syria.....	..	..	..	..	3		3	..
Turkey.....	2	..	..	..	1		3	..
Ukrakia.....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
West Indies.....	3	..	3	2	9		22	..
Total.....	234	14	175	201	356		966	14

NATIVITY-RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M	M	M	F
United States.....	448	28	496	325	694-1 F	1963		24
Territories and Possessions.....	3	..	1	4	4		12	..
Foreign Born.....	234	14	175	201	356		966	18
Grand Total.....	685	42	672	530	1054-1 F	2941		42



**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each of the Months in the Years  
Ending June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920.**

MONTH	AUBURN				CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1919		1920		1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	4	..	..	3	..	3	..
August .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
September .....	4	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	6	..
October .....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
November .....	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	2	..	1	2	..	9	..
December .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
January .....	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	1	10	..	3	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	..
March .....	4	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	6	..	6	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
May .....	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	2	4	1	6	..
June .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	..
Total .....	11	1	10	1	26	20	3	6	4	10	44	1	46	1

**Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years  
Ending June 30, 1920.**

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
1911 .....	315	50	139	..	914	1,363	50
1912 .....	335	39	160	..	1,133	1,673	39
1913 .....	374	35	171	..	1,049	1,594	35
1914 .....	366	37	146	..	1,293 1f	1,806	33
1915 .....	365	56	200	..	1,473	2,038	56
1916 .....	335	26	187	..	839	1,311	26
1917 .....	369	27	126	..	912	1,407	27
1918 .....	339	7	153	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919 .....	298	33	137	..	956	1,391	33
1920 .....	301	34	106	..	1,054 1-f	1,461	35

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M		M	M	F
Albany.....	4	2	29	36	..	69	2	
Allegany.....	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	
Bronx.....	10	1	44	29	77 1-F	160	2	
Broome.....	20	..	4	1	..	25	..	
Cattaraugus.....	11	..	..	1	2	14	..	
Cayuga.....	8	..	..	8	..	6	..	
Chautauqua.....	8	..	1	..	..	9	..	
Chemung.....	5	1	1	1	1	8	1	
Chenango.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Clinton.....	1	..	5	2	2	10	..	
Columbia.....	..	..	3	4	..	7	..	
Cortland.....	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Delaware.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Dutchess.....	6	..	2	2	9	19	..	
Erie.....	91	..	12	9	2	114	..	
Essex.....	1	..	2	3	..	6	..	
Franklin.....	1	..	4	2	..	7	..	
Fulton.....	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	
Genesee.....	5	..	1	..	..	6	..	
Greene.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Herkimer.....	10	..	2	..	..	12	..	
Jefferson.....	3	..	2	..	..	10	..	
Kings.....	71	6	82	53	154	360	6	
Lewis.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Livingston.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	
Madison.....	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	
Monroe.....	33	1	3	1	3	45	1	
Montgomery.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	
Nassau.....	5	3	7	8	16	36	3	
New York.....	198	18	364	257	651	1464	18	
Niagara.....	10	..	..	1	..	11	..	
Oneida.....	23	..	6	2	..	32	..	
Onondaga.....	34	3	4	4	1	48	3	
Ontario.....	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	
Orange.....	5	..	1	7	11	24	..	
Orleans.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Oswego.....	9	1	..	1	..	10	..	
Otsego.....	7	..	2	1	..	10	..	
Putnam.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	
Queens.....	21	1	22	19	38	100	1	
Rensselaer.....	1	..	11	10	..	22	..	
Richmond.....	2	..	..	3	15	20	..	
Rockland.....	1	..	3	3	5	12	..	
St. Lawrence.....	2	..	8	4	..	14	..	
Saratoga.....	1	..	..	8	..	9	..	
Schenectady.....	2	..	7	17	..	26	..	
Schoharie.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Schuyler.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Seneca.....	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	
Steuben.....	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	
Suffolk.....	4	1	4	3	11	22	1	
Sullivan.....	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	
Tioga.....	4	..	..	2	..	6	..	
Tompkins.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Ulster.....	1	..	2	5	..	8	..	
Warren.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Washington.....	1	..	3	4	..	8	..	
Wayne.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Westchester.....	13	4	26	12	53	104	4	
Wyoming.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Yates.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total.....	685	42	672	530	1054 1-f	2941	43	

## REFORMATORIES

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### Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1919 and June 30, 1920

	1919	1920
Eastern New York .....	233	205
New York State .....	775	777
Total .....	1008	982

### Number of Prisoners Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

Eastern New York .....	185
New York State .....	758
Total .....	943

### Number of Prisoners Discharged During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

Eastern New York .....	213
New York State .....	756
Total .....	969

### Number of Prisoners Paroled During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

Eastern New York .....	195
New York State .....	567
Total .....	762

### Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

Eastern New York .....	28
New York State .....	62
Total .....	90

### Number of Prisoners on Parole but Not Discharged on June 30, 1920

Eastern New York .....	141
New York State .....	670
Total .....	811

Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1920.

Eastern New York .....	5
New York State .....	6
Total .....	11

Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.

Eastern New York .....	1
New York State .....	3
Total .....	4

Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any Time During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1920.

Eastern New York.....	233
New York State.....	918
Total.....	1,151

Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any Time During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.

Eastern New York.....	193
New York State.....	752
Total.....	945

Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.

Eastern New York.....	213
New York State.....	834
Total .....	1,047

Statistics Relative to Federal Prisoners

	No. received during the year	No. discharged during the year	No. in custody June 30, 1920
Eastern New York	..	..	..
New York State	6	15	10
Total	6	15	10

Capacity of Institutions—Number of Cells

	Single	Double	Triple	Total
Eastern New York.....	496	..	..	496
New York State .....	1,272	136	32	1,440
Total .....	1,768	136	32	1,936

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

461

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, WERE CONVICTED

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Abandoning child.....	..	1	1
Abandonment.....	1	..	1
Abduction.....	..	1	1
Abduction & rape 2nd deg. & assault 2nd deg..	..	1	1
Arson, second degree.....	..	1	1
Arson, third degree.....	..	1	1
Assault, second offense.....	1	..	1
Assault, first degree.....	..	1	1
Assault, second degree.....	9	40	49
Attempt assault, second degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt burglary, second degree.....	18	2	20
Attempt burglary, third degree.....	..	42	42
Attempt forgery, second degree.....	1	4	5
Attempt grand larceny, first degree.....	2	5	7
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....	15	48	63
Attempt murder, first degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt rape, first degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt rape, second degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt receiving stolen property.....	..	1	1
Attempt robbery, first degree.....	8	8	6
Attempt robbery, second degree.....	1	4	5
Attempt robbery, third degree.....	..	5	5
Attempt sodomy.....	1	1	2
Bigamy.....	1	2	3
Burglary, second degree.....	..	3	3
Burglary, third degree.....	58	140	193
Burglary third degree and grand larceny, 1st..	..	9	6
Burglary, second degree and petit larceny.....	..	8	3
Burglary third degree, grand larceny 2nd.....	..	23	23
Burglary third degree, grand larceny 1st. and receiving stolen property.....	..	1	1
Burglary third degree, petit larceny.....	..	20	20
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	..	2
Carrying concealed weapons 2nd offense.....	..	1	1
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	..	1	1
Escaping jail.....	1	..	1
Forgery second degree.....	6	19	25
Forgery, third degree.....	1	3	4
Grand larceny, first degree.....	12	50	62
Grand larceny, 1st degree and receiving stolen property.....	..	1	1
Grand larceny, second degree.....	32	131	163
Grand larceny 2nd deg & receiving stolen prpty..	..	2	2
Incest.....	..	1	1
Manslaughter, first degree.....	..	3	3
Manslaughter, second degree.....	..	1	1
Manslaughter, third degree.....	..	1	1
Petit larceny.....	..	3	2
Rape, first degree.....	..	1	1
Rape, second degree.....	2	14	16
Receiving stolen property.....	4	18	24
Robbery, first degree.....	4	30	31
Robbery, first degree, grand larceny first deg..	..	1	1
Robbery, second degree.....	4	8	12
Robbery, third degree.....	5	14	19
Seduction.....	1	1	2
Sodomy.....	..	1	1
Unauthorized use of vehicles.....	..	1	1
Unlawful entry.....	..	1	1
Violation highway law.....	..	1	9
Violation penal law.....	..	2	8
Violation United States statutes.....	..	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>872</b>

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Showing the Determinate Sentences of Prisoners Admitted to the New York State Reformatory During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

One year and one day.....	1
One year and one month.....	3
Two years.....	1
Three years and six months .....	1
Total .....	<u>6</u>

Showing Maximum Terms of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920, Under Indeterminate Sentences.

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
One year.....	..	1	1
Two years .....	1	2	3
Two years and six months .....	33	92	125
Three years .....	..	3	3
Five years .....	114	400	514
Seven years .....	3	3	6
Seven years and six months.....	1	4	5
Ten years .....	22	123	150
Fifteen years ... ..	5	10	15
Twenty years.....	6	36	42
Twenty-five years .....	..	2	2
Total .....	<u>185</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>866</u>

Showing Age When Convicted of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Sixteen years.....	..	43	43
Seventeen years.....	8	107	115
Eighteen years.....	6	112	118
Nineteen years.....	26	115	141
Twenty years.....	16	87	103
Twenty-one years.....	20	61	81
Twenty-two years.....	16	48	64
Twenty-three years.....	13	34	47
Twenty-four years.....	16	19	35
Twenty-five years.....	15	17	32
Twenty-six years.....	19	19	38
Twenty-seven years.....	13	8	21
Twenty-eight years.....	7	8	15
Twenty-nine years.....	5	3	8
Thirty years. ....	3	1	4
Thirty-one years .....	1	..	1
Thirty-two years.....	1	..	1
Total .....	<u>185</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>872</u>

**SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.**

	<b>Eastern New York</b>	<b>New York State</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accountants .....	..	1	1
Actors .....	1	1	2
Adjuster .....	1	..	1
Bakers.....	4	6	10
Banker .....	..	1	1
Barbers.....	6	10	16
Bellboys .....	1	..	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	2	3
Boilermakers.....	..	3	3
Bookbinders .....	3	1	4
Bookkeepers .....	2	7	9
Bootblacks .....	..	1	1
Brassworkers.....	..	1	1
Bricklayers .....	..	2	2
Butchers.....	..	5	5
Butlers .....	1	1	2
Cabinetmaker .....	1	..	1
Candy maker.....	1	..	1
Carpenters .....	3	6	9
Cashier .....	1	..	1
Cement worker.....	1	..	1
Chauffeurs .....	11	46	57
Chemists .....	..	1	1
Clerks .....	11	57	68
Cooks .....	3	17	20
Cutter .....	1	..	1
Drivers .....	21	53	74
Electricians.....	..	12	12
Elevatormen.....	1	..	1
Engineers.....	..	1	1
Errand boys.....	..	7	7
Farmers.....	4	24	28
Firemen.....	8	30	38
Fisherman .....	..	1	1
Floorwalker .....	..	1	1
Furriers .....	1	..	1
Gardeners .....	..	1	1
Glass workers.....	1	..	1
Grocer .....	..	1	1
Hatter .....	1	..	1
Hostlers .....	..	2	2
Iron workers.....	6	1	7
Jewelers .....	..	1	1
Laborers.....	47	219	266
Longshoremen.....	2	1	3
Machinists .....	3	..	3
Meat-cutter .....	..	1	1
Mechanics .....	1	42	43
Merchant.....	1	..	1
Messengers .....	..	11	11
Miner.....	..	1	1
Miscellaneous .....	1	3	4
Moulders.....	1	3	4
Musicians.....	..	1	1
Newsboys .....	1	2	3
No occupation.....	..	2	2
Nurses.....	..	1	1
Operators.....	1	4	5



## PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Packers.....	..	1	1
Painters.....	2	12	14
Plumbers.....	2	11	13
Policeman .....	..	1	1
Porters.....	1	6	7
Printers.....	1	14	15
Railroad-men.....	2	1	3
Roofer .....	1	..	1
Sailors.....	3	10	13
Salesmen.....	..	10	10
Secretary.....	..	1	1
Shoemakers.....	5	5	10
Soldiers.....	..	4	4
Steamfitters.....	..	1	1
Stenographers.....	1	2	3
Tailors .....	..	4	4
Teachers .....	1	1	2
Tilemaker .....	..	1	1
Tinsmiths.....	1	..	1
Tire-builder.....	1	..	1
Truckmen.....	..	3	3
Waiters.....	4	4	8
Weaver.....	1	..	1
Total.....	185	637	822

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the  
Institution to Which They Were Admitted During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1920**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
First time.....	183	686	869
Second time.....	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total.....	185	687	872

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1920, Who Have Previously Been Confined in  
Other Institutions**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Prisons.....	4	3	7
Penitentiaries.....	49	38	87
Reformatories.....	32	159	191
Refuges.....	25	59	84
Jails.....	16	34	50
Workhouses.....	..	23	23
Miscellaneous.....	<u>4</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>62</u>
Total.....	130	374	504

Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Day in Each Month During the Year Ending June 30,  
1919, and June 30, 1920, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	EASTERN NEW YORK				NEW YORK STATE			
	NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED		NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
July . . . . .	223	233	215	222	687	741	641	723
August . . . . .	217	218	210	210	687	798	669	740
September . . . . .	205	212	197	209	650	778	631	740
October . . . . .	189	221	152	219	655	779	619	733
November . . . . .	174	210	171	208	676	830	648	763
December . . . . .	154	212	150	209	698	862	654	796
January . . . . .	168	221	162	219	674	883	651	822
February . . . . .	147	204	140	200	684	877	650	795
March . . . . .	160	195	154	192	733	892	688	807
April . . . . .	194	209	186	207	737	854	696	782
May . . . . .	177	206	172	202	777	848	731	786
June . . . . .	202	202	191	200	768	817	727	764

Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Married .....	41	68	109
Single.....	144	619	763
Total.....	185	687	872

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Collegiate.....	..	1	1
Academic.....	..	3	3
Common school .....	..	303	303
Can read and write.....	171	349	520
Cannot read or write.....	11	28	39
Can read only.....	3	3	6
Total.....	185	687	872

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Used liquor freely.....	34	143	177
Used liquor moderately.....	82	180	262
Did not use liquor.....	69	364	433
Total.....	185	687	872
Used tobacco.....	165	606	771
Did not use tobacco.....	20	81	101
Total.....	185	687	872

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
White.....	171	637	808
Negroes.....	14	50	64
Total.....	185	687	872

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Roman Catholic.....	114	397	511
Greek Catholic.....	--	4	4
Protestant .....	48	203	251
Hebrew.....	22	82	104
Miscellaneous or none.....	1	1	2
Total. ....	185	687	872

Showing the Nativity of the Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920

UNITED STATES

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Alabama .....	..	1	1
California .....	..	3	3
Connecticut .....	4	11	15
Delaware .....	..	1	1
District of Columbia .....	..	1	1
Florida .....	..	2	2
Georgia .....	..	1	1
Illinois .....	..	4	4
Indiana .....	3	3	6
Kansas .....	1	1	2
Louisiana .....	..	1	1
Maine .....	..	2	2
Maryland .....	..	6	6
Massachusetts .....	..	10	10
Michigan .....	..	2	2
Minnesota .....	..	2	2
Mississippi .....	1	..	1
Missouri .....	..	2	2
Montana .....	1	1	2
New Jersey .....	1	9	10
New York .....	126	446	572
North Carolina .....	1	3	4
Ohio .....	..	5	5
Pennsylvania .....	4	15	19
Rhode Island .....	1	1	2
South Carolina .....	1	6	7
Texas .....	..	4	4
Vermont .....	..	2	2
Virginia .....	1	6	7
Total .....	145	551	696

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Porto Rico .....	1	2	3
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FOREIGN BORN

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Armenia .....	..	1	1
Austria .....	6	13	19
Bohemia .....	..	1	1
Canada .....	..	10	10
Cuba .....	1	2	3
Denmark .....	..	1	1
England .....	1	3	4
Germany .....	3	6	9
Greece .....	..	3	3
Holland .....	1	1	2
Hungary .....	..	2	2
Ireland ....	..	1	1
Italy .....	13	40	53
Mexico .....	..	1	1
Norway .....	..	1	1
Palestine .....	..	1	1
Poland .....	1	9	10
Roumania .....	..	1	1
Russia .....	12	33	45
Spain .....	..	2	2
Turkey .....	1	..	1
West Indies .....	..	2	2
Total .....	39	134	173

RECAPITULATION

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
United States .....	145	551	696
Territories and Possessions .....	1	2	3
Foreign Born .....	39	134	173
Grand Total .....	185	687	728

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

469

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Years Ending  
June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920**

MONTH	Eastern New York		New York State		Total	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
July.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
August.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
September.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	..	2	3	..	3	2
January.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
February.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
March.....	1	..	2	..	3	..
April.....	1	..	..	2	1	2
May.....	2	..	..	2	2	2
June.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	5	5	6	6	11	11

**Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920, Were Convicted**

County	Eastern N Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Albany .....	3	22	25
Allegany .....	..	1	1
Bronx .....	6	27	33
Broome .....	3	10	13
Cayuga .....	..	3	3
Chautauqua .....	3	2	5
Chemung .....	4	15	19
Chenango .....	..	1	1
Columbia .....	..	1	1
Cortland .....	1	4	5
Dutchess .....	3	4	7
Erie .....	16	55	71
Essex .....	..	2	2
Fulton .....	..	2	2
Genesee .....	..	1	1
Greene .....	..	4	4
Herkimer .....	1	2	3
Jefferson .....	..	1	1
Kings .....	22	66	88
Lewis .....	..	1	1
Livingston .....	3	..	3
Madison .....	1	1	2
Monroe .....	3	21	24
Montgomery .....	1	6	7
Nassau .....	2	11	13
New York .....	71	268	334
Oneida .....	6	18	24
Onondaga .....	8	18	26
Ontario .....	1	3	4
Orange .....	3	6	9
Oswego .....	..	7	7
Otsego .....	..	1	1
Queens .....	7	25	32
Rensselaer .....	..	1	1
Richmond .....	2	7	9
St. Lawrence .....	..	4	4
Saratoga .....	3	6	9
Schenectady .....	..	3	3
Schoharie .....	..	1	1
Schuyler .....	1	..	1
Seneca .....	1	..	1
Steuben .....	1	5	6
Suffolk .....	..	5	5
Sullivan .....	..	2	2
Tioga .....	..	2	2
Tompkins .....	1	4	5
Warren .....	..	1	1
Washington .....	1	2	3
Wayne .....	..	2	2
Westchester .....	7	32	39
United States .....	..	6	6
Total .....	185	687	872



PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1919			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	81	3	84	27	2	29
Erie . . . . .	348	60	408	143	10	153
Monroe . . . . .	122	9	131	70	7	77
Onondaga . . . . .	159	12	171	69	1	70
* Westchester . . . . .	..	..	..	64	..	64
Total . . . . .	710	84	794	373	20	393

\*Penitentiary reopened September 11, 1919.

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1920			Number of Prisoners Discharged During the year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	202	11	213	256	12	268
Erie . . . . .	2,230	146	2,376	2,435	196	2,631
Monroe . . . . .	402	27	429	454	29	483
Onondaga . . . . .	316	10	326	406	21	427
Westchester . . . . .	230	..	230	166	..	166
Total . . . . .	3380	194	3574	3717	258	3975

Total Number of Prisoners Who Became Insane During the Year ending June 30, 1920

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	..	..	..			
Erie . . . . .	6	..	6			
Monroe . . . . .	..	..	..			
Onondaga . . . . .	4	..	4			
Westchester . . . . .	3	..	3			
Total . . . . .	13	..	13			

Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year ending June 30, 1920

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	2	..	2			
Erie . . . . .	6	..	6			
Monroe . . . . .	..	..	..			
Onondaga . . . . .	..	..	..			
Westchester . . . . .	2	..	2			
Total . . . . .	10	..	10			

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1920**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	91	5	96
Erie .....	336	60	396
Monroe .....	126	12	138
Onondaga .....	168	13	181
Westchester .....	75	..	75
Total .....	796	90	886

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1920**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	26	1	27
Erie .....	127	17	144
Monroe .....	46	5	51
Onondaga .....	46	1	47
Westchester .....	33	..	33
Total .....	278	24	302

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the  
Year ending June 30, 1920**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	43	2	45
Erie .....	242	27	269
Monroe .....	86	9	95
Onondaga .....	79	6	85
Westchester .....	57	..	57
Total .....	507	44	551

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells**

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany ...	274	..	274
Erie .....	694	..	694
Monroe .....	600	..	600
Onondaga .....	4	306	310
Westchester .....	263	6	269
Total .....	1,835	312	2,147

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1900, Were Convicted

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Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920, Were Convicted--(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Soliciting for prostitution.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tramps.....	113	....	76	....	59	....	81	....	18	....	347	....
Transporting girls for immoral purposes.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Trespassing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	23	....
Unlawful assembly.....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
Unlawful entry.....	....	....	9	....	2	....	....	....	11	....	22	....
Unlawful intrusion.....	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....
Vagrancy.....	16	1	142	36	90	8	14	8	41	....	308	....
Violation of city ordinance.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	8	1	1	....	12	43
" " Conservation law.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
" " Excise law.....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
" " Health law.....	....	....	71	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	....
" " Highway law.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	17
" " Motor Vehicle law.....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
" " Penal law.....	3	5	48	4	....	....	6	....	4	....	61	....
" " Probation law.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
" " Railroad law.....	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....
" " of U. S. Statutes.....	8	....	4	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	10	....
Walking on railroad tracks.....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Wife beating.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Total.....	202	11	2280	146	402	27	316	10	230	....	3380	194

Showing Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Admitted During Year Ending June 30, 1920

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under six months.....	161	5	2005	124	318	17	220	8	134	....	2833	154
Six months and under one year....	30	5	161	19	76	8	64	....	54	....	385	32
One year and under two years.....	9	1	40	3	13	2	32	2	41	....	135	3
Two years and under three years..	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Indeterminate.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Total.....	202	11	2210	146	402	27	316	10	230	....	3360	194

In Erie county 1,364 males and 37 females were sentenced for payment of fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$250.00. These are included in the above table computing one day for each dollar. Twenty male prisoners were held for failure to give bond.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1920.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16 years.....	..	..	11	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	24	..
17 years.....	1	..	21	..	9	..	8	..	6	..	45	..
18 years.....	2	..	38	2	11	..	16	..	12	..	79	2
19 years.....	7	..	48	2	22	2	22	..	7	..	108	4
20 years.....	5	..	48	2	18	..	16	2	11	..	88	4
21 years.....	6	..	42	6	17	3	25	1	8	..	98	10
22 years.....	8	..	59	5	17	..	7	..	8	..	94	5
23 years.....	4	..	64	5	7	..	12	..	9	..	96	5
24 years.....	4	..	56	9	12	..	18	..	6	..	96	9
25 years.....	3	..	64	8	15	2	9	2	7	..	98	12
26 years.....	4	..	65	3	15	..	3	..	5	..	92	3
27 years.....	4	..	57	9	10	..	8	..	9	..	88	9
28 years.....	8	..	55	5	15	..	12	..	7	..	92	5
29 years.....	3	..	53	8	13	..	12	..	6	..	87	8
30 years.....	1	..	56	7	9	..	6	..	7	..	79	7
31 years.....	4	..	45	6	5	..	2	1	2	..	58	7
32 years.....	2	2	49	8	10	4	3	..	6	..	75	14
33 years.....	2	..	61	2	12	..	9	..	7	..	91	2
34 years.....	3	1	56	8	11	..	9	..	7	..	86	9
35 years.....	6	..	89	3	13	5	3	1	7	..	123	9
36 years.....	6	..	71	4	11	..	6	..	2	..	96	4
37 years.....	..	..	66	4	9	..	4	..	2	..	81	4
38 years.....	6	2	83	8	11	3	12	..	4	..	116	13
39 years.....	1	..	64	4	8	..	8	..	6	..	87	4
40 years.....	5	..	83	3	8	..	6	..	5	..	107	3
41 years.....	3	..	45	1	3	..	2	1	3	..	56	2
42 years.....	5	..	74	..	7	2	6	..	5	..	97	2
43 years.....	3	1	66	1	7	..	2	..	3	..	81	2
44 years.....	5	2	23	5	1	..	5	..	3	..	37	7
45 years.....	2	..	53	5	3	..	3	1	4	..	70	6
46 years.....	4	..	46	2	4	5	5	..	..	..	59	7
47 years.....	1	..	62	1	8	..	4	..	..	..	75	1
48 years.....	4	..	54	1	3	..	4	..	2	..	67	1
49 years.....	2	..	41	1	5	..	..	..	6	..	54	1
50 years.....	3	..	40	2	11	..	3	..	4	..	61	2
51 years.....	1	..	23	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	31	..
52 years.....	5	1	30	1	4	..	3	..	3	..	45	2
53 years.....	3	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	14	1
54 years.....	5	..	23	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	32	..
55 years.....	1	..	35	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	42	..
56 years.....	4	..	22	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	35	..
57 years.....	8	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	25	..
58 years.....	9	..	32	3	3	..	2	1	3	..	49	4
59 years.....	3	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	26	..
60 years.....	8	..	16	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	30	..
61 years.....	2	1	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	13	1
62 years.....	8	..	10	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	21	1
63 years.....	7	1	9	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	22	2
64 years.....	1	..	19	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	27	..
65 years.....	2	..	21	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	29	..
66 years.....	3	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	18	..
67 years.....	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
68 years.....	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	11	..
69 years.....	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
70 years.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..
71 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
72 years.....	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
73 years.....	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
74 years.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
75 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
76 years.....	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
77 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
78 years.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
79 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
84 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
85 years.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
88 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	202	11	2230	146	402	27	316	10	230	..	3330	194

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	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Actors.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agents.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bakers.....	..	..	10	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	22	..
Ball players.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barbers.....	9	..	32	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	51	..
Bartenders.....	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Bellboys.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Billposters.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths.....	2	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	11	..
Boilermakers.....	1	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	..
Bookkeepers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Brassworkers.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bricklayers.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Bridgebuilders...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brokers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Broommakers....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Butchers.....	1	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Cabinet makers..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Candy makers....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Canvassers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Car builders.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Carpenters.....	..	..	31	..	11	..	8	..	7	..	52	..
Carpet layers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chambermaids...	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Chauffeurs.....	1	..	36	..	7	..	8	..	16	..	63	..
Cigar makers....	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Clerks.....	8	..	37	..	12	..	1	..	6	..	59	..
Clothing cleaners pressers, etc....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cooks.....	5	..	49	..	11	..	11	..	8	..	84	..
Coopers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Coremakers.....	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Cranemen.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Decorators.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Domestics.....	..	..	1	45	..	7	..	10	..	..	1	62
Draughtsmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Drillers.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Drivers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dyers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electricians.....	1	..	10	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	16	..
Elevatormen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Engineers.....	..	..	8	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	15	..
Farmers.....	7	..	52	..	18	..	1	..	5	..	83	..
Finishers.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Firemen.....	5	..	102	..	9	..	11	..	8	..	130	..
Fishermen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Foremen.....	..	..	2									



**SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)**

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Horseshoers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hostlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hotel keepers.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Housekeepers.....	..	..	..	68	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	83
Houseworkers.....	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
Hucksters .....	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Investigators .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Ironworkers.....	3	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	17	..
Janitors.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Jewelers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Junkmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kitchenmen.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Laborers .....	98	..	1189	..	185	..	223	..	101	..	1746	..
Lacemakers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laundresses.....	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Linemen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Longshoremen....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lumbermen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Machinists.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Masons.....	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	10	..
Mechanical												
Engineers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mechanics.....	2	..	89	..	23	..	8	..	13	..	135	..
Metal workers....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Millhands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Millwrights.....	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Miners.....	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
Motormen.....	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Moulders.....	1	..	13	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	21	..
Musicians.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Newsboys.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Nurserymen.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nurses.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Oilers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Orderlies .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Painters.....	8	..	51	..	8	..	5	..	8	..	75	..
Paperhangers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Papermakers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Patternmakers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Piano tuners .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Piledrivers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plasterers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Plumbers.....	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	11	..
Polishers .....	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Porters .....	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	26	..
Pressers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Pressmen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Printers .....	4	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Railroad men.....	1	..	47	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	51	..
Riggers.. .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Riveters .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Roofers.....	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Rubber workers..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sailmakers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	3	..	102	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	113	..
Salesmen .....	2	..	23	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	34	..
Saloon keepers ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sawyers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shipbuilders.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shirtmakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Shoe cutters.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shoemakers.....	1	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	23	..
Showmen.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Signalmen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Soldiers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Solicitors.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Spinners.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Stage hands.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Steamfitters.....	3	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Steelworkers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stenographers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stevedores.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stonecutters.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Storekeepers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Students.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors.....	..	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	17	..
Teamsters.....	3	..	43	..	23	..	2	..	9	..	35	..
Telegraphers.....	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Telephone oper....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Timekeepers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tinsmiths.....	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
Tooldressers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Toolmakers.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Truckmen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trunkmakers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Valets.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Waiters.....	..	..	31	..	7	3	1	..	6	..	45	3
Watchmen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Weavers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Wire workers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Woodsmen.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Woodworkers.....	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Woolsorters.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	203	11	2230	146	402	27	316	10	230	..	3380	194

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	88	8	1,051	77	320	14	198	..	1,344	105
Second time.....	15	2	450	28	23	8	26	..	509	38
Third time.....	5	..	228	15	7	4	8	..	263	20
Fourth time.....	99	1	501	39	53	1	8	..	710	31
Total.....	202	11	2,230	146	402	27	230	..	3,380	194

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1920, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	19	1	115	8	55	4	23	..	30	..	242	13
of which.....												
7 June 30th, 1920, sentenced months to one year from.....	4	1	22	1	14	3	43	1	39	..	112	6
7 June 30th, 1920, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	..
7 June 30th, 1920, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	2	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	1
Total.....	27	2	143	10	70	7	69	1	64	..	373	20

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1920, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	185	30	2,152	146	300	22	256	8	177	..	3,143	186
Number from June 1 to June 30, 1920, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	13	1	59	..	19	5	45	2	52	..	191	8
Number from June 1 to June 30, 1920, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..
Number from June 1 to June 30, 1920, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	2	..	8	1	2	..	12	..	..	..	26	1
Total.....	202	11	2,230	146	403	27	316	19	230	..	3,380	194

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1920.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..
Number of prisoners idle from other causes than lack of work on June 30, 1920.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1920.....	95 dys		44 dys 67 dys		60 dys 6 mos		118 dys 151 dys		146 dys		.....	
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1920, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located.....	8	2	186	10	59	4	59	1	58	..	311	17
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1920, sentenced from other counties.....	17	..	7	..	20	3	10	..	6	..	60	3
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1920.....	143	2	166	1	91	1	153	..	38	..	601	4
Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners	\$3.50		\$2.80		\$4.20		\$4.20		.....		.....	
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties.....	\$5.00		\$4.50		\$4.00		\$4.00		\$3.99		.....	

## RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
of prisoners for		\$ 2,710 67	\$ 5,300 43	\$ 5,943 37	\$ 3,626 55	\$ 28,306 74
board of prison-		1,120 00	4,741 71	3,972 08	299 25	14,141 34
eral prisoners		708 60	121 52	617 21	.....	1,868 97
productive in-		2,309 00	.....	.....	* 11,250 00	18 558 00
the institution		.....	50,299 85	62,220 65	.....	187,530 51
re year ending		680 15	37,013 04	8,476 20	4 38	47,857 66
Total .....	\$ 60,859 25	\$ 8,538 42	\$ 97,596 55	\$ 81,240 12	\$ 15,179 13	\$ 263,249 22

\* Value to county of farm and construction work.

## EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies .....	\$ 13,396 57	\$ 55,163 32	\$ 26,520 44	\$ 43,968 20	\$ 15,333 35	\$ 154,381 88
For salaries .....	29,025 21	71,684 89	18,665 85	33,045 00	13,287 40	165,708 65
For other expenditures for maintenance .....	23,732 60	23,276 81	21,003 08	3,052 00	7,165 66	77,330 19
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	...	11,443 45	19,002 52	1,134 92	1,588 76	33,169 65
Total .....	\$ 66,216 38	\$161,568 27	\$ 85,191 24	\$ 81,240 12	\$ 37,375 17	\$ 430,690 28

Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day of Each Month During the Years Ending June 30, 1919, and 1920

MONTH	ALBANY COUNTY						ERIE COUNTY						MONROE COUNTY					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed		
	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919		1920	1919		1920
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
July	76	4	81	76	4	81	358	50	59	325	46	300	101	8	125	9	125	9
Aug.	84	7	81	75	7	81	344	31	36	314	30	235	102	8	118	10	118	10
Sept.	80	6	64	77	6	62	391	28	40	348	21	245	59	15	111	6	111	6
Oct.	60	4	61	60	4	61	404	32	30	378	29	240	78	17	102	7	102	7
Nov.	69	5	61	69	5	61	431	27	22	402	27	225	85	8	82	7	82	7
Dec.	85	4	71	75	4	71	445	31	17	409	29	152	90	6	83	7	83	7
Jan.	129	2	85	90	2	85	434	44	12	396	39	160	122	8	95	7	95	7
Feb.	145	3	87	95	3	87	470	41	12	429	40	142	179	15	83	9	83	9
Mar.	160	5	88	100	5	88	411	46	15	378	42	129	206	19	71	7	71	7
April	143	4	56	95	4	56	299	52	16	263	42	127	174	15	51	6	51	5
May	106	4	34	85	4	34	305	42	18	274	40	119	129	10	49	4	49	4
June	86	3	31	86	3	31	365	42	8	323	41	124	187	10	54	4	54	4



Number in Custody and Employed

MONTH	ONONDAGA COUNTY								WESTCHESTER COUNTY							
	Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed			
	1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July .....	133	13	161	12	132	12	160	11	92	.	.	.	92	.	.	.
August.....	133	10	131	11	133	10	131	11	82	.	.	.	83	.	.	.
September .....	134	23	112	6	132	23	111	6	89	.	.	.	87	.	.	.
October.....	149	25	62	5	147	25	61	5	75	.	34	.	72	.	34	.
November .....	140	35	61	6	139	34	61	6	.	.	49	.	.	.	48	.
December....	136	39	78	6	136	37	76	5	.	.	53	.	.	.	52	.
January .....	135	29	75	7	134	29	74	7	.	.	58	.	.	.	55	.
February .....	145	24	76	5	142	22	76	5	.	.	65	.	.	.	63	.
March .....	150	19	72	4	147	19	70	3	.	.	72	.	.	.	71	.
April.....	151	13	53	3	150	12	57	2	.	.	69	.	.	.	66	.
May.....	126	11	49	3	126	11	47	2	.	.	70	.	.	.	69	.
June.....	136	14	57	2	134	14	57	1	.	.	69	.	.	.	67	.

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1930

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1930

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	182	11	2,080	142	381	24	298	10	191	...	3,112	187
Cannot read or write..	18	..	170	4	20	3	14	...	32	...	254	7
Can read only.....	2	...	..	...	1	..	4	..	7	...	14	...
Total.....	202	11	2,250	146	402	27	316	10	230	...	3,380	194

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1930

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	...	...	1,391	66	873	27	207	6	106	...	2,050	96
Used liquor moderately ..	...	...	681	33	...	..	...	...	66	...	741	33
Did not use liquor.....	...	...	188	47	29	..	109	4	61	...	387	51
Total.....	...	..	2,260	146	402	27	316	10	233	...	3,178	183

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used tobacco .....	185	6	No re-		302	25	...	...	215	...	792	31
Did not use tobacco .....	17	5	cord		10	2	...	...	15	...	42	7
Total ..	202	11			402	27	...	...	230	...	834	38

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White .....	122	8	1,453	71	220	13	196	2	132	...	2,132	83
Negroes ..	2	...	4	...	163	15	117	...	1	...	7	...
Mongolian ..	74	3	737	69	...	...	...	...	39	...	1,176	100
Red .....	2	...	16	4	12	...	3	...	7	...	40	4
Total ..	202	11	2,230	146	402	27	316	10	230	...	3,380	194

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic .....	122	8	1,453	71	220	13	196	2	132	...	2,132	83
Greek Catholic .....	2	...	4	...	163	15	117	...	1	...	7	...
Protestant .....	74	3	737	69	...	...	...	...	39	...	1,176	100
Hebrew .....	2	...	16	4	12	...	3	...	7	...	40	4
Pagan .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
None or Miscellaneous .....	2	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	2
Total ..	202	11	2,230	146	402	27	316	10	230	...	3,380	194

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920—United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Arkansas	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
California	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Colorado	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Connecticut	5	...	23	2	7	...	3	...	10	...	48	2
Delaware	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Florida	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Georgia	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
Illinois	1	...	24	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	38	...
Indiana	...	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
Iowa	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Kansas	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Kentucky	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Louisiana	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Maine	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Maryland	...	1	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Massachusetts	18	...	63	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	113	...
Michigan	2	...	31	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	39	...
Minnesota	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Mississippi	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Missouri	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
New Jersey	1	...	22	1	7	...	...	...	4	...	39	...
New Mexico	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
New York	102	7	369	63	214	20	155	7	134	...	1544	97
North Carolina	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	11	...
Ohio	...	...	54	10	7	...	8	...	...	...	69	10
Oklahoma	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pennsylvania	9	...	163	18	24	1	...	...	8	...	221	19
Rhode Island	1	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	14	...
South Carolina	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Tennessee	2	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Texas	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Vermont	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Virginia	...	...	13	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	23	...
Washington	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Wisconsin	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Wyoming	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	153	9	1493	190	816	23	233	8	163	...	2347	169

## Nativity, Territories and Possessions

## Nativity Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Africa.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Argentina Republic.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Austria.....	2	...	112	3	11	...	15	...	7	...	147	3
Australia.....	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Belgium.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bermuda.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bohemia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brazil.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Canada.....	4	...	66	2	7	3	7	1	2	...	86	4
China.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuba.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Denmark.....	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10	...
England.....	7	3	25	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	40	3
Finland.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	9	...
France.....	3	...	29	5	6	1	5	...	8	...	90	6
Germany.....	...	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
Greece.....	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Holland.....	...	...	13	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	18	...
Hungary.....	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Ireland.....	10	...	159	4	25	...	7	1	3	...	196	5
Italy.....	5	...	31	1	...	...	24	...	15	...	160	1
Norway.....	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Nova Scotia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Panama.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peru.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poland.....	...	...	34	1	...	...	12	...	3	...	52	1
Portugal.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...

Nativity Foreign Born—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Romania.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Russia.....	5	...	102	4	13	...	4	...	5	...	129	4
Scotland.....	1	...	25	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	31	2
Servia.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Spain.....	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Sweden.....	1	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	30	...
Switzerland.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Syria.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Turkey.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
West Indies.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total.....	49	2	746	26	36	4	84	2	67	...	1023	34

Recapitulation

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Counties in Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920, Were Counted

	ALBANY		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	42	7	42	7
Allegany	...	...	6	...
Broome	...	...	3	...
Cattaraugus	...	...	23	1
Cayuga	...	...	8	...
Chautauque	...	...	48	1
Chemung	...	...	10	4
Clinton	2	...	2	...
Columbia	2	...	3	...
Cortland	...	...	3	...
Delaware	2	...	2	...
Dutchess	30	...	87	...
Erie	...	...	2129	143
Essex	1	...	1	...
Fulton	...	...	7	...
Genesee	...	...	29	...
Greene	6	...	6	...
Herkimer	...	...	8	2
Lewis	...	...	1	...
Livingston	...	...	8	...
Madison	...	...	2	...
Monroe	...	...	308	21
Montgomery	13	...	14	...
Niagara	...	...	24	1
Oneida	...	...	1	...
Onondaga	...	...	252	8
Ontario	...	...	8	...
Orange	...	...	3	...
Orleans	...	...	6	...
Otsego	4	...	4	...
Pulnam	...	...	2	...
Rensselaer	1	...	1	...
Saratoga	66	...	66	...
Schoharie	1	...	1	...
Schuyler	...	...	2	...
Seneca	...	...	11	...



Showing the Counties, etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sullivan.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ulster.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Warren.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Washington.....	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Wayne.....	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	10	2
Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	218	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Yates.....	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
United States Court.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Total.....	202	11	2280	146	402	27	816	10	230	...	3380	194

COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1920

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	4	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Allegany.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronx.....	30	2	16	1	1	1	1	....	48	4
Broome.....	11	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	18	....
Cattaraugus..	5	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	7	1
Cayuga.....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	1
Chautauqua..	1	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	11	1
Chemung.....	5	1	6	1	....	....	1	....	12	2
Chenango.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Clinton.....	7	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	1
Columbia.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Cortland.....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	4	2
Delaware.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutchess.....	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
Erie.....	39	3	2	....	3	....	....	....	44	3
Essex.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Franklin.....	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	1
Fulton.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Genesee.....	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Greene.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	3	....	7	2	1	....	....	....	11	2
Jefferson.....	2	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	5	2
Lewis..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Livingston...	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Madison.....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Monroe.....	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	1
Montgomery..	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Nassau.....	6	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	11	2
New York...	..	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	7	....
Niagara.....	5	....	20	....	....	....	2	....	27	....
Oneida, Rome	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Rome, farm..	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Oneida, Utica	10	....	12	2	....	....	....	....	22	2
Onondaga.....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Ontario.....	1	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Or'ge, Goshen	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	....	15	1
Or'ge, N'b'gh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orleans ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Oswego.....	6	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	15	1
Otsego.....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Putnam.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer...	4	....	14	3	....	....	....	....	18	3
Richmond....	4	....	10	....	2	....	....	....	16	....
Rockland.....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
St. Lawrence.	8	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	19	....
Saratoga.....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Schenectady .	3	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Schoharie....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Schuyler.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Seneca, Ovid.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, W'loo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steuben.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Suffolk.....	5	....	7	....	....	1	1	....	13	1
Sullivan.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Tioga.....	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
Tompkins.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ulster.....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
Warren.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Washington..	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Wayne.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Westchester.	25	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	26	4
Wyoming.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Yates.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total...	264	12	302	22	11	4	14	....	591	38

Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to  
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To Ste.Hosp.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	556	27	574	30	1	..	..	..
Allegany.....	17	..	20	1	..	..	1	..
Bronx.....	1598	106	1612	106	..	..	7	1
Broome.....	323	8	322	8	..	..	1	..
Cattaraugus.....	228	14	242	14	..	..	3	..
Cayuga.....	202	10	205	11	..	..	..	..
Chautauqua.....	119	13	118	12	..	..	..	..
Chemung.....	735	70	745	70	..	..	11	4
Chenango.....	43	3	50	4	..	..	..	1
Clinton.....	149	18	148	17	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	307	11	312	11	..	..	..	..
Cortland.....	189	27	196	26	1	..	..	..
Delaware.....	34	8	38	8	1	..	..	..
Dutchess.....	340	15	339	15	..	..	2	..
Erie.....	2885	604	2894	609	..	..	2	1
Essex.....	40	5	40	5	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	101	12	104	13	..	..	..	..
Fulton.....	52	1	54	2	..	..	1	..
Genesee.....	116	3	111	2	..	..	1	..
Greene.....	129	7	128	7	..	..	..	1
Hamilton.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	109	8	108	6	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	212	12	216	13	..	..	6	..
Kings.....	155	20	164	19	..	..	..	..
Lewis.....	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	90	3	89	4	..	..	2	..
Madison.....	115	..	118	..	..	..	2	..
Monroe.....	1081	111	1121	117	..	..	..	1
Montgomery.....	120	3	126	7	..	..	..	..
Nassau.....	251	41	270	40	..	..	4	..
New York.....	175	4	180	4	..	..	..	..
Niagara.....	366	26	391	26	2	..	2	..
Oneida, Rome.....	248	40	252	40	..	..	..	..
Oneida Rome Farm.....	62	..	73	..	..	..	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	615	58	623	64	..	..	1	..
Onondaga.....	267	35	267	36	..	..	..	..
Ontario.....	148	9	148	9	..	..	..	..
Orange, Goshen.....	248	24	250	26	..	..	1	..
Orange, Newburgh.....	278	10	286	10	..	..	..	..
Orleans.....	76	2	60	2	..	..	3	..
Oswego.....	178	13	182	14	1	..	..	..
Otsego.....	64	2	63	2	..	..	..	..
Putnam.....	82	3	81	4	..	..	1	..
Queens.....	15	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Rensselaer.....	406	52	417	56	..	..	1	1
Richmond.....	442	26	453	29	..	..	..	..
Rockland.....	69	11	75	10	..	..	1	..
St. Lawrence.....	147	4	146	6	..	..	..	..
Saratoga.....	205	3	210	5	..	..	1	..
Schenectady.....	484	71	481	71	..	..	..	..
Schoharie.....	13	..	12	..	..	..	1	..
Schuyler.....	35	3	34	3	..	..	..	..
Seneca, Ovid.....	11	2	11	2	..	..	..	..
Seneca, Waterloo.....	30	2	32	2	..	..	..	..
Steuben.....	70	2	88	2	..	..	2	..
Suffolk.....	214	9	224	8	..	..	1	..
Sullivan.....	55	1	58	1	..	..	1	..
Tioga.....	76	5	72	7	..	..	..	..
Tompkins.....	90	8	91	8	..	..	1	..
Ulster.....	113	6	125	5	..	..	..	1
Warren.....	51	..	49	..	..	..	1	..
Washington.....	45	3	48	5	1	..	..	..
Wayne.....	28	2	30	2	..	..	..	..
Westchester.....	879	100	834	103	..	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	36	2	35	2	..	..	..	..
Yates.....	31	4	32	4	..	..	2	..
Total.....	16,639	1702	16,914	1745	8		63	11

SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	HIGHEST NUMBER		LOWEST NUMBER		AVERAGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	39	4	12	..	33	1
Allegany .....	5	..	..	..	2	..
Bronx .....	79	9	32	1	58	4
Broome .....	39	4	8	1	20	1
Cattaraugus .....	55	1	8	1	13	..
Cayuga .....	20	3	1	1	6	1
Chautauqua .....	13	4	4	..	9	1
Chemung .....	24	4	2	..	14	1
Chenango .....	4	1	1	..	1	..
Clinton .....	14	..	2	..	4	..
Columbia .....	17	2	3	..	10	..
Cortland .....	45	5	3	..	12	1
Delaware .....	3	3	..	..	3	..
Dutchess .....	26	3	8	..	12	..
Erie .....	197	8	44	3	90	8
Essex .....	21	1	1	..	8	..
Franklin .....	12	2	3	..	8	..
Fulton .....	9	1	..	..	4	..
Genesee .....	15	1	1	1	6	..
Greene .....	13	1	..	..	3	..
Hamilton .....	1	..	1	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	14	1	1	1	9	..
Jefferson .....	34	2	8	..	14	1
Kings .....	14	6	6	1	10	1
Lewis .....	4	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston .....	8	1	1	..	4	..
Madison .....	39	..	1	..	9	..
Monroe .....	67	11	13	..	39	1
Montgomery .....	42	1	2	..	29	..
Nassau .....	47	2	6	3	27	2
New York .....	36	1	2	1	12	1
Niagara .....	59	4	20	..	35	3
Oneida-Rome .....	40	5	9	..	16	..
Oneida-Rome, Farm .....	20	..	3	..	10	..
Oneida-Utica .....	44	5	11	..	21	..
Onondaga .....	33	5	2	..	15	1
Ontario .....	26	2	7	..	15	1
Orange-Goshen .....	35	3	3	..	15	2
Orange-Newburgh .....	23	2	3	..	13	..
Orleans .....	10	1	1	..	4	..
Oswego .....	40	2	10	..	25	1
Otsego .....	16	1	2	..	7	..
Putnam .....	18	1	2	..	5	1
Queens .....	2	..	1	..	..	..
Rensselaer .....	31	14	16	..	25	3
Richmond .....	34	5	11	..	13	1
Rockland .....	15	1	2	..	7	..
St. Lawrence .....	27	3	5	..	16	..
Saratoga .....	24	1	4	..	10	..
Schenectady .....	33	2	12	..	22	2
Schoharie .....	3	..	..	..	2	..
Schuyler .....	4	1	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Ovid .....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	5	1	1	..	1	..
Steuben .....	18	2	3	..	11	..
Suffolk .....	42	3	9	1	25	2
Sullivan .....	12	1	2	..	5	..
Tioga .....	19	2	4	1	7	..
Tompkins .....	7	3	..	..	..	..
Ulster .....	18	2	3	..	9	..
Warren .....	13	..	1	..	3	..
Washington .....	20	2	1	1	9	..
Wayne .....	6	1	..	..	3	..
Westchester .....	39	3	13	2	26	5
Wyoming .....	5	1	..	..	2	..
Yates .....	4	2	..	..	..	..
Total .....	1718	170	325	19	852	46

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	MARRIED		SINGLE		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	151	20	405	7	..	..	..	..	556	27
Allegany.....	8	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	17	..
Bronx.....	663	57	890	46	34	..	11	3	1598	106
Broome.....	123	5	192	1	5	1	3	1	323	8
Cattaraugus.....	92	3	184	10	2	1	..	..	228	14
Cayuga.....	57	4	145	6	..	..	..	..	202	10
Chautauqua.....	37	5	69	8	4	..	9	..	119	13
Chemung.....	470	50	240	15	20	..	5	5	735	79
Chenango.....	19	2	24	1	..	..	..	..	43	3
Clinton.....	51	8	93	10	3	..	2	..	149	18
Columbia.....	64	8	232	3	10	..	1	..	307	11
Cortland.....	32	7	105	20	..	..	2	..	139	27
Delaware.....	10	7	24	1	..	..	..	..	34	8
Dutchess.....	62	5	278	10	..	..	..	..	340	15
Erie.....	1173	323	1662	231	..	..	..	..	2835	554
Essex.....	14	2	26	3	..	..	..	..	40	5
Franklin.....	40	7	44	4	12	1	5	..	101	12
Fulton.....	35	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	52	..
Genesee.....	23	3	90	..	3	..	..	..	116	3
Greene.....	10	2	112	5	..	..	7	..	129	7
Hamilton.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	43	4	65	1	1	3	..	..	109	8
Jefferson.....	71	6	129	6	12	..	..	..	212	12
Kings.....	67	10	33	10	..	..	..	..	155	20
Lewis.....	14	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
Livingston.....	38	2	52	1	..	..	..	..	90	3
Madison.....	9	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
Monroe.....	588	49	493	62	..	..	..	..	1081	111
Montgomery.....	19	3	80	..	21	..	..	..	120	3
Nassau.....	76	19	166	13	9	4	..	..	251	41
New York.....	173	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	175	4
Niagara.....	101	10	265	16	..	..	..	..	366	26
Oneida-Rome.....	61	16	187	24	..	..	..	..	248	40
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	18	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
Oneida-Utica.....	230	33	385	25	..	..	..	..	615	58
Onondaga.....	95	24	172	11	..	..	..	..	267	35
Ontario.....	33	4	105	3	7	2	3	..	148	9
Orange-Goshen.....	79	9	162	14	7	1	..	..	243	24
Orange-Newburgh.....	116	3	157	5	5	2	..	..	278	10
Orleans.....	9	..	67	2	..	..	..	..	76	2
Oswego.....	64	6	110	7	4	..	..	..	178	13
Otsego.....	22	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	62	2
Putnam.....	14	2	67	1	1	..	..	..	82	3
Queens.....	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Rensselaer.....	98	26	300	24	8	2	..	..	406	52
Richmond.....	140	15	298	11	4	..	..	..	442	26
Rockland.....	22	3	47	3	..	..	..	..	69	11
St. Lawrence.....	36	1	105	3	5	..	1	..	147	4
Saratoga.....	45	1	151	2	9	..	..	..	205	3
Schenectady.....	115	42	369	29	..	..	..	..	484	71
Schoharie.....	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Schuyler.....	9	2	26	1	..	..	..	..	35	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	5	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	11	2
Seneca-Waterloo.....	8	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	30	2
Steuben.....	52	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	70	2
Suffolk.....	59	5	152	4	3	..	..	..	214	9
Sullivan.....	15	1	37	..	1	..	2	..	55	1
Tioga.....	29	4	46	1	1	..	..	..	76	5
Tompkins.....	35	1	42	5	7	1	6	1	90	3
Ulster.....	34	3	73	2	6	1	..	..	113	6
Warren.....	5	..	45	..	1	..	..	..	51	..
Washington.....	20	2	25	1	..	..	..	..	45	3
Wayne.....	9	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	28	2
Westchester.....	312	48	567	52	..	..	..	..	879	100
Wyoming.....	19	..	16	2	1	..	..	..	36	2
Yates.....	9	1	22	2	..	1	..	..	31	4
Total.....	6,209	833	10,164	787	208	22	58	10	16,639	1,702

\* Unknown.

SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1920.

	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read or Write		Can Read Only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	522	27	84	..	..	..	556	27
Allegany.....	15	..	1	..	1	..	17	..
Bronx.....	1495	91	74	11	29	4	1598	106
Broome.....	300	6	19	1	4	1	323	8
Cattaraugus.....	218	12	10	2	..	..	228	14
Cayuga.....	194	10	8	..	..	..	202	10
Chautauqua.....	110	13	4	..	5	..	119	13
Chemung.....	700	68	39	2	5	..	735	70
Chenango.....	37	2	6	1	..	..	43	3
Clinton.....	126	16	23	2	..	..	149	18
Columbia.....	300	9	4	1	3	1	307	11
Cortland.....	170	27	19	..	..	..	189	27
Delaware.....	28	7	6	1	..	..	34	8
Dutchess.....	315	14	22	1	3	..	340	15
Erie.....	2564	585	271	19	..	..	2835	604
Essex.....	37	5	3	..	..	..	40	5
Franklin.....	87	9	12	2	2	1	101	12
Fulton.....	46	1	6	..	..	..	52	1
Genesee.....	93	3	22	..	1	..	116	3
Greene.....	122	7	7	..	..	..	129	7
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	98	8	11	..	..	..	109	8
Jefferson.....	190	10	22	2	..	..	212	12
Kings.....	135	15	20	5	..	..	155	20
Lewis.....	38	..	2	..	..	..	40	..
Livingston.....	73	3	17	..	..	..	90	3
Madison.....	111	..	4	..	..	..	115	..
Monroe.....	725	92	356	19	..	..	1081	111
Montgomery.....	118	3	2	..	..	..	120	3
Nassau.....	240	37	9	4	2	..	251	41
New York.....	134	2	41	2	..	..	175	4
Niagara.....	332	23	34	3	..	..	366	26
Oneida-Rome.....	232	35	16	5	..	..	248	40
Oneida-Rome,Farm.....	60	..	2	..	..	..	62	..
Oneida-Utica.....	615	58	..	..	..	..	615	58
Onondaga.....	251	35	16	..	..	..	267	35
Ontario.....	189	9	9	..	..	..	198	9
Orange-Goshen.....	232	20	16	4	..	..	248	24
Orange-Newburgh.....	244	10	34	..	..	..	278	10
Orleans.....	76	2	..	..	..	..	76	2
Oswego.....	170	13	8	..	..	..	178	13
Otsego.....	62	2	2	..	..	..	64	2
Putnam.....	78	2	4	1	..	..	82	3
Queens.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Rensselaer.....	363	59	38	2	..	..	406	52
Richmond.....	376	26	66	..	..	..	442	26
Rockland.....	60	10	9	1	..	..	69	11
St. Lawrence.....	109	4	18	..	20	..	147	4
Saratoga.....	192	3	13	..	..	..	205	3
Schenectady.....	408	67	76	4	..	..	484	71
Schoharie.....	11	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
Schuyler.....	33	3	2	..	..	..	35	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	10	2	1	..	..	..	11	2
Seneca-Waterloo.....	30	2	..	..	..	..	30	2
Steuben.....	69	2	1	..	..	..	70	2
Suffolk.....	195	9	18	..	1	..	214	9
Sullivan.....	50	1	5	..	..	..	55	1
Tioga.....	75	5	1	..	..	..	76	5
Tompkins.....	84	3	1	..	5	..	90	8
Ulster.....	99	6	14	..	..	..	113	6
Warren.....	44	..	7	..	..	..	51	..
Washington.....	35	3	10	..	..	..	45	3
Wayne.....	23	1	..	1	..	..	28	2
Westchester.....	836	85	43	15	..	..	879	100
Wyoming.....	29	2	6	..	1	..	36	2
Yates.....	30	4	1	..	..	..	31	4
Total.....	15,019	1584	1538	111	82	7	16,639	1702

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Used Liquor		Used Liquor		Did Not Use		Total	
	Freely		Moderately		Liquor			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Broome.....	99	2	201	5	23	1	323	8
Cattaraugus.....	48	..	..	3	180	11	228	14
Cayuga.....	..	..	147	4	55	6	202	10
Chautauqua.....	39	4	..	..	80	9	119	13
Chenango.....	8	..	5	1	35	2	43	3
Clinton.....	9	..	78	..	62	18	149	18
Columbia.....	257	2	13	5	37	4	307	11
Cortland.....	..	..	94	5	95	22	189	27
Dutchess.....	62	2	198	4	80	9	340	15
Erie.....	714	103	..	..	2121	501	2835	604
Essex.....	8	..	..	..	32	5	40	5
Franklin.....	73	2	19	3	9	7	101	12
Genesee.....	23	..	23	1	70	2	116	3
Hamilton.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	17	..	82	8	10	..	109	8
Jefferson.....	126	5	12	..	74	7	212	12
Lewis.....	20	..	11	..	9	..	40	..
Madison.....	83	..	..	..	32	..	115	..
Montgomery.....	70	3	50	..	..	..	120	3
Nassau.....	173	9	..	..	78	32	251	41
Oneida-Rome.....	207	29	..	..	41	11	248	40
Oneida-Rome, Farm..	59	..	..	..	3	..	62	..
Oneida-Utica.....	507	28	..	..	108	30	615	58
Onondaga.....	140	13	..	..	127	22	267	35
Orange-Goshen.....	..	..	91	7	157	17	248	24
Orange-Newburgh.....	24	..	132	2	122	8	278	10
Orleans.....	..	..	59	..	17	2	76	2
Oswego.....	117	1	..	..	61	12	178	13
Otsego.....	16	..	10	..	33	2	64	2
Putnam.....	12	..	52	1	18	2	82	3
Queens.....	..	..	13	..	2	..	15	..
Rensselaer.....	94	40	270	7	42	5	406	52
Richmond.....	249	8	193	18	..	..	442	26
St. Lawrence.....	32	1	89	2	26	1	147	4
Saratoga.....	100	..	..	..	105	3	205	3
Schoharie.....	2	..	5	..	6	..	13	..
Schuyler.....	17	..	..	..	18	3	35	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	7	..	..	..	4	2	11	2
Seneca-Waterloo.....	26	1	..	..	4	1	30	2
Suffolk.....	83	..	27	5	104	4	214	9
Sullivan.....	18	1	..	..	37	..	55	1
Tioga.....	..	..	34	..	42	5	76	5
Tompkins.....	29	1	31	1	30	6	90	8
Warren.....	31	..	14	..	6	..	51	..
Washington.....	16	..	29	3	..	..	45	3
Wayne.....	6	1	22	..	..	1	28	2
Wyoming.....	5	..	..	..	31	2	36	2
Yates.....	10	..	14	..	7	4	31	4
Total.....	3631	256	2019	85	4233	779	9,888	1,120

In the counties not mentioned in this table no reports were kept.



SHOWING THE COLOR OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1920.

	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	508	26	48	1	556	27
Allegany .....	17	..	..	..	17	..
Bronx .....	1545	88	53	18	1598	106
Broome .....	812	7	11	1	823	8
Cattaraugus .....	216	12	12	2	228	14
Cayuga .....	196	10	6	..	202	10
Chautauqua .....	117	13	2	..	119	13
Chemung .....	705	68	30	2	735	70
Chenango .....	42	3	1	..	43	3
Clinton .....	140	13	9	..	149	13
Columbia .....	273	10	34	1	307	11
Cortland .....	187	26	2	1	189	27
Delaware .....	34	8	..	..	34	8
Dutchess .....	312	14	28	1	340	15
Erie .....	2661	535	174	69	2835	604
Essex .....	39	5	1	..	40	5
Franklin .....	100	12	1	..	101	12
Fulton .....	48	1	4	..	52	1
Genesee .....	114	3	2	..	116	3
Greene .....	124	7	5	..	129	7
Hamilton .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	109	3	..	..	109	3
Jefferson .....	202	11	10	1	212	12
Kings .....	143	15	7	5	155	20
Lewis .....	38	..	2	..	40	..
Livingston .....	88	2	2	1	90	3
Madison .....	115	..	..	..	115	..
Monroe .....	1039	102	42	9	1081	111
Montgomery .....	119	3	1	..	120	3
Nassau .....	214	16	37	25	251	41
New York .....	172	4	3	..	175	4
Niagara .....	354	25	12	1	366	26
Oneida-Rome .....	241	37	7	3	248	40
Oneida-Rome, Farm .....	59	..	3	..	62	..
Oneida-Utica .....	589	52	26	6	615	58
Onondaga .....	254	32	13	3	267	35
Ontario .....	143	9	5	..	148	9
Orange-Goshen .....	227	17	21	7	248	24
Orange-Newburgh .....	246	6	32	4	278	10
Orleans .....	75	2	1	..	76	2
Oswego .....	176	13	2	..	178	13
Otsego .....	63	2	1	..	64	2
Putnam .....	82	3	..	..	82	3
Queens .....	15	..	..	..	15	..
Rensselaer .....	380	30	26	22	406	52
Richmond .....	420	24	22	2	442	26
Rockland .....	58	10	11	1	69	11
St. Lawrence .....	118	4	29	..	147	4
Saratoga .....	193	3	13	..	206	3
Schenectady .....	475	67	9	4	484	71
Schoharie .....	13	..	..	..	13	..
Schuyler .....	34	3	1	..	35	3
Seneca-Ovid .....	11	2	..	..	11	2
Seneca-Waterloo .....	30	2	..	..	30	2
Steuben .....	66	2	4	..	70	2
Suffolk .....	195	8	19	1	214	9
Sullivan .....	54	1	1	..	55	1
Tioga .....	73	5	3	..	76	5
Tompkins .....	85	7	5	1	90	8
Ulster .....	93	4	20	2	113	6
Warren .....	51	..	..	..	51	..
Washington .....	41	3	4	..	45	3
Wayne .....	28	2	..	..	28	2
Westchester .....	776	67	103	33	879	100
Wyoming .....	36	2	..	..	36	2
Yates .....	30	4	1	..	31	4
Total .....	15,719	1475	920	227	16,639	1702

# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year

Ending June 30, 1920

County	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	457	22	99	5	556	27
Allegany.....	16	..	1	..	17	..
Bronx.....	1,035	63	563	43	1598	106
Broome.....	225	6	98	2	323	8
Cattaraugus.....	174	13	54	1	228	14
Cayuga.....	158	10	44	..	202	10
Chautauqua.....	96	13	23	..	119	13
Chemung.....	668	70	67	..	735	70
Chenango.....	36	2	7	1	43	3
Clinton.....	101	11	48	7	149	18
Columbia.....	258	11	49	..	307	11
Cortland.....	127	26	62	1	189	27
Delaware.....	30	8	4	..	34	8
Dutchess.....	276	13	64	2	340	15
Erie.....	1,750	464	1085	140	2835	604
Essex.....	35	3	5	2	40	5
Franklin.....	65	10	36	2	101	12
Fulton.....	20	1	32	..	52	1
Genesee.....	88	3	23	..	116	3
Greene.....	95	4	34	3	129	7
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	77	6	32	2	109	8
Jefferson.....	146	9	66	3	212	12
Kings.....	87	12	63	8	155	20
Lewis.....	37	..	3	..	40	..
Livingston.....	59	3	31	..	90	3
Madison.....	95	..	20	..	115	..
Monroe.....	707	65	374	46	1081	111
Montgomery.....	112	3	8	..	120	3
Nassau.....	167	30	84	11	251	41
New York.....	49	..	126	4	175	4
Niagara.....	225	21	141	5	366	26
Oneida, Rome.....	130	32	113	8	253	40
Oneida, Rome, Farm.....	33	..	29	..	62	..
Oneida, Utica.....	372	35	243	23	615	58
Onondaga.....	218	33	49	2	267	34
Ontario.....	118	8	30	1	148	9
Orange, Goshen.....	211	21	37	3	248	25
Orange, Newburgh.....	245	9	33	1	278	10
Orleans.....	71	2	5	..	76	2
Oswego.....	157	10	21	3	178	13
Otsego.....	55	2	9	..	64	2
Putnam.....	49	1	33	2	82	3
Queens.....	7	..	8	..	15	..
Rensselaer.....	345	44	61	3	406	52
Richmond.....	280	23	162	3	442	26
Rockland.....	53	9	16	2	69	11
St. Lawrence.....	82	3	65	1	147	4
Saratoga.....	171	3	34	..	205	3
Schenectady.....	348	60	136	11	484	71
Schoharie.....	12	..	1	..	13	..
Schuyler.....	32	2	3	1	35	3
Seneca, Ovid.....	9	2	2	..	11	2
Seneca, Waterloo.....	30	2	..	..	30	2
Steuben.....	66	2	4	..	70	2
Suffolk.....	166	9	43	..	214	9
Sullivan.....	41	..	14	1	55	1
Tioga.....	75	5	1	..	76	5
Tompkins.....	49	5	41	3	90	8
Ulster.....	96	4	17	2	113	6
Warren.....	51	..	..	..	51	..
Washington.....	33	2	12	1	45	3
Wayne.....	25	2	3	..	28	2
Westchester.....	610	78	269	22	879	100
Wyoming.....	23	2	13	..	36	2
Yates.....	29	3	2	1	31	4
Total.....	11,764	1,315	4,875	387	16,639	1,702

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

501

Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	330	15	196	12	10	..	20	....	556	27
Allegany.....	6	....	8	..	..	....	3	....	17	....
Bronx.....	841	45	328	43	387	18	32	....	1598	106
Broome.....	173	8	142	5	5	..	3	....	323	8
Cattaraugus.....	101	7	119	6	5	..	3	1	228	14
Cayuga.....	145	6	57	4	..	....	....	....	202	10
Chautauqua .....	50	1	69	12	....	....	..	....	119	13
Chemung.....	321	25	402	45	8	..	9	....	735	70
Chenango.....	9	1	34	2	....	....	....	....	43	3
Clinton.....	101	11	48	7	..	....	..	....	149	18
Columbia.....	218	8	80	8	2	..	7	....	307	11
Cortland.....	79	2	109	25	1	..	....	....	189	27
Delaware.....	16	....	13	8	....	....	....	....	34	8
Dutchess.....	203	8	120	7	11	..	6	....	340	15
Erie.....	1936	306	763	231	82	11	54	6	2835	604
Essex.....	28	3	12	2	....	....	..	....	40	5
Franklin.....	30	11	15	1	..	....	6	....	101	12
Fulton.....	25	....	23	1	3	..	1	....	52	1
Genesee.....	69	2	43	1	3	..	1	....	116	3
Greene.....	59	7	64	..	4	..	2	....	129	7
Hamilton.....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	....
Herkimer.....	60	5	47	3	2	..	....	....	109	8
Jefferson.....	95	4	112	8	2	..	3	....	212	12
Kings.....	30	8	39	12	36	..	....	....	155	20
Lewis.....	18	..	22	..	....	....	....	....	40	....
Livingston.....	43	..	47	3	..	....	....	....	90	3
Madison.....	78	..	37	..	....	....	....	....	115	....
Monroe.....	546	51	471	52	45	6	19	2	1081	111
Montgomery .....	34	3	36	..	....	....	....	....	120	3
Nassau.....	156	8	90	30	4	1	1	2	251	41
New York.....	82	2	30	1	50	1	13	....	175	4
Niagara.....	221	9	145	17	....	....	....	....	366	26
Oneida-Rome .....	200	26	47	14	1	..	....	....	248	40
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	47	....	14	....	1	..	....	....	62	....
Oneida-Utica.....	381	26	220	32	6	..	8	....	615	53
Onondaga.....	164	13	90	22	13	..	....	....	267	35
Ontario.....	76	3	70	6	2	..	....	....	148	9
Orange-Goshen .....	116	9	114	15	15	..	3	....	248	24
Orange-Newburgh .....	39	2	155	8	8	..	26	....	278	10
Orleans.....	52	1	24	1	....	....	....	....	76	2
Oswego.....	114	7	61	6	3	..	....	....	178	13
Otsego.....	10	....	49	2	3	..	2	....	64	2
Putnam.....	48	2	33	1	1	..	....	....	82	3
Queens.....	4	....	8	....	2	..	1	....	15	....
Rensselaer.....	238	30	100	22	7	..	11	....	406	52
Richmond.....	250	24	107	....	49	..	6	2	442	26
Rockland.....	34	4	34	7	1	..	....	....	69	11
St. Lawrence.....	96	3	42	1	....	....	9	....	147	4
Saratoga.....	133	....	67	3	4	..	2	....	205	3
Schenectady.....	321	36	151	35	10	..	2	....	484	71
Schoharie.....	1	....	10	....	....	....	2	....	13	....
Schuyler.....	5	....	23	3	2	..	....	....	35	3
Seneca-Ovid .....	..	....	9	2	....	....	2	....	11	2
Seneca-Waterloo .....	8	1	22	1	..	....	....	....	30	2
Steuben.....	19	1	51	1	....	....	....	....	70	2
Suffolk.....	122	....	38	9	3	..	1	..	214	9
Sullivan.....	11	....	17	....	18	1	9	....	55	1
Tioga.....	20	3	56	2	....	....	....	....	76	5
Tompkins.....	45	3	29	4	10	..	6	1	90	3
Ulster.....	45	2	60	4	3	..	5	....	113	6
Warren.....	31	....	20	....	....	....	..	....	51	....
Washington.....	18	1	27	2	....	....	....	....	45	3
Wayne.....	10	....	13	2	....	....	....	....	23	2
Westchester.....	490	35	338	55	31	9	20	1	879	100
Wyoming.....	19	1	16	1	1	..	....	....	36	2
Yates.....	8	....	23	4	....	....	....	....	31	4
Total .....	9,557	779	5,935	361	349	47	298	15	16,639	1702

**Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920**

**COUNTY**

Albany .....  
 Allegany.....  
 Bronx.....  
 Broome .....  
 Cattaraugus ..  
 Cayuga.....  
 Chautauqua.....  
 Chemung.....  
 Chenango ..  
 Clinton ..  
 Columbia.....  
 Cortland.....  
 Delaware.....  
 Dutchess.....  
 Erie.....  
 Essex.....  
 Franklin.....  
 Fulton.....  
 Genesee.....  
 Greene.....  
 Hamilton.....  
 Herkimer.....  
 Jefferson.....  
 Kings.....  
 Lewis.....  
 Livingston.....  
 Madison.....  
 Monroe.....  
 Montgomery.....  
 Nassau.....  
 New York.....  
 Niagara.....  
 Oneida Rome.....  
 Oneida Rome, Farm.....  
 Oneida Utica.....  
 Onondaga.....  
 Ontario.....  
 Orange, Goshen.....  
 Orange, Newburgh.....  
 Orleans.....  
 Oswego.....  
 Otsego.....  
 Putnam.....  
 Queens.....  
 Rensselaer.....  
 Richmond.....  
 Rockland.....  
 St. Lawrence.....  
 Saratoga.....  
 Schenectady.....  
 Schoharie.....  
 Schuyler.....  
 Seneca, Ovid.....  
 Seneca, Waterloo.....  
 Steuben.....  
 Suffolk.....  
 Sullivan.....  
 Tioga.....  
 Tompkins.....  
 Ulster.....  
 Warren.....  
 Washington.....  
 Wayne.....  
 Westchester.....  
 Wyoming.....  
 Yates.....

Total.....

## Showing Occupation of Prisoners before Conviction.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Accountants -----	13	--	Clerks -----	460	27
Actors -----	29	18	Cloakmakers -----	5	--
Agents -----	37	--	Clothing cleaners, press-		
Architects -----	6	--	ers, etc. -----	19	--
Artists -----	6	1	Coachmen -----	4	--
Attendants -----	2	--	Coal operators -----	1	--
Auditors -----	2	--	Coal passers -----	10	--
Awning makers -----	4	--	Collar turners -----	11	--
Axemakers -----	2	--	Collectors -----	24	--
Bakers -----	100	--	Commercial travelers --	3	--
Bankers -----	1	--	Concrete workers -----	21	--
Barbers -----	143	--	Contractors -----	18	--
Bartenders -----	63	--	Cooks -----	255	34
Bellboys -----	32	--	Coopers -----	7	--
Billposters -----	2	--	Coppersmiths -----	7	--
Blacksmiths -----	70	--	Coremakers -----	20	--
Boarding-house keepers--	6	--	Cranemen -----	25	--
Boat builders -----	10	--	Cutlers -----	2	--
Boatmen -----	41	--	Cutters -----	32	--
Boiler makers -----	62	--	Dancers -----	1	--
Bookbinders -----	5	3	Deckhands -----	9	--
Bookkeepers -----	85	1	Decorators -----	1	--
Bookmakers -----	1	--	Dentists -----	4	--
Bootblacks -----	8	--	Designers -----	2	--
Bottlers -----	3	--	Detectives -----	18	--
Boxmakers -----	8	1	Dishwashers -----	14	7
Brassworkers -----	8	--	Domestics -----	1	320
Brewers -----	3	--	Draughtsmen -----	9	--
Bricklayers -----	45	--	Dressmakers -----	1	13
Brickmakers -----	15	--	Drillers -----	18	--
Bridgebuilders -----	3	--	Drivers -----	153	--
Brokers -----	17	--	Druggists -----	2	--
Brushmakers -----	2	--	Dyers -----	7	--
Buffers -----	10	--	Electricians -----	137	--
Builders -----	5	--	Elevatormen -----	12	--
Butchers -----	103	--	Embroiderers -----	2	--
Butlers -----	11	--	Engineers -----	72	--
Button makers -----	13	4	Engravers -----	2	--
Cabinet makers -----	28	--	Errand boys -----	15	--
Candy makers -----	13	4	Expressmen -----	9	--
Canemakers -----	1	--	Farmers -----	529	2
Canvassers -----	7	--	Finishers -----	6	1
Car builders -----	8	--	Firemen -----	216	--
Carders -----	16	--	Fishermen -----	4	--
Carpenters -----	177	--	Florists -----	7	--
Carpet layers -----	2	--	Foremen -----	30	--
Carriage makers -----	1	--	Fruit dealers -----	11	--
Cartoonists -----	2	--	Furriers -----	12	--
Cashiers -----	4	13	Galvanizers -----	1	--
Cattlemen -----	4	--	Garage men -----	6	--
Caulkers -----	9	--	Gardeners -----	16	--
Carvers -----	3	--	Gatemen -----	5	--
Cement workers -----	24	--	Gasfitters -----	3	--
Chain makers -----	1	--	Glassblowers -----	10	--
Chair caners -----	1	--	Glass cutters -----	5	--
Chair makers -----	7	--	Glassworkers -----	8	--
Chambermaids -----	--	21	Glaziers -----	6	--
Chauffeurs -----	655	--	Glovecutters -----	17	--
Cheesemakers -----	3	--	Glove finishers -----	4	--
Chemists -----	9	--	Glovemakers -----	3	1
Cigar makers -----	35	1	Goldbeaters -----	1	--
Civil engineers -----	4	--	Grinders -----	15	--
Cleaners -----	4	--	Grocers -----	11	--

## Showing Occupation of Prisoners before Conviction.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Guides -----	2	--	Milliners -----	--	7
Hackmen -----	2	--	Millwrights -----	15	--
Hall boys -----	5	--	Miners -----	33	--
Harness makers -----	5	--	Miscellaneous -----	35	3
Hatters -----	12	--	Motion picture operator--	4	--
Horsemen -----	20	--	Motormen -----	38	--
Horseshoers -----	12	--	Moulders -----	90	--
Hospital orderlies -----	8	--	Movers -----	1	--
Hostlers -----	18	--	Musicians -----	74	--
Hotel keepers -----	43	--	Newsboys -----	16	--
Hotel runners -----	1	--	Newsdealers -----	3	--
Housekeepers -----	--	331	Newspapermen -----	6	--
Houseworkers -----	--	482	No occupation -----	209	68
Hucksters -----	12	--	Nurserymen -----	1	--
Ice cream makers -----	1	--	Nurses -----	15	19
Icemen -----	14	--	Office boys -----	3	--
Insurance agents -----	3	--	Ollers -----	21	--
Inspectors -----	22	--	Operators -----	57	19
Investigators -----	1	1	Opticians -----	2	--
Ironworkers -----	120	--	Orderlies -----	7	--
Janitors -----	15	--	Organizer -----	1	--
Jewelers -----	18	--	Packers -----	22	4
Jockeys -----	2	--	Painters -----	276	--
Junkmen -----	20	--	Pantrymen -----	1	--
Knitters -----	5	--	Paperhangers -----	6	--
Laborers -----	6949	3	Papermakers -----	28	--
Lacemakers -----	3	--	Patternmakers -----	8	--
Lathers -----	11	--	Peddlers -----	65	--
Laundrymen -----	41	--	Photographers -----	21	--
Laundresses -----	--	51	Physicians -----	9	--
Lawyers -----	9	--	Piano makers -----	3	--
Leather workers -----	7	--	Piledrivers -----	1	--
Letter carriers and P. O. clerks -----	5	--	Pipcutters and fitters--	38	--
Linemen -----	26	--	Plasterers -----	20	--
Liquor dealers -----	5	--	Platers -----	2	--
Lithographers -----	3	--	Plumbers -----	85	--
Liverymen -----	2	--	Policemen -----	11	--
Locksmiths -----	5	--	Polishers -----	18	--
Longshoremen -----	29	--	Porters -----	100	--
Lumber dealers -----	2	--	Potters -----	1	--
Lumbermen -----	25	--	Pressers -----	11	--
Lumber shovers -----	5	--	Pressmen -----	27	--
Lunchmen -----	7	--	Printers -----	70	1
Machinists -----	605	4	Produce dealers -----	1	--
Managers -----	25	--	Publishers -----	4	1
Manufacturers -----	11	--	Pugilist -----	1	--
Marble workers -----	2	--	Puddlers -----	23	--
Masons -----	63	--	Railroad men -----	273	--
Mattress makers -----	1	1	Real estate dealers -----	12	--
Meat cutters -----	13	--	Restaurant keepers -----	16	1
Mechanical engineers -----	4	--	Riggers -----	23	--
Mechanics -----	200	--	Riveters -----	19	--
Merchants -----	84	--	Roofers -----	38	--
Messengers -----	17	--	Rubber workers -----	1	--
Metal workers -----	30	--	Sailmakers -----	2	--
Midwives -----	--	6	Sailors -----	158	--
Milkmen -----	4	--	Salesmen -----	282	--
Millers -----	1	--	Saleswomen -----	--	16
Millhands -----	91	55	Saloon keepers -----	32	--
			Sawyers -----	2	--

Showing Occupation of Prisoners before Conviction.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
School boys and girls --	93	25	Teachers -----	7	6
Seamstresses -----	--	12	Teamsters -----	134	--
Scoopers -----	4	--	Telegraphers -----	13	2
Ship builders -----	41	--	Telephone operators --	11	8
Shirt cutters -----	3	--	Timekeepers -----	4	--
Shirt ironers -----	2	--	Tinsmiths -----	53	--
Shirtmakers -----	16	1	Tooldressers -----	1	--
Shoe cutters -----	10	--	Toolmakers -----	17	--
Shoemakers -----	104	--	Trappers -----	1	--
Showmen and women--	10	1	Trimmers -----	4	--
Signalmen -----	1	--	Truckmen -----	38	--
Singers -----	2	2	Trunkmakers -----	1	--
Slaters -----	6	--	Umbrella menders ----	17	--
Soapmakers -----	1	--	Undertakers -----	3	--
Soldiers -----	163	--	Upholsterers -----	18	--
Solicitors -----	4	--	Ushers -----	2	2
Spinners -----	16	--	Valets -----	6	--
Stablemen -----	7	--	Varnishers -----	4	--
Stagehands -----	4	--	Veterinaries -----	2	--
Steamfitters -----	39	--	Wagonmakers -----	1	--
Steelworkers -----	26	--	Walters -----	113	78
Steeplejacks -----	1	--	Watchmakers -----	2	--
Stenographers -----	12	5	Watchmen -----	25	--
Stereotypers -----	1	--	Weavers -----	26	2
Stevedores -----	4	--	Welders -----	7	--
Stewards -----	7	--	Wheelwrights -----	1	--
Stokers -----	2	--	Whipmakers -----	1	--
Stonecutters -----	21	--	Window cleaners -----	1	--
Stonemasons -----	3	--	Window trimmers -----	3	--
Storekeepers -----	43	7	Wireworkers -----	44	--
Students -----	30	--	Woodsmen -----	13	--
Superintendents -----	1	--	Woodworkers -----	15	--
Tailors -----	87	6			
Tanners -----	8	--			
			Total -----	16,639	1,702



**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.**

[illegible]

**NOTE: No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in above table.**

Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	257	15	381	22	1	..	..	..	5	..	644	37
Allegany .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	17	..
Bronx .....	352	14	1190	89	15	3	31	..	10	..	1598	106
Broome .....	180	2	134	6	3	..	6	..	..	..	323	8
Cattaraugus .....	80	6	92	3	..	3	1	..	55	2	228	14
Cayuga .....	35	..	161	10	..	..	6	..	..	..	202	10
Chautauqua .....	71	10	29	2	..	..	2	..	17	1	119	18
Chemung .....	196	24	506	39	1	2	1	..	31	5	735	70
Chenango .....	17	1	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3
Clinton .....	49	12	97	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	149	18
Columbia .....	200	..	106	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	307	11
Cortland .....	52	13	125	14	..	..	..	..	12	..	189	27
Delaware .....	18	5	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	8
Dutchess .....	123	6	217	9	..	..	..	..	13	..	353	15
Erie .....	256	19	2524	567	37	16	18	2	..	..	2835	604
Essex .....	2	1	27	2	..	..	..	1	14	2	43	6
Franklin .....	66	6	30	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	101	12
Fulton .....	16	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	52	1
Genesee .....	79	..	36	2	..	..	2	..	9	1	126	3
Greene .....	125	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	129	7
Hamilton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	58	1	60	4	3	..	1	..	2	3	124	8
Jefferson .....	130	7	102	7	1	1	1	..	4	1	238	16
Kings .....	..	..	..	..	70	15	25	1	60	4	155	20
Lewis .....	11	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	40	..
Livingston .....	27	..	63	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	3
Madison .....	99	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
Monroe .....	..	..	..	..	8	1	14	..	1059	110	1081	111
Montgomery .....	97	3	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	124	3
Nassau .....	151	14	92	26	1	..	..	..	7	1	251	41
New York .....	..	..	..	..	43	..	129	4	3	..	175	4
Niagara .....	180	10	167	14	3	2	10	..	6	..	366	26
Oneida, Rome .....	111	12	135	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	248	40
Oneida, Rome Farm .....	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
Oneida, Utica .....	165	12	442	44	3	..	..	..	5	2	615	58
Onondaga .....	..	..	264	35	1	..	..	..	2	..	267	35
Ontario .....	84	5	51	3	3	1	1	..	9	..	148	9
Orange, Goshen ..	102	13	71	3	..	..	..	..	75	8	248	24
Orange, Newburgh ..	87	6	183	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	278	10
Orleans .....	63	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	2
Oswego .....	107	3	66	5	..	2	1	..	4	3	178	13
Otsego .....	47	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	64	2
Putnam .....	79	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	82	3
Queens .....	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Rensselaer .....	165	14	239	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	406	52
Richmond .....	238	26	196	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	442	26
Rockland .....	29	3	39	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	69	11
St. Lawrence .....	63	1	57	3	..	..	1	..	26	..	147	4
Saratoga .....	157	2	47	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	205	3
Schenectady .....	108	16	374	52	..	1	2	..	..	2	484	71
Schoharie .....	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
Schuyler .....	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	35	3
Seneca, Ovid .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	11	2
Seneca, Waterloo ..	16	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2
Steuben .....	39	2	29	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	70	2
Suffolk .....	122	6	5	1	..	1	1	..	36	1	214	9
Sullivan .....	16	..	12	1	1	..	2	..	24	..	55	1
Tioga .....	34	3	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	5
Tompkins .....	51	6	18	1	6	1	..	..	15	..	90	8
Ulster .....	64	2	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	6
Warren .....	47	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	51	..
Washington .....	20	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	13	1	45	3
Wayne .....	19	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	28	2
Westchester .....	218	30	630	61	25	9	6	..	..	..	879	100
Wyoming .....	13	2	18	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	36	2
Yates .....	9	2	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4
Total .....	5314	348	9326	1135	245	66	270	9	1648	159	16803	1717

## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of days' work performed during the year	Amount rec'd for labor of prisoner
Albany .....	Institution work	....	....
Allegany .....	Gardening and institution work	....	....
Bronx .....	Institution work	....	....
Broome .....	County farm, jail grounds	2501	....
Cattaraugus .....	On village streets and institution work	23	....
Cayuga .....	Institution work	....	....
Chautauqua .....	Institution work, care of grounds	....	....
Chemung .....	Care of grounds and institution work	600	....
Chenango .....	Farm work and painting	692	....
Clinton .....	Unemployed	....	....
Columbia .....	Gardening, and care of grounds	200	....
Cortland .....	Unemployed	....	....
Delaware .....	Unemployed	....	....
Dutchess .....	Institution work	460	....
Erie .....	Unemployed	....	....
Essex .....	Unemployed	....	....
Franklin .....	Farming	350	....
Fulton .....	County farm	90	....
Genesee .....	County home and care of buildings and grounds	....	....
Greene .....	Unemployed	....	....
Hamilton .....	Unemployed	....	....
Herkimer .....	Unemployed	....	....
Jefferson .....	Farm and road work	2362	\$897.00
Kings .....	Unemployed	....	....
Lewis .....	Gardening	....	....
Livingston .....	Unemployed	....	....
Madison .....	Unemployed	....	....
Monroe .....	Unemployed	....	....
Montgomery .....	Care of buildings and grounds	....	....
Nassau .....	Farming and care of grounds. 6 days per wk.	....	....
New York .....	Unemployed	....	....
Niagara .....	Farming and road work	1914	....
Oneida .....	Institution work and farming	3745	....
Onondaga .....	Unemployed	....	....
Ontario .....	County farm, gardening, painting, care of buildings and grounds	2543	....
Orange-Goshen .....	Gardening	1877	....
Orange-Newburgh .....	Farming and institution work	....	220.00
Orleans .....	Unemployed	....	....
Oswego .....	Farming	2850	....
Otsego .....	County farm, care of buildings and grounds	155	....
Putnam .....	Unemployed	....	....
Queens .....	Unemployed	....	....
Rensselaer .....	Farming	120	....
Richmond .....	Gardening, cutting wood, care of buildings and grounds	1460	....
Rockland .....	Institution work	....	....
St. Lawrence .....	Farming, repairing jail, and institution work.	1058	598.91
Saratoga .....	Unemployed	....	....
Schenectady .....	Nine "trusties" employed—institution work	3294	....
Schoharie .....	Gardening	....	....
Schuyler .....	Care of county buildings and grounds	....	....
Seneca .....	Unemployed	....	....
Steuben .....	Farming, care of county buildings and grounds	1156	....
Suffolk .....	Care of county buildings	101	....
Sullivan .....	Care of county buildings and grounds	....	....
Tioga .....	Farming	1008	....
Tompkins .....	Unemployed	....	....
Ulster .....	Unemployed	....	....
Warren .....	Gardening, care of buildings and grounds	....	....
Washington .....	Unemployed	....	....
Wayne .....	Unemployed	....	....
Westchester .....	Unemployed	....	....
Wyoming .....	Unemployed	....	....
Yates .....	Gardening and care of grounds	....	....

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, Etc.

	Salary re- ceived by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners for year
Albany.....	\$4,000.00	†.....	
Allegany.....	1,700.00	\$3.50	\$ 290.00
Bronx.....	10,000.00	2.95½	7983.82
Broome.....	3,000.00	2.51	2741.75
Cattaraugus.....	2,900.00	2.982	1807.72
Cayuga.....	3,000.00	4.84	1582.13
Chautauqua.....	5,000.00	3.805	2508.79
Chemung.....	4,500.00	3.19	2003.93
Chenango.....	2,500.00	3.08	353.76
Clinton.....	1,500.00	6.565	3414.23
Columbia.....	3,000.00	4.89	2935.13
Cortland.....	2,400.00	3.57	2447.80
Delaware.....	2,000.00	4.90	1176.91
Dutchess.....	4,000.00	3.40	2121.60
Erie.....	5,000.00	2.81	13591.05
Essex.....	1,500.00	4.50	1870.00
Franklin.....	1,200.00	4.90	2026.50
Fulton.....	2,000.00	†4.50	.....
Genesee.....	1,600.00	†1.90	592.23
Greene.....	2,500.00	5.25	1164.50
Hamilton.....	1,200.00	7.00	125.00
Herkimer.....	3,000.00	3.80	1987.40
Jefferson.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Kings.....	15,000.00	5.39	3312.67
Lewis.....	1,800.00	2.69½	560.56
Livingston.....	2,000.00	2.56	734.01
Madison.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Monroe.....	4,000.00	4.27	.....
Montgomery.....	4,200.00	.....	.....
Nassau.....	6,000.00	11.62	17596.51
New York.....	12,000.00	6.09	3800.00
Niagara.....	3,500.00	3.28	6581.16
Oneida.....	6,000.00	1.60	3652.02
Onondaga.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2,000.00	2.13	1717.04
Orange-Goshen.....	4,000.00	2.66	2367.11
Orange-Newburgh.....	.....	2.33	1179.33
Orleans.....	2,000.00	3.18½	653.83
Oswego.....	3,000.00	2.61	4100.75
Otsego.....	2,000.00	3.64	2572.20
Putnam.....	1,200.00	4.20	1752.00
Queens.....	10,000.00	5.25	.....
Rensselaer.....	4,000.00	3.50	3200.00
Richmond.....	6,000.00	5.00	6586.02
Rockland.....	2,000.00	4.67	1826.94
St. Lawrence.....	1,500.00	2.91	1653.13
Saratoga.....	2,000.00	2.20	457.60
Schenectady.....	3,000.00	3.74	4685.49
Schoharie.....	1,000.00	†5.00	4 50
Schuyler.....	1,200.00	2.95	115.11
Seneca-Ovid.....	2,500.00	3.20	18.00
Seneca-Waterloo.....	.....	4.20	533.40
Steuben.....	2,500.00	2.75	1522.68
Suffolk.....	3,500.00	3.36	5497.23
Sullivan.....	1,700.00	.....	.....
Tioga.....	1,750.00	5.40	2172.14
Tompkins.....	1,800.00	2.50	701.90
Ulster.....	3,500.00	3.15	1475.55
Warren.....	2,200.00	2.40	998.40
Washington.....	2,000.00	1.94	1834.13
Wayne.....	1,800.00	†4.20	.....
Westchester.....	10,000.00	3.22	6583.80
Wyoming.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Yates.....	1,000.00	6.825	535.27

† Prisoners fed by Albany County Penitentiary  
‡ Estimated

Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1920

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	101	8	....	....	81	6	....	....
Allegany.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Bronx.....	2	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
Broome.....	99	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Cattaraugus.....	8	....	....	....	2	3	....	....
Cayuga.....	68	....	....	....	3	1	2	....
Chautauqua.....	37	8	....	....	2	2	....	....
Chemung.....	315	32	12	1	42	7	....	....
Chenango.....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Clinton.....	9	....	2	....	1	2	....	....
Columbia.....	41	8	2	....	....	....	....	....
Cortland.....	14	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
Delaware.....	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	....
Dutchess.....	53	2	2	....	104	4	13	....
Erie.....	46	14	18	2	135	127	....	....
Essex.....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin.....	14	....	....	....	12	....	....	....
Fulton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Genesee.....	10	....	....	....	13	1	....	....
Greene.....	10	....	....	....	93	3	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	11	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Jefferson.....	51	1	....	....	7	....	....	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis.....	11	....	7	....	2	....	....	....
Livingston.....	8	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Madison.....	5	....	3	....	77	....	....	....
Monroe.....	69	6	....	....	235	54	....	....
Montgomery.....	22	....	....	....	26	3	....	....
Nassau.....	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara.....	56	10	1	....	39	2	....	....
Oneida-Rome.....	15	2	....	..	21	23	....	....
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	5	....	....	....	12	....	....	....
Oneida-Utica.....	70	4	....	....	54	3	....	....
Onondaga.....	10	1	13	....	1	19	....	....
Ontario.....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange-Goshen.....	9	....	....	....	6	7	....	....
Orange-Newburgh.....	....	....	....	....	35	4	....	....
Orleans.....	10	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
Oswego.....	42	....	....	....	24	1	....	....
Otsego.....	16	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Putnam.....	11	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer.....	22	2	....	....	69	13	9	1
Richmond.....	5	....	....	....	16	13	....	....
Rockland.....	7	2	....	....	3	1	....	....
St. Lawrence.....	15	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Saratoga.....	42	1	8	....	21	....	....	....
Schenectady.....	39	7	....	....	33	39	....	....
Schoharie.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	7	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	12	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Steuben.....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	....
Suffolk.....	16	....	....	....	36	1	....	....
Sullivan.....	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Tioga.....	16	....	2	....	17	2	....	....
Tompkins.....	7	....	....	....	4	2	....	....
Ulster.....	7	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Warren.....	14	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
Washington.....	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Wayne.....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Westchester.....	44	16	40	....	59	17	13	1
Wyoming.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yates.....	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	1537	114	181	3	1470	369	37	2

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1920										Number of Deaths During the Year	
	Awaiting Trial				Convicted of Crime		Witnesses		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	163	18	187	18	350	36	11685	1023	11904	1013	2	
	23	18	22	2	45	20	6418	2597	6410	2605	1	
	14		9		23		3063	212	3063	212		
	11	1	15	2	26	3	5353	273	5461	273		
	7		14		21		3942	423	3971	424	1	
							355	15	355	15		
							2703	260	2709	260		
							329	5	329	5		
							2710	303	2710	303		
							1980	1	1980	1		
			4		10		125		128			
2		335			337		4140		4340		8	
		258		146	253	146	5198	1160	5142	1356	7	
		569			569		1413		1520		11	
		321			321		1392		1417		1	
		335			335		782		845		2	
106	11	116	12		221	23	8344	813	8382	820		
26	2	36			62	2	1353	66	1353	67		
Total	351	50	2281	180	2638	230	61770	7151	62399	7354	33	7

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6181	364	.....	.....	5554	639	11685	1023
Second District Prison.....	3371	2048	.....	.....	3047	649	6418	2697
Third District Prison.....	2103	172	.....	.....	960	40	3063	212
Fourth District Prison.....	5606	202	.....	.....	250	71	5856	273
Fifth District Prison.....	1802	144	.....	.....	2640	279	3942	423
.....	354	15	.....	.....	1	.....	355	15
.....	2437	183	.....	.....	246	77	2703	260
.....	303	6	.....	.....	25	.....	329	5
.....	1671	171	.....	.....	1039	132	2710	303
.....	1342	1	.....	.....	18	.....	1360	1
.....	123	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	125	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	2033	.....	.....	.....	2107	.....	4140	.....
.....	3451	984	.....	.....	1717	176	5168	1160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1413	.....	1413	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1392	.....	1392	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782	.....	782	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	83	8344	813
.....	7306	730	.....	.....	304	4	1353	64
.....	1149	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	38663	5081	.....	.....	21877	2070	61770	7151



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	By expiration of sentence and inter-departmental transfer		By death		By transfer to state hospitals		By transfer to state prisons		By payment of fine		By order of court		Transferred to other institutions & for other reasons		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
City Prison, Manhattan.....	578	59	2	...	32	2	1155	23	813	49	6331	524	3198	327	11904	1013
Second District Prison.....	783	67	1	...	...	...	2	...	877	12	2122	1080	3125	1486	8410	2805
Third District Prison.....	62	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	11	819	56	2152	176	3063	312
Fourth District Prison.....	686	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	647	9	2423	87	2038	138	5851	273
Fifth District Prison.....	315	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	179	16	1022	97	2454	272	3971	624
Sixth District Prison.....	62	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	3	4	...	169	4	355	15
.....	352	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	203	9	1123	44	994	206	2709	360
.....	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	27	1	177	1	329	5
.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	3	442	53	2199	237	2710	303
.....	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	115	...	850	1	1960	1
.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	123	...
.....	2138	223	7	7	22	2	...	...	3	1	173	11	52793	5512	5142	...
.....	34	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	14213	...	4340	1356
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1509	...	1820	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1416	...	1417	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6825	...	845	...
.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	...
.....	1180	36	2	...	7	1	220	9	378	7	5431	621	1206	246	3382	330
.....	173	1	...	...	...	...	59	...	51	1	747	36	808	29	1353	67
City Prison, Queens.....	1083	...	33	7	84	5	1490	32	8247	127	36915	2475	23638	3520	62399	7354
Total.....	7022	1083	33	7	84	5	1490	32	8247	127	36915	2475	23638	3520	62399	7354

‡ 3005 paroled.    § 110 males and 223 females paroled    @ 741 paroled.

## Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1926.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison, Manhattan.....	1196	7	1203
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	650	3	653
Total.....	1846	10	1856

Showing the Social Relations of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1926.

Showing the Education of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1926

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	16111	328	18	41	...	...	6131	364
Second District Prison.....	3369	1962	2	86	...	...	3371	2048
Third District Prison.....	2076	165	27	7	...	...	2103	172
Fourth District Prison.....	15632	200	76	2	...	...	5608	202
Fifth District Prison.....	1287	157	16	7	...	...	1202	144
Sixth District Prison.....	354	15	...	...	...	...	354	15
Seventh District Prison.....	2487	188	...	...	...	...	2487	188
Eighth District Prison.....	290	4	13	1	...	...	303	5
Twelfth District Prison ..	1689	171	1	...	1	...	1671	171
Traffic Detention .....	1940	1	2	...	...	...	1942	1
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	122	...	...	...	...	...	122	...
New York County Penitentiary.....	2017	...	16	...	...	...	2033	...
New York Workhouse .....	*3427	986	54	48	...	...	3481	984
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	†7721	655	95	75	...	...	7896	730
City Prison, Queens.....	1054	51	95	11	...	...	1149	62
Total .....	89483	4808	409	276	1	...	30698	5061

\*Includes one who refused to give information.

†Includes two who refused to give information.

Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1920

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*2	1	2963	26	3166	337	6181	364
Second District Prison .....	9	131	3002	177	360	1740	3371	2048
Third District Prison.....	22	....	728	52	1353	120	2103	172
Fourth District Prison .....	40 *2	....	3442	90	2124	112	5608	202
Fifth District Prison .....	9	5	643	54	650	85	1302	144
Sixth District Prison.....	4	1	258	9	92	5	354	15
Seventh District Prison .....	....	....	2246	139	191	44	2437	183
Eighth District Prison .....	....	....	166	4	137	1	303	5
Twelfth District Prison.....	....	....	729	37	942	134	1671	171
Traffic Detention .....	1	....	215	....	1726	1	1942	1
Detention Prison for Wit- nesses.....	.. .	....	99	....	23	....	122	....
New York Co. Penitentiary	3	....	953	....	1072	....	2033	....
New York Workhouse.....	26 *1	53	1581	329	1873	602	3481	984
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	90 *2	47	2934	118	4860	565	7886	730
City Prison, Queens .....	23	2	471	15	655	45	1149	62
TOTAL.....	234	240	20435	1050	19224	3791	39893	5081

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6050 *2	63	79	301	6181	364
Second District Prison.....	3341	636	30	1362	3371	2048
Third District Prison.....	2089	116	14	56	2103	172
Fourth District Prison .....	5136 *2	60	470	142	5608	202
Fifth District Prison.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sixth District Prison.....	353	5	1	10	354	15
Seventh District Prison....	2426	125	11	53	2437	183
Eighth District Prison .....	297	2	6	3	303	5
Twelfth District Prison.....	1605	34	66	137	1671	171
Traffic Detention .....	1878	....	64	1	1942	1
Detention Prison for Wit- nesses.....	106	....	16	....	122	....
New York Co. Penitentiary.	1945	....	38	....	2033	....
New York Workhouse .....	3135	299	346	635	3481	984
City Prison, Brooklyn. ....	7763 *2	324	116	406	7886	730
City Prison, Queens .....	1056	6	93	56	1149	62
TOTAL.....	37191	1720	1400	3217	38591	4937

\* Refused.

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1926

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Third District Prison.....	13865	178	56	2	1104	92	1533	94	6	2	68	10	6131	364
Fourth District Prison.....	1940	949	6	2	626	700	883	885	..	..	16	10	3371	2048
Fifth District Prison.....	983	79	12	..	118	5	1023	86	..	..	17	2	2103	172
Sixth District Prison.....	23121	139	136	..	1106	44	1160	17	4	..	81	3	5608	202
Seventh District Prison.....	773	82	4	..	212	30	306	30	..	..	7	2	1302	144
Eighth District Prison.....	173	3	1	..	63	6	109	1	2	..	..	..	354	16
Twelfth District Prison.....	1439	94	50	1	443	74	413	12	..	..	42	2	2457	183
Traffic Detention.....	154	3	..	..	54	..	38	2	..	..	2	..	303	5
Detention Prison for Witnesses	632	55	6	..	757	107	197	9	..	..	27	..	1671	171
New York County Penitentiary..	923	1	..	..	386	..	647	..	1	..	..	..	1942	1
New York Workhouse.....	32	..	2	..	20	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	122	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	396	..	37	..	448	..	630	..	..	..	22	..	3033	..
City Prison, Queens.....	*1917	569	30	..	946	315	536	36	..	1	..	..	2431	364
City Prison, Queens.....	†4721	369	44	5	1536	237	1494	113	7	..	34	1	7356	730
City Prison, Queens.....	753	46	7	..	309	12	108	4	..	..	7	..	1149	62
Total.....	21022	2572	392	6	3024	1622	9199	357	20	3	323	19	39693	5031

\* Includes one who would not give the information.

† Includes two who would not give the information.

## Showing the Color of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....			129	3			11	854
Second District Prison.....			209	33			71	2048
Third District Prison.....			81				8	172
Fourth District Prison.....			299				8	202
Fifth District Prison.....			97	1			8	144
Sixth District Prison.....			18				4	16
Seventh District Prison.....			319	4			7	138
Eighth District Prison.....			16				3	5
Twelfth District Prison.....			696	9			1	171
Traffic Detention.....			116				2	1
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....			9				2	
New York County Penitentiary.....			198				3	
New York Workhouse.....			525	22			1	984
City Prison, Brooklyn.....			548	13			8	730
City Prison, Queens.....			72				9	62
Total.....			3280	91			8	5091

## Showing the Nativity of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1920

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	1241	41	2770	162	2120	161	6181	364
Second District Prison .....	774	255	1487	896	1110	898	3371	2048
Third District Prison .....	410	14	991	78	702	80	2103	172
Fourth District Prison .....	1112	24	2194	68	2302	110	5608	202
Fifth District Prison .....	288	17	546	47	468	80	1802	144
Sixth District Prison .....	70	1	181	6	108	8	354	15
Seventh District Prison .....	507	25	1014	82	916	76	2437	182
Eighth District Prison .....	72	1	187	.....	94	4	303	5
Twelfth District Prison .....	408	32	780	86	483	53	1671	171
Traffic Detention .....	476	.....	1169	1	297	.....	1942	1
Detention Prison for Witnesses .....	17	.....	43	.....	62	.....	122	.....
New York County Penitentiary .....	405	.....	856	.....	772	.....	2033	.....
New York Workhouse .....	377	36	1557	459	1547	489	3481	984
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	1804	168	3482	314	2600	248	7886	730
City Prison, Queens .....	265	26	502	19	382	17	1149	62
Total .....	8226	640	17709	2217	18968	5224	39883	5081

Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Vagrancy, etc.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	459	28	10	4	41	7
Second District Prison .....	642	107	23	26	95	1092
Third District Prison .....	377	50	18	15	21	5
Fourth District Prison .....	2782	55	165	29	190	9
Fifth District Prison .....	215	45	165	14	22	4
Sixth District Prison .....	106	10	10	1	.....	.....
Seventh District Prison .....	543	12	24	16	99	4
Eighth District Prison .....	51	8	4	1	4	.....
Twelfth District Prison .....	284	38	15	4	40	4
Traffic Detention .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. County Penitentiary .....	46	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
New York Workhouse .....	652	42	174	68	428	547
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	1175	41	218	67	265	285
City Prison, Queens .....	182	15	14	4	35	5
Total .....	7415	446	840	249	1800	1962

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Contract price for board of prisoners .....	48, 482
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	491
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	473
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### AUBURN PRISON :

Actual commitments .....	457
Cell capacity .....	438
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	458
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	439
Deaths .....	437
Expenditures .....	24
Industries in .....	8, 27
Insanity, Number of cases .....	457
Inspection of .....	128
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Ages of .....	447
Average number in custody ..... 23,	438
Color of .....	454
Education of .....	454
Greatest number in custody .....	437
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In custody and employed on the first working day of each month .....	453
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Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	458
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	439
Deaths .....	437
Expenditures .....	24
Industries in .....	27
Insanity, Number of cases .....	457
Inspections of .....	61, 63, 129
Population of .....	23, 433, 436, 437

## PRISONERS :

Ages of .....	447
Average number in custody .....	23, 438
Color of .....	454
Education of .....	454
Greatest number in custody .....	437
Habits of life of .....	454
Health of .....	24
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month .....	453
Least number in custody .....	437
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Paroled .....	438
Paroled but not discharged .....	438
Previously confined in institution .....	452
Previously confined in other institutions .....	452
Previous occupation of .....	448
Received and discharged .....	437
Religious instruction of .....	454
Returned for violation of parole .....	438
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## PRISONERS:

Average number in custody .....	460
Color of .....	467
Education of .....	467
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Contract price for board of prisoners .....	48, 482
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	491
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	473
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## PRISONERS:

Ages of .....	476
Average number in custody .....	472
Color of .....	487
Education of .....	486
For whom the State paid board .....	482
Greatest number in custody .....	49, 472
Habits of life of .....	486, 487
Idle .....	482
Insane .....	471
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month .....	484
Least number in custody .....	49, 472
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Previously detained in institution .....	480
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Received and discharged .....	49, 471
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Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	473
Deaths .....	471
Expenditures .....	483
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Education of .....	486
Employment of .....	49
For whom the State paid board .....	482
Greatest number in custody .....	49, 472
Habits of life of .....	486, 487
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Salamanca, City Jail .....		333
Santa Clara, Lockup at .....		357
Saranac Lake, Lockup at .....		357
Saratoga County Jail .....		311
Saratoga Springs, City Jail .....		403
Savannah, Lockup at .....		417
Savona, Lockup at .....		411
Schenectady, City Jail .....		405
Schenectady County Jail .....		312
Schoharie County Jail .....		313
Schroon Lake, Lockup at .....		355
Schuyler County Jail .....		313
Schuylerville, Lockup at .....		404
Seneca County Jail .....	314,	315
Seneca Falls, Lockup at .....		406
Sidney, Lockup at .....		341
Sign and number plate industry .....		8
Silver Lake, Lockup at .....		426

### SING SING PRISON:

Actual commitments .....		457
Cell Capacity .....		438
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....		458
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....		439
Deaths .....		437
Expenditures .....		24
Industries in .....		27
Insanity, Number of cases .....		457
Inspections of .....	63,	132
New Buildings .....	8,	25
Population of .....	23, 433, 436,	437
Prison for condemned men .....	8,	25

## Sing Sing Prison:—(Continued)

## PRISONERS:

Ages of .....	447
Average number in custody ..... 23,	438
Color of .....	454
Education of .....	454
Electrocuted .....	438
Greatest number in custody .....	437
Habits of life of .....	454
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month .....	453
Least number in custody .....	437
Nativity of .....	455, 456
Paroled .....	438
Paroled but not discharged .....	438
Previously confined in institution .....	452
Previously confined in other institutions .....	452
Previous occupations of .....	448
Received and discharged .....	437
Religious instruction of .....	454
Returned for violation of parole .....	438
Sentenced for life .....	438
Social relations of .....	454
Terms of sentence of .....	441, 446
Transfers, Generally .....	24
Transferred to State Hospitals .....	437
Wardens of .....	26
Skaneateles, Lockup at .....	380
Sodus, Lockup at .....	417
Solvay, Lockup at .....	380
Special reports of investigations .....	59, 127
State Farm for Women .....	8, 28
State Prisons .....	8, 11, 14, 23, 437
Steuben County Jail .....	316
Suffern, Lockup at .....	397
Suffolk County Jail .....	317
Sullivan County Jail .....	319
Syracuse, City Jail .....	381, 382

## T

Tarrytown, Lockup at .....	427
Theresa, Lockup at .....	366
Tioga County Jail .....	319
Tivoli, Lockup at .....	343
Tompkins County Jail .....	320
Tonawanda, City Jail .....	353
Troy Police Stations .....	393, 394
Trumansburg, Lockup at .....	412
Tuckahoe, Lockup at .....	427
Tupper Lake, Lockup at .....	358

## U

Union Springs, Lockup at .....	334
Utica, City Jail .....	377

## V

Valatie, Lockup at .....	340
Victor, Lockup at .....	384



## W

Wanakena, Lockup at .....	403
Wappingers Falls, Lockup at .....	343
Warren County Jail .....	322
Warwick, Lockup at .....	386
Washington County Jails .....	322, 323
Waterford, Lockup at .....	405
Watertown, City Jail .....	366
Watervliet, City Jail .....	331, 332
Wayland, Lockup at .....	411
Wayne County Jail .....	323
Waverly (Westchester County), Lockup at .....	428
Weedsport, Lockup at .....	335
Westchester County Jail .....	323, 325

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount received for board .....	483
Cell capacity .....	49, 472
Contract price for board of prisoners .....	482
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	491
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	473
Deaths .....	471
Expenditures .....	483
Inspection of .....	258
Population of .....	434, 436, 471

## PRISONERS:

Ages of .....	476
Average number in custody .....	472
Color of .....	487
Education of .....	486
Farm at .....	49
For whom the State paid board .....	482
Greatest number in custody .....	50, 472
Habits of life of .....	486, 487
Idle .....	482
Insane .....	471
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month .....	485
Least number in custody .....	50, 472
Nativity of .....	488, 489, 490
Previously detained in institution .....	480
Previous occupation of .....	477
Received and discharged .....	50, 471
Religious instruction of .....	487
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located .....	482
Sentenced from other counties .....	482
Social relations of .....	486
Terms of sentence of .....	475, 480, 481, 482
Receipts .....	483
Western House of Refuge .....	7, 32, 100, 149, 433, 436
White Plains, Need of City Jail at .....	428
Williamson, Lockup at .....	417
Williamsville, Lockup at .....	353
Wilson, Lockup at .....	375
Wingdale Prison .....	8, 26
Wolcott, Lockup at .....	418
Women Prisoners .....	435
Woodhull, Lockup at .....	411

## Y

Yates County Jail -----	326
Yonkers, City Jail -----	429
Youngstown, Lockup at -----	376





**STATE OF NEW YORK**  
**PRISON DEPARTMENT**

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**Sing Sing Prison    Great Meadow Prison    Matteawan State Hospital**  
**Auburn Prison                                      Dannemora State Hospital**  
**Clinton Prison      State Prison for Women    Bureau of Identification**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**Superintendent of State Prisons**  
**for the**  
**Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920**

**PRINTED AT  
SING SING PRISON  
OSSINING, N. Y.**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS**

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**OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.**

**ALBANY, N. Y., *January* 10, 1921.**

***To the Legislature of the State of New York:***

**In compliance with section 121 of the Prison Law, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Superintendent of State Prisons for the year ending June 30, 1920.**

**(*Signed*) CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,**  
***Superintendent of State Prisons.***





# **Report of the Superintendent of State Prisons for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920**

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Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Superintendent of State Prisons for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

## **MAINTENANCE**

The expenditure for maintenance of the seven institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 was \$2,081,840.35, an increase over the preceding year amounting to \$165,527.81. This includes increased expenditures for Personal Service of \$98,406.47; Food, \$22,849.96; Fixed Charges & Contributions, including an increased amount for the retirement of officers and for commutation in lieu of maintenance in the two hospitals, \$13,271.94; Traveling Expenses, \$9,119.09; Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, Repairs and Replacements to Mechanical Equipment in excess of that for Repairs, Materials and Supplies, \$22,832.42 and the remaining subdivisions, other than Fuel, Light, Power and Water, the classifications of which have been changed so as to make an exact comparison difficult, considered together show an increase of \$10,635.30. A considerable part of this is for the increased cost of clothing. Fuel, Light, Power and Water shows a decrease of \$11,587.37, notwithstanding the increased price of coal. This is explained by the fact that some of the institutions had a considerable supply of coal on hand at the beginning of the year, but were unable to maintain this reserve supply on account of the transportation and mining conditions.

The expenditures for maintaining the four prisons, the two hospitals and the State Prison for Women, with the per capita cost and the average population for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1919 and 1920 are as shown in the following statements:

*Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow Prisons*

PRISON	Expenditures		Per Capita Expenditures		Daily Average Population	
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920
Sing Sing.....	395,245 89	420,703 63	362 61	390 72	1090	1105
Auburn.....	351,474 23	394,466 49	310 76	338 31	1131	1166
Clinton.....	392,746 22	400,065 36	329 43	375 64	1192	1065
Great Meadow.....	215,186 82	245,315 99	433 26	511 07	491	480
Total.....	1,354,653 21	1,460,551 47	346 99	382 74	3904	3816

*Matteawan and Dannemora State Hospitals, the State Prison For Women and the State Farm for Women*

INSTITUTION	Expenditures		Per Capita Expenditures		Daily Average Population	
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920
Matteawan S. H.....	314,416 66	351,575 45	357 33	389 21	880	903
Dannemora S. H.....	212,560 59	223,569 53	398 13	435 32	534	525
Ste. Prison for Women	34,632 08	41,143 85	550 51	587 76	63	70
Ste. Farm for Women*.	14,518 99	.....	*967 93	.....	15	..
Total.....	576,178 32	621,238 83	336 18	414 74	1492	1498

\*No inmates the last half of the year 1918-19 and conducted as a part of Auburn Prison greater part of year 1919-20. Transferred May 1, 1920 to State Charities Department.

*The Following Statement Shows the Expenditures by Each of the Institutions for Each of the Subdivisions of Maintenance With the Per Capita Per Diem Cost of Each and the Per Capita Cost for Year. Amount Expended and the Per Capita Per Diem Cost for Each of the Subdivisions of Maintenance for Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow Prisons for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920*

	SING SING		AUBURN		CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW	
	Average Number of Prisoners, 1185		Average Number of Prisoners, 1166		Average Number of Prisoners, 1065		Average Number of Prisoners, 480	
	Amount expended	Per capita per diem cost	Amount expended	Per capita per diem cost	Amount expended	Per capita per diem cost	Amount expended	Per capita per diem cost
SUBDIVISIONS OF MAINTENANCE	Personal Service .....	4.339	\$159,894 18	.3746	\$171,471 53	.4111	\$97,789 29	.5597
	Food .....	.2948	116,583 58	.2732	103,326 96	.2468	53,852 53	.3067
	Fuel, Light, Power and Water .....	.0392	28,718 14	.0273	25,938 13	.0263	35,538 35	.3025
		.0639	35,616 30	.0535	37,064 49	.0464	23,112 83	.1316
		.0445	18,216 44	.0427	11,578 63	.0298	7,679 00	.0437
		.0148	4,012 14	.0094	6,150 27	.0133	1,740 39	.0598
		.0021	.00	.0000	10,793 06	.0278	.149 95	.0009
		.0004	30 00	.0001	597 20	.0015	92 11	.0006
		.0117	3,604 00	.0084	5,461 77	.0141	4,674 32	.0266
		.0148	5,921 31	.0155	4,682 02	.0120	2,514 56	.0143
General Administration	Office Expenses .....	.0309	5,814 34	.0136	3,053 70	.0206	6,176 30	.0351
		.0125	4,353 25	.0102	4,313 54	.0111	3,361 33	.0192
		.0129	3,146 88	.0074	4,607 99	.0113	3,000 00	.0099
		.0286	7,569 06	.0194	6,976 15	.0179	3,539 01	.0495
Total .....	\$420,703 63	1.0408	\$394,466 49	.9243	\$400,085 36	1.0391	\$245,315 99	1.3063
Per capita for year .....	\$360 72	.....	\$333 30	.....	\$375 64	.....	\$311 07	.....

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

**AMOUNT EXPENDED AND THE PER CAPITA PER DIEM COST FOR EACH OF THE SUBDIVISIONS OF MAINTENANCE FOR  
MATTEAWAN AND DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITALS, THE STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN AND THE STATE  
FARM FOR WOMEN, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

SUBDIVISIONS OF MAINTENANCE	MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL			DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL			STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN			STATE FARM FOR WOMEN		
	Average Number Inmates, 908		Per capita per diem cost	Average Number Inmates, 525		Per capita per diem cost	Average Number Inmates, 70		Per capita per diem cost	Average Number Inmates		Per capita per diem cost
	Amount expended			Amount expended			Amount expended			Amount expended		
Personal Service.....	\$150,078 96		.4539	\$108,591 13		.5650	\$17,454 88		.6313			
Food.....	168,000 00		.3025	60,848 24		.3170	10,457 86		.4082			
Fuel, Light, Power & Water.....	27,958 92		.0847	19,896 86		.1030	6,240 99		.2045			
Clothing.....	17,459 87		.0529	9,748 37		.0510	1,198 49		.0468			
Furniture, Furnishings & Household Supplies ..	18,499 87		.0560	8,486 38		.0440	2,723 10		.1063			
Medical & Surgical Care, Supplies & Equipment ..	1,199 70		.0036	815 09		.0040	911 23		.0356			
Farm and Garden.....	15,798 88		.0478	4,992 81		.0260	59 49		.0023			
Roads, Grounds & Walks..	699 01		.0021	322 16		.0010	21 30		.0006			
General Administration ..	2,399 83		.0073	2,223 78		.0120	213 37		.0083			
.....	2,300 00		.0067	1,701 28		.0090	417 98		.0153			
.....	1,889 81		.0042	819 01		.0040	1,577 77		.0616			
.....	9,999 77		.0302	5,183 11		.0370	440 00		.0173			
.....			.0000	.00		.0000	82 90		.0013			
.....	8,797 83		.0115	4,944 85		.0260	394 69		.0154			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$351,575 45</b>		<b>1.0604</b>	<b>\$228,569 58</b>		<b>1.1890</b>	<b>\$41,143 86</b>		<b>1.0059</b>			
<b>Per capita for year.....</b>	<b>\$389 21</b>		<b>.....</b>	<b>\$435 32</b>		<b>.....</b>	<b>\$587 76</b>		<b>.....</b>			

## INDUSTRIES

An increased number of inmates have been assigned to outside work on roads, construction and farms. On June 30, 1919, the population of the prisons, including Dannemora and Matteawan insane hospitals, was 5,397, and on June 30, 1920, it was 5,278. The decrease in population and the number of inmates taken from industries for this special work has restricted the number of men who could be placed on the industries and has limited the output, but this has been offset by the outside work performed and the benefit derived by the inmates. At Sing Sing and Wingdale Prisons a considerable number of inmates have been used to advantage on new construction work. For several years Auburn Prison has rented farms near the institution and the results have been so satisfactory that the farms have been purchased, and this admits of a much more efficient operation. This outdoor work is of decided advantage to the inmates and should be extended at all the prisons.

An industry which will probably become one of the most important in the prisons has been established at Auburn Prison by the installation of an automobile license plate and sign shop. Contracts have been let for materials and the installation of machinery and it is expected that the prison will be able to manufacture all automobile license plates used by the State of New York, beginning with the year 1921. While there is a great deal involved in establishing a new industry, especially in a prison, this could have been taken care of more easily under settled conditions. The general business conditions of the country have been such that we have been delayed in the installation of the machinery, but everything possible is being done to get the 1921 plates out on time.

*Comparison of Industrial Operations for the year 1919—1920*

	June 30, 1919.	
	<i>Net Sales</i>	<i>Net Earnings</i>
Sing Sing	\$457,279.13	\$113,889.02
Auburn	410,712.64	20,921.93
Clinton	382,239.86	114,906.89
	<hr/> \$1,250,231.63	<hr/> \$249,717.84
	June 30, 1920	
	<i>Net Sales</i>	<i>Net Earnings</i>
Sing Sing	\$488,850.13	\$154,837.70
Auburn	417,077.46	70,253.15
Clinton	366,207.27	79,496.38
	<hr/> \$1,272,134.86	<hr/> \$304,587.23
Total—1920	\$1,272,134.86	\$304,587.23
Total—1919	\$1,250,231.63	\$249,717.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase—1920	\$21,903.23	\$54,869.39

## TRANSFERS

Prisoners have been transferred during the year as follows:  
From Sing Sing:

To Auburn—Distribution of population .....	248
Discipline or for Good of Service .....	29
To Clinton—Distribution of population .....	277
Health .....	62
Discipline or for Good of Service .....	52
Parole Violation .....	9
To Great Meadow—Distribution of population .....	286

From Auburn:

To Sing Sing—Distribution of population .....	106
Health or Operation .....	1
Court proceedings .....	1
To Clinton—Distribution of population .....	59
Health .....	23
Discipline or for Good of Service .....	28
To Great Meadow—Distribution of population .....	71

From Clinton:

To Sing Sing—Distribution of population .....	196
Health or Operation .....	13
Special or Industrial .....	3
Court proceedings .....	13
To Auburn—Distribution of population .....	58
Discipline or for Good of Service .....	4
To Great Meadow—Distribution of population .....	173

From Great Meadow:

To Sing Sing—Distribution of population .....	47
Health or Operation .....	16
To Auburn—Distribution of population .....	5
Health or Operation .....	2
Road Work .....	14
To Clinton—Distribution of population .....	13
Discipline .....	16
Health .....	4

## HEALTH OF THE PRISON POPULATION

The following table shows the daily average population of each of the prisons during the last fiscal year, the number of deaths and the number transferred to the Dannemora or Matteawan State Hospitals:



PRISON	Daily Average	Deaths	Death Rate	Insane
Sing Sing -----	1,105	7	.632	10
Auburn -----	1,166	9	.772	10
Clinton -----	1,065	14	1.314	20
Great Meadow -----	480	1	.209	6
Women's Prison (Auburn) -----	70	0	--	1
Total -----	3,886	31	.797	47

### AUBURN PRISON

For many years the Wardens of Auburn Prison have earnestly recommended, and the Superintendents of Prisons have endorsed, the construction of a central heating and lighting plant at that institution. This year the Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to commence this work, and every endeavor will be made to hasten its completion. When finished it will mean not only a large saving in fuel, but much greater efficiency at the institution.

### SING SING PRISON

Since the last annual report the new construction work at Sing Sing Prison has not progressed with the speed that we had hoped, due to the conditions of the labor and material markets. Up to June 30th the construction work had progressed 13 per cent. of the total amount of the contract.

We have continued to operate our crusher plant at Sing Sing to furnish what crushed stone was needed in connection with our work of constructing the service tunnel, and work has already been started on this tunnel in the prison yard. Also we have continued to blast through the hill to the southeast of the prison site in order that the new prison wall contract might be let as soon as plans and specifications were completed. Some grading of the grounds has been done and all necessary materials for the new storm water and sanitary sewerage system have been purchased and work will be started as soon as the materials arrive.

### WINGDALE PRISON

Up to the present time the construction and farm work at the Wingdale Prison site has been taken care of under the Sing Sing Prison administration, but the construction of new buildings has passed to such a stage that Wingdale Prison should be made a separate unit with its own organization, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Legislature at its next session.

The work at this institution has been carried on continuously since our last report. Up to June 30th the general construction

work was 69 per cent. completed; the heating work 77 per cent. completed; the plumbing work 67 per cent. completed, and the electric work 63 per cent. completed. In connection with the new water supply system, up to June 30th 15 per cent. of the contract had been completed.

In addition to the general contract work under execution, work with inmate labor has been carried on and we have continued to furnish all necessary crushed stone for all of the contract work at Wingdale, also the work of clearing the reservoir basin of the standing timber and the cutting of the same into merchantable lumber.

#### VALATIE

The State Farm for Women at Valatie, which was established in 1908 for the custody, employment and outdoor treatment of certain female delinquents, and which was placed under the control of this department, and which, as stated in my previous report, never functioned, was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Prison Department by the last Legislature and placed at the disposal of the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

In my last annual report I referred to the appointment of a Prison Survey Committee. This committee and its representatives and experts have made an exhaustive research and study of prison conditions, and from information received I am satisfied that their recommendations will be of the greatest value and that much good will be brought about by their investigation of prison conditions and requirements. Their full report will be ready for the next session of the Legislature. Many of their suggestions can be carried out without legislation; however, in order to derive the full results, legislation will have to be secured.

The reports of the Agents and Wardens of the several prisons and the Medical Superintendents of the State Hospitals contain detailed information regarding their institutions and are herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRISON OFFICIALS**  
**OF**  
**SING SING PRISON**  
**OSSINING, N. Y.**

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**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.**



## WARDEN'S OFFICE

OSSINING, DECEMBER 14, 1920.

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, New York.*

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual reports of the Clerk of the Prison, the Prison Chaplain, the Prison Physician, the Head Teacher, and the Superintendent of Industries of Sing Sing Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

During the fiscal year, Edward V. Brophy and Daniel Grant held the Office of Warden, the subscriber since January 1, 1920.

Sing Sing Prison is and has been a clearing house for all the Prisons under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of State Prisons. Therefore, the work of preliminary examinations by the Physicians, Chaplains, Clerks and Bertillon department heads is greater than any of the other Prisons. Inmates transferred to other institutions are clothed and the costs of their outfits and transfer is a direct charge against the maintenance of this institution, which materially increases the per capita costs here. The cost of all legal electrocutions is also charged against the operation of Prison proper and must be considered in a survey of comparative costs.

### PERSONEL

We are now undergoing the greatest change in the personel of our employees since the establishment of the prison, and have lost, or will soon lose, by retirement, resignation or death about forty officers, including the Principal Keeper, Asst. Principal Keeper, Sergeant of the Guard, Captain of the Night Watch, Yardmaster, Foremen of the Brush and Knit Departments, Asst. Storekeeper, Correspondence Censor, and between twenty and thirty of the oldest guards in point of service in the instiution. This period of transition means the recreating of the disciplinary and supervising group, and will take time to place it on an efficient basis.

### IMPROVEMENTS

By a standard of actual accomplishment, I feel that the last six months of the past fiscal year has shown as much im-

provement as in any period of the Prison's history. Rabbit huts and shacks have all been destroyed and grass planted in their stead, thereby removing an eyesore, a sanitary menace and undesirable "hang-outs."

Additional showers have been placed in bath-room.

A modern washing machine with motor attachment has been installed and put into operation in the laundry.

Aluminum kettles have been placed in the kitchen, and electric elevator installed for hospital use.

Grocery store and correspondence office has been removed from 3rd floor and placed on Mess-Hall floor, where the fire danger has been removed and the sanitary conditions improved.

The Mess-Hall, kitchen and bakery have been painted and the table-tops enameled.

A fire-escape leading from chapel and hospital has been built and fire-lines with hose attachments placed throughout domestic building.

Two boilers have been added to the fire-room of the power house and the exterior of all buildings given one coat of paint.

Benches have been made for use during recreation hours and refuse cans placed throughout the yard.

The demolition of four buildings gutted by fire has been accomplished and the debris of stone and iron (an accumulation of years) removed.

Four hundred individual lockers have been made and a small place for cooking built, and cooking or smoking in any of the shops is prohibited, and this rule is enforced.

A road, twenty one hundred feet in length, of concrete, sixteen feet in width, seven inches thick at the crown and six inches at the sides, will be built, as Deputy Superintendent Long has made the necessary arrangements with the Highway Department.

An average of over 125 inmates have been employed on new construction at Sing Sing and Wingdale.

### INDUSTRIES

The industries have made the most creditable showing in their history, but there is plenty of opportunity for future progress.

Mr. Joyce, Superintendent of Industries, is developing a greater efficiency and further improvements, and increased efficiency is not only possible but expected.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, Foreman, Knitting Department, shows a gross profit increase in his department of \$54,706.73 over the fiscal year 1918-1919, and is entitled to honorable mention.

A new linotype has been installed in the printing shop.

New Lebig brush machines have been ordered for the Brush shop and we expect to triple the output of this shop.

We are gradually installing automatic hosiery machines, displacing the few semi-automatic ones in use in the knit shop, and expect to thoroughly modernize all equipment.

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

There has been no real Psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing Prison since July 15, 1918, but Dr. Amos O. Squire attended a school in Psychiatry held at Ward's Island for several weeks this summer, and with his experience I feel he is competent to establish a "mental clinic" as a basis to regulate the transfer of inmates.

Why not start the scientific classification in a small way in our present quarters and not wait until the completion of the clinic buildings?

## SCHOOLS

Mr. N. J. Henzel, Head Teacher, has succeeded in establishing a fine spirit in the school and I particularly desire to call your attention to his report.

## FARMS

Wingdale is forty-five miles from Sing Sing and should be placed under separate management, and a permanent organization established. The work of the Warden, Physician and Chaplains at Wingdale is ineffective and futile, and in consequence the general morale, as well as the religious and medical work, is hampered and retarded.

Much good construction and farm work has been accomplished.

## MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The League is functioning satisfactorily, and for a normal prisoner, I am convinced, that within proper limitations it will do more to establish a feeling of self-respect, so necessary to reformation, than any others. I do not believe that drug addicts, mental defectives or sexual perverts can successfully operate in this form of prison government.

Our delegates are now working delegates and not walking delegates, and the Warden is trustee of the League.

Nearly 2700 different inmates were confined here last year and it can readily be understood that in a place with such a shifting population, that it is difficult to establish, and more difficult to maintain, a satisfactory morale than in an institution where the changes are less frequent.

Band concerts, orchestra concerts, moving pictures, lectures and dramas have been maintained by the Mutual Welfare League and vocational training in automobile repairing, barbering, tailor cutting, sign painting and telegraphing has been given without cost to the State. As much work is being accomplished at Sing Sing as any prison, within the knowledge of the writer, under any system, and much more should be done.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to place and keep the Institution on a sound but humane business basis, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:



*First:* Keep the Wardenship out of politics (this not to hold my own job).

*Second:* Establish a clearing house, and allow the reception and classification division to determine the transfer of inmates in a scientific but humane manner, with the first offender, all things being equal, securing first consideration.

*Third:* Call a meeting of the Institutional and Departmental heads regarding the advisability of recommending a change by Legislative enactment, of the duties of the physician, chaplain and clerk of the prison. It is impossible for them to conform to the present law.

*Fourth:* Request the use by the Institutions, with the approval of the Superintendent of Prisons and the State Controller, of all monies secured from the industries and now placed in the so-called "Capital" fund.

*Fifth:* That funds be allowed from the "Capital" fund to build a fire-proof storage building, as the present one is a fire-trap and a constant menace. We have the bricks on hand and need only the cement.

*Sixth:* A nurse, dentist and oculist is needed in the hospital, and your assistance, in convincing the budget committee of their need is requested, as is also an X-ray machine.

*Seventh:* Civilian employees, in the office of the Superintendent of Industries and in the office of the Controller's clerk are requested, in order to prevent such fraudulent transactions as took place under previous administrations, and is recognized as being necessary.

*Eighth:* An organ and decent benches for the chapel are needed, as the ones now in use are so dilapidated, and have been repaired so often, that they are practically worthless.

*Ninth:* We now have a woman awaiting electrocution and in order to properly care for her, it is necessary to employ three matrons at \$90 per month each, and to seriously handicap our regular routine. As per suggestion of the Prison Department, I respectfully recommend that a bill be introduced permitting the commitment of a woman, sentenced for murder in the first degree, to Auburn Prison for women instead of to Sing Sing as at present.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the several heads of departments, the officers in general and the officials of the Superintendent's Office for uniform courtesy and cooperation.

To Senator James L. Long, Deputy Superintendent, I desire to express my appreciation for his untiring and unselfish interest and in smoothing the rough spots.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEWIS E. LAWES,

Agent and Warden.

# **CLERK'S REPORT**

**SING SING PRISON**

---



TABLE No. 1.

*Abstract of total Cash Receipts and Expenditures for Maintenance, with average number of Inmates per day and per month, at Sing Sing Prison, from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	Treasurer's Drafts	Salaries of Officers	For Ordinary Support	Expend- itures	Number at Close of Month	Daily Average	Deficiency
1919							
July -----	\$33,327.00	\$14,625.64	\$17,174.38	\$31,800.02	1,113	1,106	\$31,800.02
August -----	33,115.38	14,386.89	19,321.00	33,707.89	1,046	1,110	33,707.89
September --	37,378.76	14,459.32	17,909.87	32,369.19	1,039	1,041	32,369.19
October ----	32,149.19	14,580.66	21,101.61	35,682.27	1,091	1,072	35,682.27
November --	35,330.00	14,576.46	20,530.59	35,107.59	1,088	1,109	35,107.59
December --	32,149.86	14,478.62	18,655.26	33,133.88	1,096	1,086	33,133.88
1920							
January ----	38,318.05	14,566.61	18,400.41	32,967.02	1,132	1,086	32,967.02
February ---	35,836.87	14,691.69	18,759.14	33,450.83	1,097	1,105	33,450.83
March -----	34,451.03	14,797.22	22,697.55	37,494.77	1,115	1,090	37,494.77
April -----	40,068.06	14,932.23	24,677.50	39,609.73	1,140	1,120	39,609.73
May -----	32,457.72	14,767.54	19,824.37	34,591.91	1,202	1,169	34,591.91
June -----	34,625.49	15,108.79	25,680.28	40,789.07	1,179	1,163	40,789.07
Totals -----	\$419,207.41	\$175,971.67	\$244,731.96	\$120,703.63	1,112	1,105	\$420,703.63
Refunds -----	\$6,666.91		Draft State Treas. Sept. 1919	\$1,236.30			
Balance			Balance June 30, 1920 -----	5,109.78			
June 30, 1919	1,175.39						
.							
	<u>\$427,049.71</u>			<u>\$427,049.71</u>			

SING SING PRISON

TABLE No. 2.

*Statement of Expenditures by Estimate, showing Expenditures per annum, per month and per day in Sing Sing Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.*

No.	Estimate	Total Expenditures	Average per Inmate for the Year	Average per Inmate per Month	Average per Inmate per Day
1.	Personal service				
	Chapter 602-19 -----	\$10,704.80	9.69	.81	.0265
	Chapter 177-19 -----	166,571.87	150.74	12.56	.4118
	Special service -----	240.00	.22	.02	.0006
2.	Food -----	119,031.64	107.72	8.98	.2943
3.	Fuel, light and power -----	15,850.45	14.34	1.19	.0392
4.	Clothing -----	37,973.86	34.37	2.87	.0939
5.	Furniture, furnishings and household supplies	17,990.91	16.28	1.36	.0445
6.	Medical and surgical care supplies and equip't	5,977.73	5.41	.45	.0148
7.	Farm and Gardens -----	845.16	.76	.06	.0021
8.	Roads, grounds and walks -----	159.87	.14	.01	.0004
9.	General administration -----	4,747.32	4.30	.36	.0117
10.	Office expenses -----	5,999.45	5.43	.45	.0148
11.	Traveling -----	12,507.88	11.32	.94	.0309
12a.	Fixed charges and contributions -----	5,445.00	4.93	.41	.0135
12b.	Pensions -----	5,220.83	4.72	.39	.0129
13.	Repairs and alterations to buildings and re-placements to mechanical equipment -----	11,436.84	10.35	.86	.0283
	Total -----	\$420,703.63	380.72	31.72	1.0402

TABLE No. 3.

*General Statement of Averages*

The daily average number of inmates confined in Sing Sing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was -----	1,105
The total expenditure for the support of Sing Sing Prison, for the same period was -----	\$420,703.63
The average expenditure per annum per inmate was	380.72
The average expenditure per month per inmate was	31.72
The average expenditure per day per inmate was	1.0402

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing the Number of Inmates Received and Discharged in Each Month, at Sing Sing Prison, During the Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1920.*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
1919				
July -----	140	180	--	40
August ---	108	175	--	67
September -	45	52	--	7
October ---	130	78	52	--
November -	148	151	--	3
December -	137	131	6	--
1920				
January --	104	68	36	--
February --	99	134	--	35
March ----	117	99	18	--
April -----	84	57	27	--
May -----	105	43	62	--
June -----	273	296	--	23
Total	1,499	1,464	201	175
Excess received			26	

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing the Number of Inmates in Sing Sing Prison on the 30th Day of June, 1919. Also the Number Received, Discharged, etc., During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Number of prisoners in Sing Sing Prison, June 30, 1919 .....	1,153	
Number received from Sing Sing District .....	1,055	
Number received from Clinton Prison .....	225	
Number received from Auburn Prison .....	108	
Number received from Great Meadow Prison ...	63	
Number returned from Parole .....	36	
Number returned from Escape .....	3	
Total .....	2,643	2,643
Number discharged by Parole .....	250	
Number discharged by Commutation .....	114	
Number discharged by Special Commutation and Parole .....	79	
Number discharged by Death .....	7	
Number discharged by Escape .....	8	
Number discharged by Expiration of Sentence ..	1	
Number discharged by Reversal of Judgment and New Trial .....	3	
Number discharged by Order of Court .....	1	
Number discharged by Electrocution .....	6	
Number discharged by Re-Parole .....	15	
Number discharged by Absolute Discharge .....	3	
Number discharged by Certificate of Reasonable Doubt .....	1	
Number transferred to Dannemora State Hospital	12	
Number transferred to Great Meadow Prison ..	286	
Number transferred to Auburn Prison .....	277	
Number transferred to Clinton Prison .....	400	
Number of prisoners in Sing Sing Prison, June 30, 1920 .....	1,179	
Total .....	2,643	2,643

NOTE:—Inmates returned from Parole during the Fiscal Year were paroled from the following Prisons:

From Auburn .....	4
From Clinton .....	5
From Great Meadow .....	13
From Sing Sing .....	14
Total .....	36



# GENERAL BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1920

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash, per abstract.....		Prison Capital fund:	\$608,906.10
Merchandise, inventories of industries		Balance June 30, 1919.....	
Materials and supplies.....	\$138,384.61	Earnings of industries, 12 months to June 30, 1919, as per operating report.....	150,071.41
Goods in process.....	16,313.41	Less convicts' compensation paid.....	5,414.02
Finished goods .....	182,021.34	Total;.....	144,657.39
Total, as per operating report.....			753,562.49
Account receivable of industries, per schedule.....		Less Debit Balance as per Statement of Prison Capital Fund Transactions.....	17,620.25
Machinery and equipment of industries, per schedule .....			736,942.24
Suspense account.....	110.08	Convicts' Deposits and Miscellaneous Earnings.	\$37,649.98
Transfer to Auburn.....	50,000.00	Miscellaneous Balances:	
		Convicts' Compensation	361.48
		Deposit Refunds, including Petty Cash.....	34.84
		Maintenance.....	5,109.78
		Industries..	9,484.78
		Accounts payable.....	14,990.88
			31,542.84
			\$820,125.89
			\$820,125.89

**STATEMENT OF PRISON CAPITAL FUND TRANSACTIONS**  
*(Other than Net Earnings of Industries) July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.*

[illegible]

TABLE No. 8.

Statement of Machinery and Equipment of Industries for the Period of One Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Balance July 1, 1919	Additions	Deductions	Balance Year Ending June 30, 1920
Clothing -----	\$1,237.62	-----	-----	\$1,237.62
Shoe -----	5,611.09	\$761.47	\$684.40	5,688.16
Brush -----	880.70	698.82	96.30	1,483.22
Print -----	4,353.90	5,472.72	554.80	9,271.82
Sheet Metal -----	10,463.40	6,469.61	1,348.60	15,584.41
Knit -----	16,596.24	5,217.95	1,799.70	20,014.49
Indirect -----	1,400.10	177.10	-----	1,577.20
Farm -----	6,732.07	-----	351.10	6,380.97
Total -----	\$42,275.12	\$18,797.67	\$4,834.90	\$61,237.89

SING SING PRISON

# **ABSTRACT** **OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.**

	GENERAL CASH							TOTALS 12 MONTHS TO JUNE 30, 1920
	PRISON CAPITAL FUND	CONVICTS' DEPOSITS & MISCELLA- NEOUS EARN- INGS	MAINTEN- ANCE	OTHER APPROPRIA- TIONS	INDUSTRIES	CONVICTS' COMPEN- SATION	DEPOSIT REFUNDS	
RECEIPTS								
.....	\$447,615.28							
.....	755.87	\$81,282.70						
.....		402.54						
.....	2,473.20							
.....		692.39	\$419,207.41					
.....			6,696.91		\$1,392.55			
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## STATEMENT

*Showing the Number of Inmates in Sing Sing Prison at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ending, June 30, 1920, and their Employment State Institution Industries*

Shoe Department .....	73	
Brush and Mattress .....	30	
Printing Department .....	23	
Sheet Metal Department .....	23	
Knitting and Hosiery Department .....	155	
Stock Room and Shipping Department .....	20	
Wingdale Farm .....	13	
Total .....		337

*State Work*

Kitchen .....	4	
Bakery .....	8	
Mess Hall .....	40	
Laundry .....	23	
Hall and Galleries .....	40	
Power House .....	38	
Jobbing Shop .....	90	
State Shop .....	32	
Yard Men .....	165	
Warden's Premises .....	7	
Outside .....	14	
Barn .....	5	
Clerks .....	54	
Hospital Help .....	17	
Barbers .....	13	
Greenhouse .....	11	
Schools .....	15	
Musicians .....	31	
League Company .....	31	
Condemned .....	24	
Isolation .....	2	
Sick in Hospital .....	41	
Invalid Company .....	13	
At Court .....	1	
Total .....		719

*Construction Work—New Prisons*

Wingdale Farm Construction .....	56	
Sing Sing Construction .....	67	
Total .....		123
Total .....		1,179

STATE OF NEW YORK                    }  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.        } ss.:

Lewis E. Lawes, Agent and Warden and David M. Vail,  
Clerk of Sing Sing Prison, being duly sworn, severally say:  
That the within Account Current is true and correct to the best  
of their knowledge and belief.

*(Signed)* LEWIS E. LAWES,  
*Agent and Warden.*

DAVID M. VAIL,  
*Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 1st day of September, 1920.

*(Signed)* N. J. SCHATZEL,  
*Notary Public, Westchester County, N. Y.*

## SUPT. OF INDUSTRIES' REPORT

---

MR. LEWIS E. LAWES,

*Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.*

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Industries at Sing Sing Prison, for the twelve months ending the fiscal year, June 30, 1920.

(Signed) JOHN P. JOYCE,  
*Superintendent of Industries.*

### CAPITAL ACCOUNT

#### *Debit*

1919		
June 30th.	By Balance in Prison Capital Fund in the Ossining National Bank -----	\$144,744.86
1920		
June 30th.	To Amount deposited to credit of Prison Capital Fund in the Ossining Nat'al Bank	447,615.28
	To Interest earned on balance of Prison Capital Fund -	2,478.20
	To Miscellaneous Collections	433.61
		<hr/>
		\$595,271.95

#### *Credit*

1920		
June 30th.	By Amount drawn from Prison Capital Fund for the use of Sing Sing Prison Industries -----	\$425,053.00
	By Amount drawn from Prison Capital Fund for Convicts' Compensation -----	5,276.43
	By Amount drawn from Prison Capital Fund and transferred to Auburn Prison --	50,000.00
	By Balance in Prison Capital Fund in the Ossining National Bank -----	\$114,942.52
		<hr/>
		\$595,271.95



## STATEMENT

*Showing the Financial Condition of the State Industries at Sing Sing Prison, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

*Debit*

1919	
June 30th.	To Cash ----- \$ 7,939.99
	Manufactured Material - 138,469.64
	Material in Process ---- 20,172.02
	Finished Goods ----- 76,464.94
	Machinery & Equipment - 47,275.12
	Accounts Receivable ---- 162,781.83
	Coal Account ----- 12,655.60
	A m o u n t Drawn from
	Prison Capital Fund
	during fiscal year ---- 425,053.00
	Automobile Account ---- 6,340.25
	Net Earnings ----- 150,071.41
	<hr/>
	\$1,047,223.80

*Credit*

1920	
June 30th.	By Cash, Balance on hand -- \$ 9,484.78
	Unm'f'd Material ----- 139,384.61
	Material in Process ---- 16,313.41
	Finished Goods ----- 182,021.34
	Machinery & Equipment - 61,237.89
	Accounts Receivable ---- 203,151.13
	Coal Account ----- 12,655.60
	A m o u n t deposited to
	Prison Capital Fund
	during fiscal year ---- 447,615.28
	Automobile Account --- 6,340.25
	McCarthy Pension ----- 452.27
	Suspense Account ----- 110.08
	<hr/>
	\$1,078,766.64
	Less Accts. Payable 31,542.84
	<hr/>
	\$1,047,223.80

*Trial Balance After Closing Entries of June 30, 1920.*

*Merchandise Account:*

Shoe -----	\$ 75,915.00
Brush -----	8,436.49
Print -----	5,050.74
Sheet Metal -----	7,544.84
Knitting -----	238,098.29
Farm -----	2,674.00

*Machinery and Equipment:*

Clothing -----	\$ 1,237.62	
Shoe -----	5,688.16	
Brush -----	1,483.22	
Indirect -----	1,577.20	
Print -----	9,271.82	
Sheet Metal -----	15,584.41	
Knitting -----	20,014.49	
Farm -----	6,380.97	
Accounts Receivable -----	203,151.13	
Prison Capital Fund (Cash) -----	114,942.52	
Coal Account -----	12,655.60	
Cash Appropriations -----	9,846.26	
Automobile Account -----	6,340.25	
Suspense Account -----	110.08	
Prison Capital Fund (P. & L. Acct.) -----		\$714,460.25
Accounts Payable -----		31,542.84
	<u>\$746,003.09</u>	<u>\$746,003.09</u>

## STATEMENT

*Of Net Sales for Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## 1919

July -----	\$ 40,891.39
August -----	32,161.58
September -----	37,219.70
October -----	52,008.87
November -----	28,865.21
December -----	34,049.77

## 1920

January -----	61,676.20
February -----	27,701.80
March -----	43,876.25
April -----	48,830.49
May -----	52,696.78
June -----	34,343.77

Total Net Sales -----	\$494,321.81
-----------------------	--------------

## NET SALES

*By Departments for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	\$154,168.04
Brush -----	50,741.35
Print -----	15,120.09
Sheet Metal -----	6,873.22
Knitting -----	259,342.10
Farm -----	7,914.51
Quarry -----	162.50
Total Net Sales -----	<u>\$494,321.81</u>

## STATEMENT

*Of Profit and Loss for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919	PROFIT	LOSS
July -----	\$ 12,095.55	.
August -----	9,048.60	
September -----	13,553.69	
October -----	14,511.78	
November -----	8,758.95	
December -----	9,471.79	
1920		
January -----	26,075.78	
February -----	6,384.48	
March -----	16,208.59	
April -----	10,155.57	
May -----	17,277.70	
June -----	11,295.52	
	<hr/>	
	\$154,838.00	
Inventory Gain -----	27,508.77	
	<hr/>	
	\$182,346.77	
Loss -----		\$1,811.82
Loss due to Fire -----		30,463.54
		<hr/>
Total Profit -----		\$150,071.41

## PROFIT AND LOSS BY DEPARTMENTS

*For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

	PROFIT	LOSS
Shoe -----	\$ 51,317.58	
Brush -----	12,369.01	
Print -----	2,260.04	
Sheet Metal -----		\$1,890.20
Knitting -----	119,460.20	
Farm -----		1,332.36
Quarry -----	162.50	
	<hr/>	
Total Earnings -----	\$182,346.77	
Loss -----	1,811.82	
Loss due to Fire -----	30,463.54	
	<hr/>	
Total Profit -----		\$150,071.41

## MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES PURCHASED

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920*

Shoe -----	\$ 102,541.18
Brush -----	24,735.07

## SING SING PRISON

35

Print -----	10,460.14
Sheet Metal -----	4,375.02
Knitting -----	239,798.57
Total -----	<u>\$381,909.98</u>

## SALARIES AND WAGES PAID

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	\$8,247.81
Brush -----	3,095.82
Print -----	624.21
Sheet Metal -----	3,594.43
Knitting -----	14,157.37
Farm -----	172.90
Total -----	<u>\$29,892.54</u>

## RETURN OF MERCHANDISE

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	\$11.60
Brush -----	319.47
Print -----	.88
Sheet Metal -----	183.91
Knitting -----	12.67
Total -----	<u>\$158.95</u>

## ALLOWANCES MADE

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	\$271.99
Brush -----	151.62
Print -----	65.95
Sheet Metal -----	20.97
Knitting -----	691.40
Farm -----	215.36
Total -----	<u>\$1,285.39</u>

## FREIGHT, CARTAGE AND EXPRESS ON SALES

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	\$763.65
Brush -----	1,078.75
Print -----	172.92
Sheet Metal -----	425.20
Knitting -----	1,534.59
Farm -----	51.93
Total -----	<u>\$4,027.04</u>

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED DAILY

*During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Shoe -----	45
Brush -----	44
Print -----	30
Sheet Metal -----	21
Knitting -----	156
Farm -----	10

Total -----	306
-------------	-----

Daily Average for all Industries 306 Men.

Daily Average of each Industriy 51 Men.

## AMOUNT AND KIND OF WORK DONE

*In the Various Industries of Sing Sing Prison During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.**Shoe Department*

PAIRS

Mens Shoes -----	21,660
Womens Shoes -----	13,825
Boys Shoes -----	2,760
Misses Shoes -----	576
Mens Slippers -----	8,459
Womens Slippers -----	3,264
Childrens Slippers -----	104
Harvesting Mittens (doz.) -----	81

Total Cost Value -----	\$121,572.56
------------------------	--------------

*Brush Department*

Floor Brooms, doz. -----	799	5-12
Street Brooms, doz. -----	234	6-12
Sundry Brushes, doz. -----	2,702	5-12
Mattresses -----	1,444	
Pillows -----	1,273	

Total Cost Value -----	\$38,334.15
------------------------	-------------

*Printing Department*

Books of Various Kinds -----	8,523
Forms of Various Kinds -----	732,481
Letterheads -----	451,500
Envelopes -----	315,925
Cards and Tags -----	51,400
Labels -----	63,000
Bulletins -----	45,000
Pictures -----	9,000

Miscellaneous -----	\$560.38
---------------------	----------

## SING SING PRISON

37

Plain Paper -----	1,113.84
-------------------	----------

Total Cost Value -----	\$16,174.96
------------------------	-------------

*Sheet Metal Department*

Cans etc. -----	\$1,386.35
New Prison -----	10.94
Can Carriers -----	148.95
Box -----	15.32
Upper & Lower Sash -----	15.32
Seetees Out-Door -----	203.53
Brush Blocks -----	112.64
Library Case -----	12.17
Floor Work -----	7.96
Wooden Cone Plugs -----	2.97
High Work Table & Parts -----	44.32
Broom Backs -----	6.32
Cotton Hooks -----	5.75
Motor Cover -----	6.56
Repairs -----	1,706.30

Total Cost Value -----	\$3,685.40
------------------------	------------

*Knitting Department*

Mittens -----	342
Hosiery -----	11,567
Womens Vests -----	3,815
Womens Pants -----	2,118
Boys Shirts -----	278
Skirts -----	479
Girls Drawers -----	16
Mens Shirts -----	6,191
Mens Drawers -----	4,509
Boys Drawers -----	82

Total Cost Value -----	\$175,972.32
------------------------	--------------

*Specials*

	DOZ.
Mens Short Sleeve Shirts -----	427
Knit Wash Cloths -----	855
Bleached Pillow Cases -----	193
Nose Bags -----	4
Diapers -----	888
Suspenders -----	40
Womens Bathrobes -----	123
Womens Drawers -----	145
White Crochet Quilts -----	25
White Spreads -----	2-12

Womens Night Gowns -----	526	
Pajama Coats -----	269	
Mens Drawers -----	70	
Boys Shirts -----	6	
Bleached Sheets -----	2,167	
Womens Wrappers -----	115	
Unbleached Drawer Sheets -----	224	
Slips -----	6	
Cloaks -----	11	
Barricoats -----	12	
Mattress Covers -----		8-12
Girls Bathrobes -----	1	
Childrens Night Gowns -----	63	
Childrens Flannel Pajamas -----	57	
Petticoats -----	163	
Canvas Cart Covers -----	33	
Mens Night Shirts -----	207	
Pajama Pants -----	307	
Bed Quilts -----	536	
Suspensory Bags -----	34	
<hr/>		
Total Cost Value -----	\$81,337.54	

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.  
ss.:

John P. Joyce, Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing Prison being duly sworn says: that the following is a true and correct statement of the Cash Statement and Expenditures of the Sing Sing Prison Industries, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) JOHN P. JOYCE,  
*Superintendent of Industries.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 1st day of September, 1920.

(Signed) NICKOLAS J. SCHATZEL,  
*Notary Public Westchester County.*



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OSSINING, NEW YORK.

*August 15, 1920.*

MR. LEWIS E. LAWES,

*Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.*

DEAR SIR:—

I hereby transmit the annual report of the Medical Department of Sing Sing Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

I desire to express my appreciation for the services rendered by Dr. W. D. Widler, and Dr. Henry R. Skeel, representing the State Commission for the Blind, who have held weekly clinics at the prison for the past year, and to Dr. Terry M. Townsend, who for the past five years has been holding weekly venereal clinics.

I can only suggest the same recommendations that I made in my last report. First, a full time dentist, second, an x-raying machine, and third, the employment of two graduate citizen nurses to supervise the work in the Hospital now conducted by inmate nurses.

You realize that we have enough work here at present to keep a dentist busy six days in the week, and that during the course of a year the State has been compelled to expend a considerable amount of money to have x-ray pictures taken in the village, and we do not x-ray one tenth the number of patients we would if we had our own machine.

As to the needs of graduate nurses, you will note from the report of the surgical work performed in the prison hospital that we should have such help, and not be compelled to depend on untrained inmate help when men's lives may be lost through lack of knowledge on the part of the present inmate nurses.

I cannot too strongly urge these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) AMOS O. SQUIRE,

*Prison Physician.*

## GENERAL SUMMARY

## TABLE

1. Showing Out-Hospital Report
2. Showing In-Hospital Report
3. Showing Medical Cases in Hospital
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5. Showing Emergency Cases in Hospital
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7. Showing Venereal Cases Received During Year
8. Showing Number of Deaths During Year
9. Showing Number of Deaths by Electrocutions
10. Showing Transfers to Dannemora State Hospital
11. Showing Venereal Cases in Hospital
12. Showing Report of Optical Department
13. Showing Report of Dental Department
14. Showing Laboratory Work Done in Hospital
15. Showing Report of Pharmaceutical Department

SING SING PRISON

TABLE No. 1  
SHOWING OUT-HOSPITAL REPORT

MONTHS	Number of Applications for Treatment	Number Treated	Number not Treated	Number Excused	Number of Applications for dental treatment	Number of applications for eye examination	Daily Average Number Treated	Average Number not Treated	Average Number in Prison on Last day of Month	Average Number of Applicants for treatment in clinic
1919										
July .....	1160	1144	16	8	268	320	10	2	1113	38
August.....	1325	1312	23	18	234	296	9	2	1028	43
September .....	1149	1111	38	18	218	315	10	3	1039	38
October .....	1127	1064	63	16	180	239	8	2	1091	36
November.....	1093	1045	48	19	73	285	9	3	1088	36
December.....	1196	1139	57	23	63	311	10	1	1096	38
1920										
January .....	1298	1225	73	8	78	358	12	5	1132	31
February .....	1258	1198	60	21	74	321	11	2	1097	45
March .....	1231	1189	42	12	87	308	12	1	1115	40
April.....	1226	1149	77	17	76	318	11	2	1140	41
May .....	1104	1068	36	7	84	333	11	2	1203	36
June .....	1141	1067	74	7	93	305	10	0	1179	38
Total.....	14318	13711	607	174	1528	3708	103	24	13320	460
Monthly Average.....	1176	1142	50	14	127	309	8	2	1110	38

TABLE No. 2  
SHOWING IN-HOSPITAL REPORT

MONTHS	Number in Prison on First of Month	Received During Month	Discharged Dur- ing Month	Number in Prison on last day of Month	Number in Hosp. on First of Month	Received During Month in Hosp.	Discharged Dur- ing Month	Number Treated During Month	Number of Days Lost by Sickness during the month	Died.
1919										
July .....	1163	137	180	1113	26	41	40	67	707	1
August.....	1118	63	176	1028	29	46	47	75	808	0
September .....	1041	41	52	1039	28	48	55	76	671	2
October .....	1050	118	74	1091	28	44	44	72	877	1
November.....	1095	86	155	1088	27	44	32	71	750	0
December .....	1092	110	131	1096	31	56	51	89	844	0
1920										
January .....	1092	83	43	1132	54	75	59	129	974	0
February .....	1132	85	120	1097	76	128	154	204	1455	2
March.....	1095	105	85	1115	32	40	33	72	725	0
April .....	1115	77	52	1140	34	34	38	68	578	0
May .....	1140	97	35	1202	33	48	37	70	1027	0
June .....	1202	124	147	1179	43	50	54	97	1185	1
Total .....	13335	1126	1250	13320	441	654	644	1090	10601	7
Monthly Average.....	1111	94	104	1110	36	54	53	90	866	.058

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Report of Medical Cases in Hospital*

DIAGOSIS	Total	Recovered	Imp.	Not Imp.	Died
Acute Colitis -----	5	5	--	--	--
Acute Corysa -----	1	1	--	--	--
Acute Gonorrhoea Epididymitis	5	5	--	--	--
Acute Indigestion -----	22	19	3	--	--
Asthma -----	4	--	4	--	--
Boils -----	1	1	--	--	--
Boils Acne T. B. on neck -----	1	--	1	--	--
Bronchitis -----	28	21	7	--	--
Bruised hip -----	2	2	--	--	--
Burns (Electric) -----	1	1	--	--	--
Cancer on nose -----	1	--	1	--	--
Cerebral Hemmorrhages -----	2	2	--	--	--
Chorea minor -----	1	1	--	--	--
Cold -----	7	7	--	--	--
Collapse -----	2	2	--	--	--
Constipation -----	1	1	--	--	--
Convulsions -----	1	1	--	--	--
Crippled feet (due to frost) --	1	--	1	--	--
Diarrhea -----	1	1	--	--	--
Dyptheria -----	2	2	--	--	--
Dysentary -----	1	1	--	--	--
Drug addicts -----	33	33	--	--	--
Epididymitis -----	3	3	--	--	--
Epilepsy -----	3	2	1	--	--
Endocarditis -----	5	--	4	--	1
Indigestion -----	22	22	--	--	--
Fever -----	3	3	--	--	--
Flat feet -----	1	--	1	--	--
Fractured olecranon -----	2	2	--	--	--
Anemia -----	1	1	--	--	--
Infection on hand -----	3	3	--	--	--
Infection on chest -----	2	2	--	--	--
Infection on back -----	1	1	--	--	--
Infection on foot -----	2	2	--	--	--
Infection on arm -----	1	1	--	--	--
Influenza -----	180	180	--	--	--
Injury to hand -----	1	1	--	--	--
Contusion of face -----	1	1	--	--	--
Kidney disease (patient) -----	1	--	1	--	--
Laceration to eye -----	5	5	--	--	--
Locomotor ataxia -----	2	--	2	--	--
Lumbago -----	16	16	--	--	--
Mental observation -----	22	--	15	7	--
Melancholia -----	1	--	--	1	--
Mitral regurgitation -----	3	--	3	--	--

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)

DIAGNOSIS	Total	Recovered	Imp.	Not Imp.	Died
Nephritis of right kidney ----	1	--	--	1	--
Nervous breakdown -----	4	4	--	--	--
Neuralgia -----	4	4	--	--	--
Neuresthemia -----	12	12	--	--	--
Myocitis -----	1	1	--	--	--
Paraletic stroke (left) -----	1	--	1	--	--
Paraletic stroke (right) -----	1	--	1	--	--
Paresis -----	3	--	3	--	--
Phebitis -----	1	1	--	--	--
Pleuresy -----	2	2	--	--	--
Pneumonia -----	9	6	--	--	3
Psoriasis -----	1	1	--	--	--
Rheumatism -----	8	5	3	--	--
Sarcoma of chest -----	1	1	--	--	--
Shock, after intravenous inj. --	10	10	--	--	--
Encephalitis lethargica -----	1	--	1	--	--
Sprained ankle -----	4	4	--	--	--
Sprained hip -----	1	1	--	--	--
Sprained wrist -----	1	1	--	--	--
Stab wounds, chest -----	2	2	--	--	--
Stab wounds, back -----	3	3	--	--	--
Stab wounds, arm -----	3	3	--	--	--
Stab wounds, face -----	2	2	--	--	--
Stab wounds, spinal cord -----	1	--	--	--	1
Stricture -----	1	1	--	--	--
Sub-acute appendicitis -----	2	2	--	--	--
Syphilis -----	7	3	3	--	1
Tape worms -----	2	2	--	--	--
Tonsilitis -----	11	11	--	--	--
Tonsilitis, follicular -----	1	1	--	--	--
Trachoma -----	1	1	--	--	--
Tuberculosis -----	24	7	17	--	--
Tuberculosis, pulmonary -----	8	6	2	--	--
Tumor on base of brain -----	1	--	--	1	--
Ulcers of Stomach -----	2	2	--	--	--
Ulcerated tooth -----	1	1	--	--	--
Asthenia -----	1	1	--	--	--
Diabetis -----	1	--	--	--	1
Total -----	546	455	77	10	7

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Surgical Cases in Hospital—Operations*

## DIAGNOSIS

Abcess, alvolcar -----	3
Abcess, counter opening left side of chest -----	1
Abcess, left side of chest -----	1
Abcess, jaw -----	3
Abcess, peri-tonsillac -----	1
Abcess, right thigh -----	1
Abcess ischio rectal -----	3
Appendicitis -----	4
Amputation, middle finger left hand -----	1
Amputation, index finger left hand -----	1
Circumcision -----	4
Cysts removed, right lobe of ear -----	1
Cystocoped -----	4
Cataract removed from left eye -----	2
Double turbinectomy -----	2
External Canthectomy and reduction of fracture -----	1
Exploratory examination right eye -----	1
Exploratory examination, knife wound in stomach -----	1
Excission of cyst left side of neck -----	1
Fractures, index finger right hand -----	1
Fractures, third finger left hand -----	1
Fractures, rib -----	1
Gall stones -----	1
Hernia, right ingrinal -----	11
Hernia, left ingrinal -----	13
Hernia, double -----	4
Hernia, ventral -----	6
Hemorrhoids -----	14
Hydrocele -----	3
Hydrocele tapped -----	1
Iridectomy for glacoma left eye -----	1
Laminectomy -----	1
Lumbar spinal punctures -----	2
Mastoidectomy right radical -----	1
Plenural fluid right side -----	2
Penis, curvature of -----	1
Osteomyelitis, right hip -----	1
Osteomyelitis, left leg -----	1
Reduction to subluxation of left hip (Ankylosis) -----	1
Removal of growth from forehead -----	2
Resection of scar on left thumb -----	1
Scar tissues on index finger of right hand -----	1
Scar tissues on middle finger of right hand -----	1
Spinal punctures -----	6
Submucous resextion -----	4



Testicle removed, left -----	1
Tubercular throat glands removed -----	1
Urethcoscoped -----	1
Varicocele -----	1
Varicose veins, right leg -----	1
Venereal warts -----	2
Web fingers, left and right hand -----	1

TABLE No. 5

*Showing Emergency Cases in Hospital*

Number of emergency cases during the year -----	4,091
Number of emergency medical cases during the year -----	2,662
Number of emergency surgical cases during the year -----	1,429

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS:

Miscellaneous dressings -----	987
Abcesses opened, drained -----	199
Burns treated -----	42
Cysts removed -----	6
Sprains dressed -----	59
Foreign bodies removed, eye -----	37
Infections treated -----	22

## WOUNDS DRESSED AND TREATED

Fractures -----	6
Lacerated -----	31
Punctured -----	9
Contused -----	5
Abrasions -----	3
Sutured -----	9
Incised -----	14

Total -----	1,429
-------------	-------

TABLE No. 6

*Showing Mental and Nervous Cases in Hospital*

	No.	Recovered	Improved	Not Improved	Treated
DIAGNOSIS:					
Drug addiction -----	33	33	0	0	0
Epilepsy -----	3	2	1	0	0
Melancholia -----	1	0	0	1	0
Neurasthenia -----	12	12	0	0	0
Neuralgia -----	4	4	0	0	0
Observation, Mental -----	22	0	12	10	0
*Tumor at base of brain -----	1	0	0	1	0
Totals -----	76	51	13	12	0

\*This case died one month after commutation of sentence out of prison.

TABLE No. 7

*Showing Venereal Cases Received During the Year*

Number of cases of Chronic Gonorrhoea -----	96
Number of Irrigations given for Chronic Gonorrhoea ---	3,092
Methyl Phenol Injections given for Chronic Gonorrhoea --	94
Methyl Phenol Injections Interprostatic -----	20
Number of Wasserman tests taken on new arrivals, men about to be paroled and etc. -----	1,221

## RESULTS:

4 Plus Reactions -----	165
3 Plus Reactions -----	24
2 Plus Reactions -----	11
1 Plus Reactions -----	8
Plus Reactions -----	127
Plus—minus Reactions -----	135
Negatives -----	751

Total ----- 1,221

Number of Wasserman tests re-taken on inmates being treated for syphilis:

## RESULTS:

4 Plus Reactions -----	51
3 Plus Reactions -----	17
2 Plus Reactions -----	13
1 Plus Reactions -----	19
Plus Reactions -----	27
Plus—minus Reactions -----	9
Negatives -----	12

Total ----- 148

Number of Wasserman tests taken -----	1,369
Number of Intravenous Injections -----	290
Number of Mercurial Treatments given -----	4,207

TABLE No. 8.  
SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

NAME	No.	Col.	Age	CRIME	Term	Received in Prison	Received in Hospital	Date of Death	Cause of Death
Mc Glynn, John.....		W	25	Manslaughter, 1st	9-0 to 18-0	9 24 19	6 24 10	7 3 19	Stab wound in spinal cord
Little, Bock.....		B	39	Murder, 2nd	20 to Life	2 23 10	6 30 19	9 1 19	Pneumonia
Carlson, Adolph.....		W	29	Burglary, 2nd	4-0 to 9-0	4 29 19	6 30 19	9 14 19	Diabetes
Cassidy, James.....		W	34	Robbery, 1st	25-0	5 4 15	10 18 19	10 25 19	Syphilis
Passarelli, Chas.....		W	19	Manslaughter, 1st	10-0 to 20-0	11 28 19	2 7 20	2 11 20	Pneumonia
Mach, Sam.....		B	18	Manslaughter, 1st	5-0 to 10-0	11 18 19	2 4 20	2 15 20	Pneumonia
Denby, Philip.....		W	34	Assault, 2nd	2-6 to 4-6	3 21 19	Hosp. Help.	6 21 20	Endocarditis

TABLE No. 9.  
SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS BY ELECTROCUTION

NO.	NAME	Color	Date of Sentence	Date of Death
1	Esposito, Vincenzo	W	Dec. 14, 1918	Jan. 9, 1920
2	Hamby, Gordon Fawcett	W	June 26, 1919	Jan. 29, 1920
3	Harrison, Richard	W	Jan. 31, 1919	May 13, 1920
4	Cantine, Chester	W	June 30, 1919	May 13, 1920
5	Jankowski, Leo	W	Dec. 11, 1919	May 27, 1920
6	Levandowsky, Walter	W	Dec. 18, 1919	May 27, 1920

TABLE No. 10.  
SHOWING TRANSFERS TO DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL

No.	NAME	Col. Age	Nativity	CRIME	SENTENCE	Date of Sentence		Date of Transfer	
69 508	Cohen, Isidore.....	W 25	Russia	Grand Larceny, 2nd	1 0 to 2 0	12	2	18	9 16 19
62 532	Mercurio, Francesco.....	W	No Record	Murder, 2nd Deg.	Life	6	21	04	11 14 19
70 691	Balteosky, Frank.....	W 32	Hungary	Murder, 2nd Deg.	20	11	25	19	1 21 19
70 026	Murphy, George.....	W 32	Greece	Att. Forgery, 2nd	1 6	4	19	19	3 11 20
68 757	Popof, Alexander.....	W 27	Russia	Manslaughter, 1st	3 3	12	13	17	4 23 20
71 082	Williams, Samuel.....	B 31	United States	Assault, 2nd	2 0	4	2	20	5 6 20
70 040	Kurschner, David.....	W 21	Austria	Robbery, 2nd	7 6	4	23	20	5 6 20
63 548	Clark, Fred.....	W 34	United States	Robbery, 1st.	11 0	6	28	12	6 2 20
69 412	Clauten, George.....	W 26	United States	Crim. Rec. Stol. Prop	4 6	12	30	18	6 9 20
57 536	Lanzo, Antonio.....	W 56	Italy	Murder, 2nd	40 0	12	16	07	6 9 20

TABLE No. 11

*Showing Venereal Cases in Hospital*

	Total No.		Recovered	Imp.	Died
DIAGNOSIS:					
Acute Gonorrhoea Epididymitis -----	5	5	--	--	
Syphilis -----	7	3	3	1	
Venereal Warts -----	2	2	--	--	
	—	—	—	—	
Total -----	14	10	3	1	

TABLE No. 12

*Showing Report of Optical Department*

Refractions up to and including July 1, 1920 -----	5,384
Refractions during fiscal year -----	1,591
	-----
Refractions to date (July 1, 1920) -----	6,975
Inmates furnished with glasses by the State -----	458
Inmates furnished with glasses from own funds -----	99

*Diagnosis of Refractions*

Hyperopia -----	480
Myopia -----	401
Muscular Insufficiency -----	90
Myopic Astigmatism -----	69
Hyperopic Astigmatism -----	105
Emotropin (Normal Eyes) -----	269
Strabismus Convergent -----	82
Strabismus Divergent -----	85
Optic Atrophy -----	10
	-----
Total -----	1,591

*Repairing Department*

New temples in old frames -----	196
Holes drilled in new lenses -----	100
New bridges in old frames -----	37
New lenses in old frames -----	319
Repairs to broken frames -----	140
Cementing segments bifocal -----	9
	-----
Total -----	801

TABLE No. 13

*Showing Report of Dental Department*

Total number of applications for treatment -----	3,850
Number of extractions -----	610
Amalgam Fillings -----	108

TABLE No. 13 (Continued)

Gutta Percha Fillings -----	90
Synthetic Porcelain Fillings -----	160
Cement Fillings -----	427
Teeth Cleaned -----	85
Root canals filled -----	60
Gold Crowns -----	18
Bridges reset -----	11
Bridges repaired -----	12
Miscellaneous abscesses lanced -----	2
Upper partial Plates -----	8



TABLE No. 14

Showing Laboratory Work done in Hospital

EXAMINED	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Blood -----	3	3	0	2	3	5	6	4	4	2	3	2
Chancere smears -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exudates -----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feces -----	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhoeal smears -----	1	5	1	3	2	4	5	7	4	5	2	4
Pleural fluids -----	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spinal fluids -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sputum -----	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stomach contents -----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Throat Cultures -----	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	0
Urine -----	144	126	138	158	141	147	126	133	129	139	151	141

SING SING PRISON

RECAPITULATION

Blood -----	37	Pleural fluids -----	1
Chancere smears -----	.0	Spinal fluids -----	0
Exudates -----	1	Sputum -----	1
Feces -----	3	Stomach contents -----	1
Gonorrhoeal smears -----	43	Throat Cultures -----	9
		Urine -----	1,673

TABLE No. 15

*Showing Report of Pharmaceutical Department*

Prescriptions compounded for daily clinics during year --	13,711
Special prescriptions compounded for wards during year	3,265
Prescriptions compounded for condemned, padded and punishment cells during the year -----	280
Total -----	17,256

*Standard Preparations for Out-Hospital*

	4 OZ. BOTTLES
Antiseptic solutions -----	452
Asthma mixture -----	75
Pepsin and Bismuth mixtures -----	114
Rheumatic mixture -----	97
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine tonic -----	161
Total -----	899

	2 OZ. BOTTLES
Mouth wash -----	250
Bromide and Gentian -----	191
Cough mixture -----	436
Liniment -----	810
Total -----	1,687

	1 OZ. BOTTLES
Sat. Sol. Potass. Iodide -----	339

	½ OZ. BOTTLES
Eye Water "Z" -----	102
Eye Water "B" -----	86

	¼ OZ. BOXES
Sulphur Ointment -----	203
Carbolic Ointment -----	150
Hemorrhoid Ointment -----	170
Plain Petrolatum -----	171

*Preparations for Wards and Clinics*

Ice Caps -----	6
Rubber Sheets -----	2
Hot Water Bottles -----	12
Hypodermic Needles doz. -----	1 1-2
Rubber Gloves pr. -----	27
Irrigating cans, complete -----	2
Safety Pins, assorted gross -----	2
Gauze yds. -----	5,986
Antiseptic solution gal. -----	20

TABLE No. 15 (Continued)

Boric Acid solution gal. -----	40	
B. & G. Mixture gal. -----	5	
Green Soap gal. -----	4	
Phenol Solution (1-70) gal. -----	44	
Pot. Permanganate gal. -----	3	
Syrup Hypophosphite gal. -----	3	
Elixir Bromide gal. -----	4	
Distilled Water gal. -----	35	
Burrows Solution pt. -----	1	
Tonic gal. -----	4	
Grain Alcohol gal. -----	3	
Carron Oil gal. -----	1	
Phenol Solution 5% gal. -----	13	
Nitrate Silver Solution 1% gal. -----	2	
Listerine pt. -----	1	
Purdy's Solution pt. -----	5	
Acetic Acid pt. -----	1-2	
Nitrate Silver 10% pt. -----	1	
Nitric Acid pt. -----	2	
Special Lubricant pt. -----	3	
Brown Mixture pt. -----	2	
Elixir Pepsin 4 oz. bottles -----	30	
Special Cough Mixture 2 oz. bottles -----	36	
Liniment 2 oz. bottles -----	171	
Oil of Wintergreen 2 oz. bottles -----	12	
Cough Mixture 2 oz. bottles -----	218	
Mouth Wash 2 oz. bottles -----	120	
Soda Bicarbonate Tablets -----	2,300	
Phenacetine Tablets -----	400	
Calomel Tablets, 3 grain -----	425	
Cath. Pills, C. C. -----	2,100	
Cath. Pills, Veg. -----	2,100	
Bis. Sub. Nitrate Tablets -----	500	
Aspirin Tablets -----	7,600	
Urotropin Tablets -----	1,900	
Bichloride Tablets -----	516	
Triple Bromide Tablets -----	150	
Stomachic Sed. Tablets -----	1,300	
Calcium Sulphide Tablets -----	110	
Mer. Biniodide Tablets -----	200	
Trional Tablets -----	1,000	
Aromatic Spirits Amonia gal. -----	1	
Antiphlogistine cans. -----	15	
Applicators boxes -----	6	
Brandreths Pills -----	3,000	
Bellevue Rolls -----	16	
Salol Tablets -----	700	
Rubber Finger Cots -----	60	

TABLE No. 15 (Continued)

Plaster Paris Bandager rolls -----	36
Lapactic Pills -----	500
Cascara Compound Pills -----	2,700
Quinine Pills -----	2,000
Calomel 1-10 grain tablets -----	225
Tongue Blades boxes -----	3
Adhesive Plasters rolls -----	50
Iodoform Gauze in jars -----	2
Iodoform Gauze in tubes -----	3
Chloroform Lozenges -----	3,000
Thymol Iodide ozs. -----	5
Soda Mints tablets -----	2,500
Medicine Glasses -----	20
Suspensory Bags -----	53
K. Y. Jelly tubes -----	27
Methyl-Phenol Serum ampules -----	50
Carbolic Ointment $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. boxes -----	170
Hemorrhoid Ointment $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. boxes -----	203
Sulphur Ointment $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. boxes -----	150
Iron and Glycerine pt. -----	1
Glacial Acetic Acid oz. -----	2
Chloroform lbs. -----	2
Adrenalin bottles -----	2
Hydrocholic Acid pt. -----	1
Ethyl Chloride tubes. -----	3
Feeding Tubes -----	12
Irrigation Tubes -----	8
Caustic Pencils -----	6
Litmus Paper, Red boxes -----	14
Tooth Powder boxes -----	600
Tooth Brushes doz. -----	5
Petrolatum doz. -----	10
Zinc Oxide Ointment doz. -----	1
Ichthyol Ointment doz. -----	1
Calomel oz. -----	5
Talcum lbs. -----	4 1-2
Cotton (Eureka) lbs. -----	43
Ether in 1 pound cans -----	21 1-2
Comp. Licorice Powder lbs. -----	4
Castile Soap cakes -----	10
Barclay Atomizers -----	8
Bismuth Subgallate Tablets -----	300
Cat Gut boxes -----	6
Colchicine & Methyl Salicylate pills -----	150
White Pine Cough Mixture gal. -----	4
Antiseptic Solution (Portior) gal. -----	17
Cough Mixture gal. -----	15
R. & G. Mixture gal. -----	5

TABLE No. 15 (*Continued*)

Elixir Aurantii Comp. gal. -----	6
Rheumatic Mixture gal. -----	3
<i>Standard Preparations</i>	
Liniment (Fortior) gal. -----	14
Mouth Wash gal. -----	3
Haine's Solution gal. -----	1
Syr. Hypophosphites, 4 oz. bottles -----	94
Stomach Drops pts. -----	2
Argyrol 20% pts. -----	2
Tooth Powder lbs. -----	16
Ung. No. 346 pts. -----	1 1-2
Sulphur Ointment $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. boxes -----	203
Hemorrhoid Suppositories doz. -----	1
Tanic Acid Suppositories doz. -----	5
Disinfectant gal. -----	140
Epsom Salts, S. S. gal. -----	65
Castor Oil -----	16
Balsan Peru oz. -----	8
Peroxide of Hydrogen gal. -----	2
Soda Bicarbonate lbs. -----	30
Boric Acid, S. S. gal -----	40
Epsom Salts, 1 lb. packages -----	408
Pepsin and Bismuth Mixture gal -----	4
Spr. Ammonia Aromatic pts. -----	8
Rhubarb and Soda Mixture gal -----	1
Seidlitz Powders gross -----	1
Thermometers gross -----	1-2
Applicators boxes -----	10
Nasal Douches doz. -----	1
Tincture of Iodine 50% gal. -----	1 1-2
Cough Tablets -----	2,500
Rhinitis Tablets -----	1,900
Migraine Tablets -----	3,000
Soda Salicylate Tablets -----	3,600
Thiersches Solution qts. -----	2
Viemincks Solution gal. -----	2
Digitalis Mixture gal. -----	1 1-2
Terpin Hydrate pts. -----	5
Gonorrhoea Tablets tablets -----	300
Hand Brushes doz. -----	1
Diarrhoea Mixture gal. -----	1-2
Eschbachs Solution pts. -----	1 1-2
Elixir Bromide gal. -----	5
Elixir Pepsin gal. -----	2
Boric Acid Ointment 10% lbs. -----	4 1-2
Purdy's Solution pts. -----	4
Razor Disinfectant gal. -----	3

TABLE No. 15 (Continued)

Antiseptic Solution 4 oz. bottles -----	130	
Pepsin Mixture 4 oz. bottles -----	28	
Syr. Hypophosphite 4 oz. bottles -----	92	
Asthma Mixture 4 oz. bottles -----	73	
Rheumatic Mixture 4 oz. bottles -----	97	
B. & G. Mixture 2 oz. bottles -----	191	
Tonic 4 oz. bottles -----	161	
Digitalis 2 oz. bottles -----	18	
Eye Water "B" ½ oz. bottles -----	72	
Eye Water "Z" ½ oz. bottles -----	36	
Boric Acid Powder oz. -----	8	
Antiseptic Powder lbs. -----	9	
Eye Droppers doz. -----	6	
Cod Liver Oil bottles -----	243	
Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion bottles -----	223	
Lime Water, Solution gal. -----		1-2
Lithia Tablets -----	300	
Strychnine Tablets 1-60 gr. -----	100	
Pot. Chlorate Tablets 5 gr. -----	300	
Salol Tablets 5 gr. -----	700	
Codeine Tablets ¼ gr. -----	1,078	
Ammonium Chlor. Tablets 5 gr. -----	200	
Belladonna Plasters -----	9	
Morphine ¼ gr. tablets -----	142	
Morphine and Atropine ⅛ gr. tablets -----	316	
Kangaroo Tendon boxes -----	12	
Lithia Tablets -----	300	
Mineral Oil pts. -----	16	
Normal Salts Tablets -----	50	
Nitro Glycerine Tablets 1-00 gr. -----	36	
Oxygen Tanks -----	3	
Quinine Capsules -----	850	
P. C. G. M. Tablets -----	1,600	

*Special Preparations for In-Hospital  
Eye Clinic*

Atropine 2% dr. -----	10
Atropine Solution 1% dr. -----	4
Homatropine Solution dr. -----	8
Dionin 10% dr. -----	10
Eye Droppers doz. -----	5
Mercurous Oxide tubes -----	11
Eye Patches, assorted doz. -----	1
Reading Shades doz. -----	4
Dionin Crystals gr. -----	20
Pilocarpin Solution 2% dr. -----	8
Ulcer Syringes -----	3

TABLE No. 15 (Continued)

*Standard Preparations for Wingdale Prison*

Cough Tablets -----	2,000
Petrolatum lbs. -----	10
Castor Oil gal. -----	4
Cough Mixture 2 oz. bottles -----	90
K. I. Solution 1 oz. bottles -----	12
Ung. No. 346 oz. -----	1
Tonic 4 oz. bottles -----	6
Carbolic Ointment ¼ oz. boxes doz. -----	1
Epsom Salts lbs. -----	53
Cotton rolls -----	2
Tincture Iodine pts. -----	6
Rheumatic Mixture 4 oz. bottles -----	28
Calcium Sulphide tablets -----	400
Poison Ivy Lotion pts. -----	5
Disinfectant pt. -----	1
P. C. G. M. Tablets -----	100
Pepsin & Bismuth 4 oz. bottles -----	24
Adhesive Plaster rolls -----	4
Compound Licorice Powder lbs. -----	3
Asthma Mixture 4 oz. bottles -----	3
Asthma Powder ¼ oz. packages -----	3
Bismuth Subgallate tablets -----	500
Porous Plasters yds. -----	5
Quinine Pills -----	1,000
Aspirin Tablets -----	1,500
Rhinitis Tablets -----	700
Petrolatum ¼ oz. boxes doz. -----	1
Rheumatic Tablets -----	200
Cod Liver Oil doz. -----	1
Hemorrhoid Ointment ¼ oz. boxes doz. -----	1
Boric Acid Solution gal. -----	1
Hot Drops gal. -----	3
Pottasium Chlorite Tablets -----	300
Eye Droppers -----	6
Antiseptic Solution 4 oz. bottles doz. -----	1
Flax Seed lb. -----	1
Irrigating Tube -----	1
Liniment 2 oz. bottles -----	48
Suspensory Bags -----	24
Phenacetine Tablets -----	200
Bandages -----	44
Antiseptic Solution gal. -----	3
Boric Ointment ¼ oz. boxes -----	24
Cascara Compound tablets -----	1,300
Migraine Tablets -----	1,500
Compound Cathartic Pills -----	1,000
Soda Mint Tablets -----	1,200

## CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

SING SING PRISON, *October 1, 1920.*

MR. LEWIS E. LAWES,

*Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.*

DEAR SIR:—

I submit, herewith, the Chaplain's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1920, as required by Chapter 382, Laws of 1889.

The Report, it will be noticed, is divided into three (3) distinct parts. The First part is made up of Tables, which contain the general information about all the prisoners who were in Sing Sing Prison during the Fiscal Year.

*Part Two* has reference only to the men received from the Sing Sing Prison District. (The information concerning men received from other prisons is doubtless contained in the reports of the Chaplains of the Institutions from which the men were received.) To avoid repetition, it was thought best not to refer to them in this Report.

*Part Three* gives the general information required by law, concerning the men remaining in Prison at the close of the Fiscal Year.

I have also endeavored to show in this Report, in detail, the previous History, not only of the men received during the Fiscal Year, but also those who remained in Prison on the last day of the year.

I also submit, herewith, concise statement of the present status of the Sing Sing Prison Library.

The attendance at Religious service has fallen off considerably during the past year. Though every facility has been given the men to take more active part in Religious services, there has been a deplorable apathy and indifference. Some measure, it seems to me, should be taken to stimulate greater interest in this important work for their rehabilitation. As a means to this end, I would recommend that a separate chapel building be provided. At present, the room used for Religious service is used, also, for other purposes, namely; moving pictures, vaudeville entertainments, boxing bouts, etc.

It is not at all conducive to piety or reverence to have these entertainments, some of which are questionable in their propriety, held in a room which is supposed to be devoted to Religious purposes.

I, therefore, recommend strongly that a separate Chapel Building be provided.



The benches in the Chapel are dilapidated and sadly in need of repair. New benches or chairs should be provided at once. We also need an organ for the Chapel. At the present time we have three small organs, two of which are the portable folding type and are supplied by Volunteer organizations. It would be desirable to have one permanent organ of sufficient size and volume to fill the needs of the Chapel services and which could be used for all services.

I desire to renew the recommendation made in previous Reports that a civilian Librarian be appointed to taken care of the Library and assist the Chaplain in this important work.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) WILLIAM E. CASHIN,  
Chaplain.

LIBRARY REPORT

The Following in a Concise Statement of the Present Status of Sing Sing Prison Library.

Number of Bound Volumes, July 1, 1920 -----	12,093
Number of Bound Volumes (added by Purchase) ----	54
Number of Bound Volumes (added by Gift) -----	401
<hr/>	
Total -----	12,548
Number of Bound Volumes Lost or Withdrawn -----	68
<hr/>	
Total July 1, 1920 -----	12,480

These Twelve Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Volumes (12,480), are classified, as follows:

PER CENT.		PER CENT.	
Fiction -----	40	Magazines (Bound) -----	2
Reference -----	9	Hebrew -----	8
Biography -----	4	French -----	2
Travel -----	7	Italian -----	6
Poetry -----	2	German -----	2
History -----	8	Religion -----	10

The Total Circulation During the Year has been 20,075 Volumes; the Daily Circulation has averaged 55 Volumes; classified as follows:

PER CENT.		PER CENT.	
Fiction -----	60	Hebrew -----	4
Biography -----	1	French -----	1
Travel -----	3	Italian -----	5
Poetry -----	1	German -----	1
Hstory -----	2	Religion -----	2
Reference -----	20		

Since 1918, a Bookbindery has been established in conjunction with the Library. Here, an average of Twenty-five (25) Volumes are bound or repaired each day.

This means the saving of many Hundreds of Dollars to the State. More important still, it aids towards the preservation of many priceless and out-of-print Volumes, that might be otherwise lost forever.

### GENERAL TABLE No. 1.

#### *Part 1.*

Number remaining in Sing Sing Prison at close of last Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1919 .....	1,153
Number received in Sing Sing Prison during Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1920 .....	1,490
Number discharged from Sing Sing Prison during Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1920 .....	1,464
Total Remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1920 .....	1,179

#### *Part 2.*

#### *Disposition of Inmates who remained at Sing Sing Prison July 1, 1919*

Inmates remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1919 ----	1,153
<i>Discharged:</i>	

By Parole and Compensation .....	243
By Commutation and Compensation .....	111
By Special Commutation and Parole .....	78
By Re-Parole .....	15
By Expiration of Sentence .....	1
By Absolute Discharge .....	3
By Death .....	7
By Execution .....	5
By Escape .....	5
By Transfer—Dannemora State Hospital .....	7
By Transfer—Other Prisons .....	222

Total .....	697
Total remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1920 .....	456

#### *Part 3.*

#### *Disposition of Inmates Remaining at Sing Sing Prison who were received during Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1920.*

Received during year ending June 30, 1920 .....	1,490
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#### *Discharged:*

By Parole and Compensation .....	7
By Compensation and Commutation .....	3
By Special Commutation and Parole .....	1
By Certificate of Reasonable Doubt .....	1

## SING SING PRISON

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By Court Order .....	1
By Reversal of Judgment .....	3
By Execution .....	1
By Escape .....	3
By Transfer—Dannemora State Hospital .....	5
By Transfer—Other Prisons .....	742
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>Total remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1920 .....</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>TOTAL—Remaining in Sing Sing Prison on July 1, 1920—</b>	<b>1,179</b>

## GENERAL TABLES No. 2.

*Total Number of Men Received at and Discharged from Sing Sing Prison during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920*

*Part 1.**Received From:*

Sing Sing District .....	1,055
Clinton Prison .....	225
Auburn Prison .....	108
Great Meadow Prison .....	63
Parole .....	36
Escape .....	3
<b>Total Received .....</b>	<b>1,490</b>

*Part 2.**Discharged By:*

Parole and Compensation .....	250
Commutation and Compensation .....	114
Special Commutation .....	79
Expiration of Sentence .....	1
Court Order .....	1
Reversal of Judgment .....	3
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital .....	12
Transferred to Other Prisons .....	964
Electrocution .....	6
Death (Natural) .....	7
Escape .....	8
Re-Paroled .....	15
Absolute Discharge .....	3
Certificate of Reasonable Doubt .....	1
<b>Total Discharged .....</b>	<b>1,464</b>
<b>Excess Received .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,490</b>

GENERAL TABLES No. 3.  
*Number of Men Received Each Month During Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1920.*

Received From	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Sing Sing District -----	84	58	41	111	82	108	84	86	105	78	97	121	1,055
Clinton Prison -----	37	22	1	2	29	14	8	4	8	2	1	97	225
Auburn Prison -----	14	18	--	2	26	9	1	8	--	--	--	30	108
Great Meadow Prison -----	2	8	--	11	9	--	7	--	--	--	--	26	63
Parole -----	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	5	4	4	5	36
Escape -----	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
Totals -----	140	107	45	130	148	134	104	99	118	84	102	279	1,490

GENERAL TABLES No. 4.

Number of Men Discharged Each Month During Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1920.

Discharged By	SING SING PRISON												Total
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
Parole and Compensation -----	16	15	24	20	17	20	30	18	18	25	24	23	250
Commutation and Compensation -----	9	6	9	11	6	8	11	15	9	13	9	8	114
Special Commutation and Parole -----	7	1	9	4	2	10	5	8	13	6	--	14	79
Certificate of Reasonable Doubt -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Re-Parole -----	1	--	1	--	4	2	--	--	2	--	3	2	15
Court Order -----	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Reversal of Judgment -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3
Expiration of Sentence -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
To Dannemora State Hospital -----	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	1	1	2	3	12
To Clinton Prison -----	57	44	3	--	33	49	6	--	51	11	--	146	400
To Auburn Prison -----	50	73	--	--	25	39	1	33	--	--	--	56	277
To Great Meadow Prison -----	37	34	--	41	62	1	--	57	3	--	--	52	287
Executed -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	4	--	6
Died -----	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	7
Escaped -----	--	2	3	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	8
Absolute Discharge -----	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3
Totals -----	179	176	53	78	150	131	61	133	97	57	43	306	1,464

## GENERAL TABLES No. 5.

*Showing the Number of Inmates Received and Discharged each Month During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
<b>1919</b>				
July -----	140	179	--	39
August -----	107	176	--	69
September -----	45	53	--	8
October -----	130	78	52	--
November -----	148	150	--	2
December -----	134	131	3	--
<b>1920</b>				
January -----	104	61	43	--
February -----	99	133	--	34
March -----	118	97	21	--
April -----	84	57	27	--
May -----	102	43	59	--
June -----	279	306	--	27
Totals -----	1,490	1,464	205	179

*General Statistics Concerning Men received at Sing Sing Prison  
From the Sing Sing Prison District, During the Fiscal Year  
Ending June 30, 1920*

*Showing Race*

White Men -----	902
Negroes -----	151
Mongolians -----	2
Total -----	1,055

*Showing Education*

Collegiate -----	35
Academic -----	47
Grammar School -----	401
Read and Write English -----	405
Read English Only -----	28
Cannot Read or Write English -----	139
Total -----	1,055

*Showing Domestic Relations*

Married	395
Single	603
Widowed	43
Divorced	14
Total	1,055

*Showing Habits*

Intemperate	136
Moderate	445
Abstainers	474
Total	1,055
Use Tobacco	927
Do Not Use Tobacco	128
Total	1,055

*Showing Religion*

Catholic	515
Protestant	343
Hebrew	161
Greek Catholics	21
Pagans	8
No Religion	7
Total	1,055

\*Note—Account is herein taken only of the 1,055 men received from the Sing Sing Prison District. The men transferred from other Prisons are, I assume, included in the reports of the other Prisons and to include them might lead to confusion.

TABLE No. 7

*Showing Nativity**Native Born*

Alabama	4	Nevada	1
California	3	New Jersey	18
Connecticut	2	New York	568
Delaware	2	North Carolina	5
District of Columbia	1	North Dakota	1
Florida	1	Ohio	5
Georgia	5	Oklahoma	2
Illinois	10	Pennsylvania	7
Indiana	4	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	1	South Carolina	3
Louisiana	2	South Dakota	1

Maine -----	1	Tennessee -----	2
Maryland -----	5	Texas -----	2
Massachusetts -----	19	Virginia -----	2
Minnesota -----	1	Wisconsin -----	1
Mississippi -----	1		
Missouri -----	14	Total -----	695

Foreign Born

Alien		Citizen		Alien		Citizen	
Albania -----	1	--		Holland -----	1		1
Argentine Re. --	2	--		Hungary -----	1		3
Algeria -----	2	--		Ireland -----	2		11
Austria -----	7	19		Italy -----	127		39
Alsace-Lorraine -	--	1		Norway -----	--		4
Barbadoes -----	2	1		Poland -----	3		12
Bermuda -----	1	--		Roumania -----	2		--
Brazil -----	--	1		Russia -----	34		10
Canada -----	1	7		Scotland -----	--		1
Cuba -----	2	3		Spain -----	2		--
Denmark -----	--	3		Sweden -----	1		1
England -----	2	4		Syria -----	3		--
Finland -----	2	--		Turkey -----	1		--
France -----	1	3		West Indies ----	2		7
Germany -----	6	14					
Greece -----	1	2		Total --	209		147

Territories and Possessions

Porto Rico -----	4
TOTAL -----	1,055

Recapitulation

Native Born -----	695
Aliens -----	209
Naturalized -----	147
Territories and Possessions -----	4
Total -----	1,055

Born in the United States of Foreign Parentage

Parents' Nativity

Austria -----	17	Italy -----	143
Algeria -----	1	Poland -----	3
Denmark -----	2	Roumania -----	2
England -----	21	Russia -----	63
France -----	2	Scotland -----	2
Germany -----	51	Sweden -----	1
Hungary -----	3		
Ireland -----	109	Total -----	420



TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Number Idle and Employed when Crime was Committed*

Employed -----	751
Idle -----	304
Total -----	1,055

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing how Conviction was Obtained.*

Convicted after Trial -----	312
Convicted on Confession of Guilt -----	743
Total -----	1,055

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Age at Time of Inmate's Conviction.*

Sixteen -----	2	Thirty-eight -----	20
Seventeen -----	14	Thirty-nine -----	15
Eighteen -----	25	Forty -----	17
Nineteen -----	71	Forty-one -----	22
Twenty -----	74	Forty-two -----	7
Twenty-one -----	75	Forty-three -----	9
Twenty-two -----	78	Forty-four -----	5
Twenty-three -----	59	Forty-six -----	5
Twenty-four -----	93	Forty-seven -----	3
Twenty-five -----	67	Forty-eight -----	3
Twenty-six -----	42	Forty-nine -----	4
Twenty-seven -----	40	Fifty -----	5
Twenty-eight -----	45	Fifty-one -----	1
Twenty-nine -----	61	Fifty-two -----	3
Thirty -----	28	Fifty-four -----	1
Thirty-one -----	30	Fifty-five -----	1
Thirty-two -----	25	Fifty-seven -----	1
Thirty-three -----	21	Fifty-eight -----	1
Thirty-four -----	29	Fifty-nine -----	2
Thirty-five -----	22	Sixty-two -----	1
Thirty-six -----	17	Sixty-five -----	1
Thirty-seven -----	10		
Total -----			1,055
Average Age	27 Years and 3 months		

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Occupations When Convicted.*

Accountants -----	12	Kitchenmen -----	4
Auto Mechanics -----	20	Laborers -----	94
Auto Washers -----	2	Laundrymen -----	6

TABLE No. 11. (*Continued*)

Awning Maker -----	1	Lawyers -----	2
Bakers -----	17	Longshoremen -----	37
Barbers -----	18	Machinists -----	53
Barge Captains -----	2	Manager -----	1
Bell Boys -----	11	Manufacturers -----	2
Blacksmiths -----	9	Mechanics -----	34
Boilermakers -----	4	Metal Workers -----	2
Bookbinders -----	2	Milliner -----	1
Bookkeepers -----	21	Miners -----	2
Bottlers -----	2	Motion Picture Operator	1
Bricklayers -----	6	Musicians -----	19
Brushmaker -----	1	Newspaperman -----	1
Butchers -----	12	No Occupation -----	5
Butlers -----	5	Nurses -----	14
Cabinet Makers -----	3	Oilers -----	2
Capmaker -----	1	Painters -----	48
Carpenters -----	14	Pawnbrokers -----	2
Chauffeurs -----	32	Paymaster -----	1
Chefs -----	11	Peddlers -----	3
Civil Engineers -----	2	Physicians -----	2
Clerks -----	32	Plasterers -----	7
Clothing Pressers -----	2	Plumbers -----	18
Coal Passers -----	8	Porters -----	20
Cooks -----	15	Pressmen -----	2
Decorators -----	2	Printers -----	22
Dentist -----	1	Reporter -----	1
Dock Builder -----	1	Riveters -----	2
Drillers -----	4	Sailors -----	16
Drivers -----	20	Salesmen -----	35
Drivers' Helpers -----	8	Secretaries -----	6
Druggists -----	2	Shipbuilders -----	4
Dyer -----	1	Shoemakers -----	6
Electricians -----	15	Steamfitters -----	19
Electricians Helpers --	7	Steel Workers -----	5
Elevator Men -----	12	Stenographers -----	7
Engineers -----	6	Stone Masons -----	3
Farmers -----	20	Tailors -----	51
Firemen -----	8	Teachers -----	3
Florist -----	1	Teamsters -----	49
Furriers -----	7	Timekeepers -----	2
Garage Proprietors ---	4	Tinsmiths -----	4
Hostlers -----	3	Undertakers -----	3
Inspectors -----	4	Waiters -----	32
Insurance Agent -----	1	Watchmaker -----	1
Interpreter -----	1	Watchmen -----	2
Iron Workers -----	5		
Junkman -----	1		
		Total -----	1,055

TABLE No. 12

*Showing Counties Where Convicted*

Bronx -----	78
Cattaraugus -----	2
Chemung -----	1
Clinton -----	2
Dutchess -----	9
Erie -----	2
Kings -----	154
Monroe -----	3
Nassau -----	16
New York -----	651
Onondago -----	1
Orange -----	11
Putnam -----	2
Queens -----	38
Richmond -----	15
Rockland -----	5
Suffolk -----	11
Wayne -----	1
Westchester -----	53
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>1,055</b>

TABLE No. 13

*Showing Crimes for which Convicted  
Against Person*

Abandonment -----	4
Abduction -----	4
Abortion -----	2
Assault First degree -----	24
Assault Second degree -----	76
Assault Attempted First degree -----	2
Assault Attempted Second degree -----	8
Bigamy -----	18
Compulsory Prostitution of Women -----	4
Compulsory Prostitution of Women Attempted -----	1
Manslaughter First degree -----	42
Manslaughter Second degree -----	12
Murder First degree -----	20
Murder Second degree -----	37
Rape First degree -----	5
Rape Second degree -----	27
Rape Attempted First degree -----	3
Rape Attempted Second degree -----	4
Seduction Attempted -----	1
Sodomy Attempted -----	2

Sodomy -----	2
Violation of Penal Law No. 481 -----	1
Total -----	299

*Against Property*

Arson Second degree -----	2
Arson Third degree -----	2
Burglary First degree -----	4
Burglary Second degree -----	13
Burglary Third degree -----	162
Burglary Attempted Second degree -----	3
Burglary Attempted Third degree -----	59
Forgery Second degree -----	21
Forgery Third degree -----	6
Forgery Attempted Second degree -----	9
Grand Larceny First degree -----	86
Grand Larceny Second degree -----	113
Grand Larceny Attempted First degree -----	8
Grand Larceny Attempted Second degree -----	51
Petty Larceny -----	9
Receiving Stolen Property -----	33

Total ----- 581

Robbery First degree -----	46
Robbery Second degree -----	30
Robbery Third degree -----	31
Robbery Attempted First degree -----	9
Robbery Attempted Second degree -----	12
Robbery Attempted Third degree -----	8

Total ----- 136

*Miscellaneous*

Carrying Dangerous Weapon -----	12
Criminal Anarchy -----	3
Escape from Jail -----	1
Escape from Prison -----	3
Extortion -----	2
Extortion Attempted -----	2
Perjury -----	1
Possessing Burglar's Tools -----	4
Possessing Firearm after Conviction of Felony -----	7
Possessing Firearm Silencer after Conviction of Felony --	1
Riot -----	1
Robbing Poor Boxes -----	1
Violation of Penal Law No. 1,694 -----	1
Violation of Penal Law No. 1,897 -----	1

Total ----- 39

*Recapitulation*

## CRIMES:

Against Person -----	299
Against Property -----	581
Against Person and Property -----	136
Miscellaneous -----	39
<hr/>	
Total -----	1,055

TABLE No. 14

*Indicating the Terms of Sentence**Determinate Sentence*

1 Year -----	6	5 Years and 3 months --	3
1 Year and 1 month ----	4	5 Years and 5 months --	2
1 Year and 2 months ----	2	5 Years and 6 months --	4
1 Year and 3 months ----	4	5 Years and 9 months --	1
1 Year and 4 months --	2	6 Years -----	4
1 Year and 6 months --	9	6 Years and 5 months --	2
1 Year and 7 months ---	1	6 Years and 6 months --	2
1 Year and 8 months ---	5	7 Years -----	12
1 Year and 9 months ---	2	7 Years and 3 months --	1
1 Year and 11 months --	1	7 Years and 6 months --	3
2 Years -----	30	8 Years -----	3
2 years and 2 months --	2	8 Years and 6 months --	1
2 Years and 3 months --	5	9 Years -----	4
2 Years and 4 months --	2	9 Years and 4 months --	1
2 Years and 5 months --	5	9 Years and 5 months --	1
2 Years and 6 months --	50	10 Years -----	18
2 Years and 7 months --	1	11 Years and 11 months --	1
2 Years and 10 months -	1	12 Years -----	1
3 Years -----	31	12 Years and 6 months --	1
3 Years and 2 months --	3	12 Years and 9 months --	1
3 years and 6 months ---	19	11 Years -----	1
3 Years and 7 months ---	4	15 Years -----	10
3 Years and 8 months --	2	15 Years and 3 months --	1
4 Years -----	28	18 Years -----	1
4 Years and 3 months ---	2	20 Years -----	6
4 Years and 5 months ---	2	36 Years -----	1
4 Years and 6 months --	12	52 Years and 6 months --	2
4 Years and 8 months --	6	Life -----	4
4 Years and 10 months -	1	Execution -----	20
5 Years -----	67	1 Year 1 month 1 day --	1
5 Years and 2 months --	1	<hr/>	
		Total -----	423

## ANNUAL REPORT OF

*Indeterminate Sentence*

1 year to 1 year and 6 months -----	1
1 year to 2 years -----	27
1 year to 2 years and 6 months -----	3
1 year to 3 years -----	3
1 year to 4 years and 6 months -----	3
1 year to 5 years -----	9
1 year to 6 years -----	1
1 year and 1 month to 2 years and 2 months -----	2
1 year and 1 month to 2 years and 3 months -----	6
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	8
1 year and 2 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	4
1 year and 3 months to 1 year and 10 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years -----	4
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	20
1 year and 3 months to 3 years -----	2
1 year and 3 months to 5 years -----	2
1 year and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
1 year and 4 months to 5 years -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 8 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----	17
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	3
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 5 years -----	3
1 year and 8 months to 4 years -----	1
1 year and 9 months to 4 years -----	1
1 year and 10 months to 3 years -----	1
2 years to 3 years -----	6
2 years to 4 years -----	42
2 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	5
2 years to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years to 5 years and 7 months -----	1
2 years to 6 years -----	1
2 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years to 10 years -----	1
2 years and 1 month to 4 years and 2 months -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 3 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 3 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	6
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 5 years -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 4 years -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	32
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	9
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1

# SING SING PRISON

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2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	6
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	90
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 3 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
3 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	10
3 years to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 6 years -----	9
3 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 7 years -----	6
3 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 8 years -----	1
3 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years to 10 years -----	5
3 years to 10 years and 7 months -----	1
3 years to 14 years -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	3
3 years and 2 months to 6 years -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	3
3 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	7
3 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 6 years -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 4 months -----	1
4 years to 8 years -----	16
4 years to 8 years and 6 months -----	3
4 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years to 10 years -----	9
4 years and 3 months to 10 years -----	1
4 years and 4 months to 9 years and 10 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
5 years to 6 years -----	1
5 years to 7 years -----	2
5 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	14
5 years to 9 years and 7 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years -----	51
5 to 10 years and 4 months -----	1
5 years to 12 years -----	1
5 years to 14 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years to 18 years -----	1
5 years and 2 months to 10 years and 4 months -----	1

6 years to 10 years .....	1
6 years to 12 years .....	3
6 years to 19 years and 6 months .....	2
6 years and 2 months to 12 years and 4 months .....	1
7 years to 14 years .....	4
7 years to 14 years and 6 months .....	3
7 years to 15 years .....	2
7 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months .....	2
7 years and 6 months to 15 years .....	10
7 years and 6 months to 13 years and 6 months .....	1
8 years to 10 years .....	1
8 years to 15 years .....	1
8 years to 16 years .....	6
8 years to 20 years .....	3
8 years to 16 years and 1 month .....	1
8 years and 6 months to 20 years .....	1
9 years to 20 years .....	3
9 years to 18 years .....	2
9 years and 2 months to 18 years and 4 months .....	1
10 years to 12 years .....	2
10 years to 14 years and 6 months .....	1
10 years to 14 years and 9 months .....	1
10 years to 18 years .....	1
10 years to 19 years and 6 months .....	8
10 years to 19 years and 9 months .....	1
10 years to 19 years and 10 months .....	1
10 years to 20 years .....	28
20 years to 25 years .....	1
20 years to Life .....	21
Total .....	632

### Recapitulation

Determinate Sentences .....	423
Indeterminate Sentences .....	632
Total .....	1,055

	Years	Mos	Days
Average Determinate Sentence .....	4	11	19
Average Indeterminate Sentence (Minimum) .....	3	8	5
Average Indeterminate Sentence (Maximum) .....	7	3	16

TABLE No. 15

### Showing Previous Convictions of Prisoners Received During Fiscal Year

In Sing Sing Prison for the First Time:

(a) No previous history of delinquency .....	510
* (b) No previous Institutional history .....	56
(c) Have been in other Penal Institutions .....	322
Total .....	888



# SING SING PRISON

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## In Sing Sing Prison for the Second Time:

(a)	Have never been in other Penal Institutions --	75
(b)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	76

Total -----	151
-------------	-----

## In Sing Sing Prison for the Third Time:

(a)	Have never been in other Penal Institutions --	4
(b)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	10

Total -----	14
-------------	----

## In Sing Sing Prison for the Fourth Time:

(a)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	2
Total -----		2

TOTALS -----	1,055
--------------	-------

\*NOTE All of these men have been convicted of some crime,  
But have been released on Suspended Sentences.

## *Number of Men who have been in other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories.*

In Other Prisons -----	64
In Penitentiaries -----	281
In Reformatories -----	355

## *Number of Men who have been in Jails, Workhouses and Houses of Refuge*

In Jails -----	50
In Houses of Refuge -----	96
In Workhouses -----	94

TABLE No. 16.

*The following Table shows the History of the 322 Men Received in Sing Sing Prison for the First Time, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	20
New York City Reformatory	(2)	3
New York House of Refuge	(1)	14
New York State Reformatory	(1)	50
New York Workhouse	(1)	27
New York Workhouse	(2)	4
New York Workhouse	(3)	1
New York Workhouse	(4)	1
New Jersey State Reformatory	(1)	1
Penn. State Reformatory	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	1
Michigan State Reformatory	(1)	1
Mass. State Reformatory	(1)	1
Westchester County Jail	(1)	1
Rockland County Jail	(1)	1
Dutchess County Jail	(1)	1
Nassau County Jail	(1)	1
Kings County Jail	(1)	2
Boston, Mass. Jail	(1)	2
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
Suffolk County Jail	(1)	1
Suffolk County Jail	(2)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	43
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	17
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	8
New York County Penitentiary	(4)	1
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New York State Prison (Clinton)	(1)	1
Wisconsin State Prison	(1)	1
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	2
California State Prison	(1)	2
New Hampshire State Prison	(1)	1
Illinois State Prison	(1)	1
Georgia State Prison	(2)	1
Conn. State Prison	(1)	1
Pennsylvania State Prison	(1)	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	1

TABLE No. 16 (*Continued*)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Irish Prison	(1)	1
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory Suspended Sentence	(1)	6
New York Catholic Protectory Suspended Sentence	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	6
New York House of Refuge	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory Suspended Sentence	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	1
Brookly Truant School	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	2
New York State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(3)	1
New York House of Refuge	(3)	1
New York House of Refuge Suspended Sentence	(1)	3
New York House of Refuge	(1)	2
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	3
New York House of Refuge	(2)	2
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(2)	2
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	1
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York House of Refuge	(1)	2
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	2
Suspended Sentence	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	3
New York State Reformatory	(1)	5
New York State Reformatory	(1)	2
Suspended Sentence	(1)	12
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	

TABLE No. 16 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	6
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	.
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	6
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	2
New York Juvenile Asylum	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Mass. State Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Illinois State Prison	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Michigan State Prison	(1)	1
Passaic County Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	1
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(2)	
Federal Prison (Leavenworth)	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(1)	
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(2)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1

TABLE No. 16 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	3
New Jersey State Reformatory	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(2)	
Ohio State Prison	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Maryland State Prison	(1)	
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	1

TABLE No. 16. (Continued)

*The Following Table shows the History of the 76 Men Received in Sing Sing Prison for the Second Time, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	5
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	3
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	17
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	

TABLE No. 16 (*Continued*)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	5
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	4
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
Wisconsin State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	4
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	
Ohio State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Italian Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
English Prison (Winchester)	(1)	

## SING SING PRISON

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TABLE No. 16 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Nassau County Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Penn. State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Michigan State Prison	(1)	
Illinois State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Penn. State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1

*The Following Table shows the History of the 10 Men Received in Sing Sing Prison for the Third Time, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	

TABLE No. 16 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	2
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Suspended Sentence	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1

*The Following Table shows the History of the 2 Men Received  
in Sing Sing Prison for the Fourth Time, during the  
Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920, who have  
been in other Penal Institutions.*

New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1



TABLE No. 17.

*General Statistics Concerning Inmates Remaining in Sing Sing  
Prison at End of Fiscal Year, June 30, 1920.  
Showing Race*

White Men -----	1,047
Negroes -----	131
Yellow Men -----	1
Total -----	1,179

*Showing Nativity*

United States -----	739	Holland -----	2
Albania -----	2	Hungary -----	5
Alsace-Lorraine -----	1	Ireland -----	20
Algeria -----	3	Italy -----	174
Argentine -----	2	Japan -----	1
Asia -----	2	Mexico -----	1
Austria -----	31	Norway -----	4
Bahama Islands -----	3	Poland -----	16
Bermuda -----	1	Porto Rico -----	4
Brazil -----	1	Roumania -----	2
Bulgaria -----	1	Russia -----	67
Canada -----	9	Scotland -----	1
China -----	1	Sweden -----	2
Cuba -----	4	Switzerland -----	2
Denmark -----	3	Spain -----	3
England -----	6	Syria -----	3
Finland -----	2	Turkey -----	1
France -----	4	Ukrania -----	1
Germany -----	46	West Indies -----	6
Greece -----	3	Total -----	1,179

*Showing Religion*

Catholics -----	652
Protestants -----	325
Hebrews -----	182
Greek Catholics -----	11
Pagans -----	3
No Religion -----	6
Total -----	1,179

TABLE No. 18.

*Showing Crimes for which Inmates, Remaining in Sing Sing  
Prison at End of Fiscal Year, June 30, 1920 were convicted.  
Against Person*

Abandonment -----	3
Abduction -----	5

TABLE No. 18

Abortion -----	4
Assault and Attempts First degree -----	21
Assault and Attempts Second degree -----	174
Bigamy -----	27
Compulsory Prostitution of Women -----	3
Incest -----	1
Manslaughter First degree -----	53
Manslaughter Second degree -----	19
Murder First degree -----	18
Murder Second degree -----	32
Rape and Attempts First degree -----	3
Rape and Attempts Second degree -----	18
Sodomy and Attempts -----	2
Violation of Penal Law No. 2460 -----	1
Total -----	384

*Against Property*

Arson and Attempts Second degree -----	6
Arson and Attempts Third degree -----	2
Burglary and Attempts First degree -----	3
Burglary and Attempts Second degree -----	14
Burglary and Attempts Third degree -----	227
Forgery and Attempts Second degree -----	23
Forgery and Attempts Third degree -----	6
Grand Larceny and Attempts First degree -----	74
Grand Larceny and Attempts Second degree -----	218
Grand Larceny First degree and Rec. Stolen Prop. -----	2
Grand Larceny Second degree and Rec. Stolen Prop. -----	1
Receiving Stolen Property and Attempts -----	29
Total -----	605

*Against Person and Property*

Robbery and Attempts First degree -----	38
Robbery and Attempts Second degree -----	61
Robbery and Attempts Third degree -----	46
Total -----	145

*Miscellaneous*

Carrying Dangerous Weapon -----	14
Criminal Anarchy -----	1
Escapes from Jails and Prisons -----	2
Extortion -----	3
Perjury -----	2
Possessing Burglar's Tools -----	8
Possessing Firearm, after Conviction -----	13

TABLE No. 18 (Continued)

Violation of Penal Law No. 1,694 -----	1
Violation of Penal Law No. 481 -----	1
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>45</b>

*Recapitulation*

<b>CRIMES:</b>	
Against Person -----	384
Against Property -----	605
Against Person and Property -----	145
Miscellaneous -----	45
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>1,179</b>

TABLE No. 19

*Showing Terms of Sentence for the Total Number of Inmates  
Remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1920*

*Determinate*

1 year -----	2	7 years and 5 months --	1
1 year and 2 months ----	1	7 years and 6 months --	8
1 year and 6 months ---	4	8 years -----	8
1 year and 8 months ----	3	8 years and 2 months --	1
1 year and 9 months ---	1	8 years and 3 months --	1
1 year and 11 months --	1	8 years and 6 months --	3
2 years -----	16	9 years -----	5
2 years and 3 months --	3	9 years and 4 months --	1
2 years and 4 months --	3	9 years and 6 months --	5
2 years and 5 months --	5	10 years -----	24
2 years and 6 months --	33	11 years -----	2
2 years and 9 months --	1	11 years and 10 months --	1
3 years -----	15	12 years -----	2
3 years and 1 month ----	1	12 years and 6 months --	2
3 years and 3 months --	1	13 years -----	3
3 years and 6 months --	13	14 years -----	5
3 years and 7 months --	1	14 years and 9 months --	2
3 years and 8 months --	2	15 years -----	13
4 years -----	25	15 years and 3 months --	1
4 years and 3 months --	3	16 years -----	5
4 years and 4 months --	1	17 years -----	1
4 years and 5 months --	2	18 years -----	1
4 years and 6 months --	13	19 years -----	1
4 years and 7 months --	1	19 years and 6 months --	1
4 years and 8 months --	3	20 years -----	13
4 years and 9 months --	1	20 years and 5 months --	1
4 years and 10 months -	8	20 years and 6 months --	2
5 years -----	46	21 years -----	3
5 years and 2 months --	2	24 years -----	1
5 years and 3 months --	1	25 years -----	5
5 years and 5 months --	1	39 years -----	3

TABLE No. 19 (Continued)

5 years and 6 months --	5	40 years -----	1
5 years and 7 months --	1	41 years -----	1
6 years -----	8	52 years and 6 months --	1
6 years and 2 months ---	1	Execution -----	23
6 years and 6 months --	2	Natural Life -----	14
6 years and 11 months --	1	1 year 1 month and 1 day -	1
7 years -----	9		
7 years and 3 months --	1	Total -----	407

*Indeterminate*

1 year to 1 year and 5 months -----	1
1 year to 1 year and 6 months -----	1
1 year to 2 years -----	16
1 year to 2 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year to 6 years and 7 months -----	1
1 year and 1 month to 2 years -----	1
1 year and 1 month to 2 years and 2 months -----	2
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	3
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 8 months -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 4 years -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 1 year and 9 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	79
1 year and 3 months to 3 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 5 years -----	1
1 year and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
1 year and 4 months to 5 years -----	2
1 year and 5 months to 3 years -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 8 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----	8
1 year and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 5 years -----	4
1 year and 8 months to 6 years -----	1
2 years to 3 years -----	2
2 years to 4 years -----	21
2 years to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years to 4 years and 7 months -----	1
2 years to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years to 5 years -----	3
2 years to 5 years and 2 months -----	1
2 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	9

TABLE No. 19 (Continued)

2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	2
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 3 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	37
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	4
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 11 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	49
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	6
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 10 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
2 years and 8 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 9 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 5 years and 8 months -----	1
3 years to 5 years and 11 months -----	1
3 years to 6 years -----	6
3 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 7 years -----	1
3 years to 10 years -----	1
3 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 2 months to 6 years and 10 months -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 6 years -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	26
3 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	3
3 years and 6 months to 9 years and 5 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
3 years and 9 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 10 months to 7 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years to 6 years -----	1
4 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 11 months -----	1
4 years to 8 years -----	6
4 years to 8 years and 2 months -----	1
4 years to 8 years and 6 months -----	2

TABLE No. 19 (Continued)

4 years to 9 years -----	3
4 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years to 10 years -----	6
4 years to 20 years -----	1
4 years to 18 years and 7 months -----	1
4 years and 1 month to 8 years and 2 months -----	1
4 years and 3 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	3
4 years and 3 months to 10 years -----	1
4 years and 4 months to 8 years and 8 months -----	2
4 years and 4 months to 9 years and 10 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years and 2 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years and 10 months to 9 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 10 months to 9 years and 10 months -----	1
5 years to 5 years and 5 months -----	1
5 years to 7 years -----	2
5 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	3
5 years to 7 years and 8 months -----	1
5 years to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 4 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	27
5 years to 9 years and 7 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 8 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 9 months -----	2
5 years to 10 years -----	41
5 years to 10 years and 2 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 4 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 12 years -----	1
5 years to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 14 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 14 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years to 15 years and 7 months -----	1
5 years to 15 years -----	1
5 years and 2 months to 10 years and 4 months -----	1
5 years and 3 months to 10 years -----	1
5 years and 3 months to 10 years and 6 months -----	3
5 years and 5 months to 15 years and 8 months -----	1
5 years and 6 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	1

## SING SING PRISON

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TABLE No. 19 (Continued)

6 years to 10 years -----	4
6 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 12 years -----	3
6 years to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years and 2 months to 12 years and 4 months -----	1
6 years and 3 months to 12 years and 6 months -----	2
6 years and 6 months to 8 years -----	1
6 years and 6 months to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years and 6 months to 13 years -----	1
6 years and 6 months to 13 years and 3 months -----	1
6 years and 10 months to 15 years -----	1
7 years to 10 years -----	1
7 years to 14 years -----	2
7 years to 15 years -----	3
7 years to 13 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 3 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	2
7 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 11 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	3
7 years and 6 months to 15 years -----	17
7 years and 6 months to 18 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 20 years -----	3
7 years and 10 months to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years to 13 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years to 12 years -----	1
8 years to 15 years -----	2
8 years to 16 years -----	3
8 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years and 6 months to 20 years -----	1
8 years and 3 months to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years and 3 months to 17 years -----	1
8 years and 5 months to 19 years and 10 months -----	1
8 years and 6 months to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years and 6 months to 17 years -----	1
8 years and 6 months to 20 years -----	1
9 years to 18 years -----	1
9 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 19 years and 6 months -----	2
9 years and 7 months to 19 years and 7 months -----	1
10 years to 12 years -----	1

TABLE No. 19 (Continued)

10 years to 12 years and 6 months -----	4
10 years to 13 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 15 years -----	2
10 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 16 years -----	1
10 years to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 18 years -----	2
10 years to 18 years and 2 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	27
10 years to 19 years and 8 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 9 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 11 months -----	1
10 years to 20 years -----	40
10 years to 25 years -----	1
12 years and 2 months to 25 years -----	1
12 years and 6 months to 17 years and 6 months -----	1
12 years and 6 months to 25 years -----	2
15 years to 30 years -----	1
20 years to 30 years -----	2
20 years to 25 years -----	1
25 years to 40 years -----	1
25 years to 50 years -----	2
20 years to Life -----	108
24 years 11 months and 30 days to 50 years -----	1
Total -----	772

*Recapitulation*

Determinate Sentences -----	407
Indeterminate Sentences -----	772
Total -----	1,179

	Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
Average Determinate Sentence -----	5	11	16
Average Indeterminate Sentence (Minimum) --	3	11	2
Average Indeterminate Sentence (Maximum) --	7	10	27

TABLE No. 20.

*Showing the Number of Commitments against the Total Number of Inmates Remaining in Sing Sing Prison, July 1, 1920.*

In Sing Sing Prison for the First Time:

(a) No Previous History of Delinquency shown ----	540
(b) Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	399

Total ----- 939

In Sing Sing Prison for the Second Time:

(a) No Previous History of Delinquency shown ----	65
---	----



TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

(b)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	112
-----	---	-----

Total -----	177
-------------	-----

**In Sing Sing Prison for the Third Time:**

(a)	No Previous History of Delinquency shown ----	16
-----	---	----

(b)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	22
-----	---	----

Total -----	38
-------------	----

**In Sing Sing Prison for the Fourth Time:**

(a)	No Previous History of Delinquency shown --	16
-----	---	----

(b)	Have been in other Penal Institutions -----	8
-----	---	---

Total -----	24
-------------	----

**In Sing Sing Prison for the Seventh Time:**

(a)	Has been in other Penal Institutions -----	1
-----	--	---

Total -----	1,179
-------------	-------

***In other State Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories.***

Once -----	207
------------	-----

Twice -----	95
-------------	----

Three Times -----	28
-------------------	----

Four Times -----	9
------------------	---

Five Times -----	6
------------------	---

Total -----	345
-------------	-----

***In County Jails and Workhouses.***

Once -----	93
------------	----

Twice -----	33
-------------	----

Three Times -----	14
-------------------	----

Four Times -----	5
------------------	---

Five Times -----	3
------------------	---

Total -----	148
-------------	-----

***In Juvenile Asylums and Houses of Refuge***

Once -----	65
------------	----

Twice -----	19
-------------	----

Three Times -----	6
-------------------	---

Total -----	90
-------------	----

TABLE No. 20.

*The Following Table shows the History of the 399 Men in Sing Sing Prison for the First Time, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	5
New York City Reformatory	(1)	32
New York City Reformatory	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	15
New York House of Refuge	(2)	2
Mass. House of Correction	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	49
New Jersey State Reformatory	(1)	2
Louisiana State Reformatory	(1)	1
Conn. State Reformatory	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	1
Indiana State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	15
New York Workhouse	(2)	3
New York Workhouse	(3)	1
New Jersey Workhouse	(2)	1
Bridgeport, Conn. Jail	(1)	1
Fairfield, Conn. Jail	(1)	1
Dutchess County Jail	(1)	1
Bergen County, N. J. Jail	(1)	1
Litchfield, Conn. Jail	(1)	1
Passaic County, N. J. Jail	(1)	1
Boston, Mass. Jail	(1)	1
Hoboken, N. J. Jail	(1)	1
Nassau County, N. Y. Jail	(1)	1
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
Suffolk County, N. Y. Jail	(1)	2
Brooklyn, N. Y. City Jail	(1)	5
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	51
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	12
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	5
New York County Penitentiary	(4)	2
Kings County Penitentiary	(3)	1
Monroe County Penitentiary	(1)	1
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	3
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	3
Conn. State Prison	(1)	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	1
New Hamp. State Prison	(1)	1
Miss. State Prison	(1)	1

TABLE No. 20 (*Continued*)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Utah State Prison	(1)	1
California State Prison	(1)	2
Wisconsin State Prison	(1)	1
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	2
Australian Prison	(1)	1
Italian Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
Orange County, N. Y. Jail	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	1
New York Juvenile Asylum	(1)	
New Jersey State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	2
New York House of Refuge	(2)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	5
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	8
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	1
New York City Reformatory	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	1
New York City Reformatory	(3)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	1

TABLE No. 20 (*Continued*)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Brooklyn, N. Y. City Jail	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Pottsville, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	23
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Mass. State Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	2
Iowa State Reformatory	(1)	
California State Prison	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
Penn. State Reformatory	(2)	
Conn. Penitentiary	(1)	1
New Jersey State Reformatory	(2)	
Baltimore, Md. Jail	(1)	1
Montrose, Pa. Jail	(1)	
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
Rochester Reform School	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
Mass. House of Correction	(1)	
Mass. State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	6
Dutchess County, N. Y. Jail	(1)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	1
Chicago, Ill. Jail	(1)	
Maryland Penitentiary	(1)	1
New Rochelle, N. Y. Jail	(1)	
Ohio State Prison	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	16
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	2
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	3
New York Workhouse	(4)	
Conn. State Prison	(1)	1

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Erie County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(2)	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	
Austrian Prison	(1)	1
Canadian Penitentiary	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	1
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
New York State Prison (Clinton)	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	5
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Jersey City, N. J. Jail	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Hudson County, N. J.	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	1
New York Juvenile Asylum	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Mass. State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	
Rochester, Ind. Home	(1)	
Bergen County, N. J. Jail	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(2)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Chicago, Ill. Jail	(1)	
Michigan State Prison	(1)	1
Mass. House of Correction	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	1
Ohio State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Federal Prison (Leavenworth)	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Passaic County, N. J. Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(3)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(2)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	2
New York Jewish Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	
Washington, D. C. Jail	(1)	
Montrose, Pa. Jail	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Brooklyn, N. Y. City Jail	(1)	

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	1
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(1)	
Maryland State Penitentiary	(1)	
Easton, Pa. Penitentiary	(1)	
Federal Prison (Atlanta)	(1)	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	
Newcastle, England, Penitentiary	(1)	
London, England, Prison	(3)	
Edinburgh, Scotland, Prison	(1)	
Paris, France, Prison	(1)	
India Prison	(1)	1

*The Following Table shows the History of the 112 Men in Sing Sing Prison for the Second Time, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	5
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	15
New Jersey State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	4
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Workhouse	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Hudson County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	9
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Federal Prison (Leavenworth)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Jewish Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(2)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Wisconsin State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	4
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(2)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Russian Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Jewish Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	



TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	2
New York Catholic Protectory	(2)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Brooklyn, N. Y. City Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Jamestown, Pa. Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1)	1

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

*The Following Table shows the History of the 22 Men in Sing Sing Prison for the Third Time, who have been in other Penal Institutions.*

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	2
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	1
Georgia State Prison	(1)	
Conn. State Prison	(1)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	2
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Penn. House of Correction	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(1) -----	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2) -----	2
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2) -----	1
Mass. State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2) -----	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2) -----	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	

TABLE No. 20 (Continued)

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	4
New York Workhouse	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
Philadelphia, Pa. Jail	(2)	
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	3
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York House of Refuge	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New Jersey State Prison	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Erie County Penitentiary	(1)	
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Suffolk County, N. Y. Jail	(6)	
New York State Prison (Auburn)	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Alleghany County Penitentiary	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York City Reformatory	(1)	
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
Brooklyn, N. Y. City Jail	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	

	No. of Times	No. of Inmates
Sing Sing Prison	(2)	1
New York State Reformatory	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(2)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
New York County Penitentiary	(4)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
Kings County Penitentiary	(1)	
Albany County Penitentiary	(1)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1
New York Catholic Protectory	(1)	
New York Workhouse	(1)	
New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(3)	1

*The Following Table shows the History of the 1 Man in Sing Sing Prison for the Seventh Time, who has been in other Penal Institutions.*

New York County Penitentiary	(3)	
Sing Sing Prison	(6)	1

STATE OF NEW YORK,                    }  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.        } ss.:

I, William E. Cashin, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing Report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. CASHIN,  
Chaplain.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 6th day of October, 1920.

(Signed) D. J. HICKEY,  
Notary Public, Westchester County, N. Y.

# EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

OSSINING, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

MR. LEWIS E. LAWES,

*Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the Sing Sing Prison School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) N. J. HENZEL,

*Head Teacher.*

## PRISON POPULATION

Number of men in Prison July 1, 1919 .....	1,153
Number of men received during the fiscal year .....	1,082
Total .....	2,235

## TABLE No. 1.

### *Enrollment*

Number of men enrolled July 1, 1919 .....	276
Number of men admitted during the year .....	397
Number of men re-admitted during the year .....	68
Total number of men in school during year .....	741

## TABLE No. 2.

### *Aggregate Attendance by Months*

1919		1920	
July .....	6,018	January .....	4,210
August .....	6,089	February .....	267
September .....	4,939	March .....	4,973
October .....	4,924	April .....	4,761
November .....	3,980	May .....	4,548
December .....	4,673	June .....	4,277
Aggregate attendance for the year .....			53,659
Number of days school was in session during year .....			253
Average daily attendance .....			212

TABLE No. 3.

*Number of Men Absent by Months*

1919		1920	
July -----	244	January -----	126
August -----	150	February -----	19
September -----	161	March -----	168
October -----	252	April -----	272
November -----	191	May -----	128
December -----	151	June -----	110
			<hr/>
Total number absent during the year -----			1,972
Number of days school was in session during year -----			253
Average daily absence -----			8

TABLE No. 4.

*Parentage of Men in School*

Foreign born -----	446
Native born of foreign parents -----	153
Native born of native parents	
Black -----	105
White -----	37
<hr/>	
Total -----	741

TABLE No. 5.

*Nationalities of Men in School*

American :	
Foreign parentage -----	153
Black -----	105
White -----	37
Foreign :	
Italian -----	212
Russian -----	111
Austrian -----	30
British -----	21
German -----	19
French -----	5
All others -----	48
<hr/>	
Total -----	741

*Comparative*

American born	295
Foreign born	446

TABLE No. 6.

*Ages of Men in School*

Under 20 -----	93
Between 20 and 30 -----	366
Between 30 and 40 -----	240
Between 40 and 50 -----	36
Over 50 -----	6
Total -----	741

TABLE No. 7.

*Standards into which Men were Entered*

Standard 1 -----	169
Standard 2 -----	88
Standard 3 -----	116
Standard 4 -----	78
Standard 5 -----	14
Previously classified and in school July 1, 1919 -----	276
Total -----	741

TABLE No. 8.

*Standards from which Men left School*

Standard 1 -----	129
Standard 2 -----	108
Standard 3 -----	125
Standard 4 -----	116
Standard 5 -----	83
Remaining in school June 30, 1920 -----	180
Total -----	741

TABLE No. 9.

*Causes for Leaving School*

Number discharged and paroled -----	50
Transferred to other state institutions -----	337
Graduated -----	53
Excused as non-receptive -----	5
Opposed -----	38
Excused because of age, health, work, etc. -----	78
Attending school June 30, 1920 -----	180
Total -----	741

TABLE No. 10.

*Previous Degree of Education of New Men Entered in School  
During the Year*

Never in school before -----	63
Attended one year -----	42
Attended two years -----	35
Attended three years -----	45
Attended four years -----	45
Attended five years -----	52
Attended six years -----	40
Attended seven years -----	22
Attended eight years -----	25
Attended more than eight years -----	28
Total -----	397

TABLE No. 11.

*Number and Length of Service of Inmate Teachers*

Largest number employed at one time -----	6
Smallest number employed at one time -----	4
Longest term of service, in months -----	12
Shortest term of service, in months -----	1
Average term of service, in months -----	7

REMARKS

*Education vs. Instruction*

While a definite view of the prison school, its scope and influence, may be acquired from a perusal of the foregoing data, only those in intimate contact and sympathy with the prison school process can properly evaluate its significance as a vital force in the institution. The ideal teacher is primarily a priest rather than a purveyor, and education, as the prison school interprets it, is molding and training rather than mere instructing. Indeed, the school is of great moral value or it is nothing. The daily training which school men receive in regularity, order, duty, and regard for one's fellow man cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the general good order of the institution and a permanent effect in their lives. It is a deep realization of this truth which prompts me to submit that the prison day school, dedicated to perhaps the highest reformatory mission known to the State, should be encouraged to broader influence and greater achievement.

*Attendance*

It will be observed that the number of absentees during the year, with the exception of one month, has steadily declined so that for June the number was less than half that of the first



month of the fiscal year. Regular attendance is the first requisite for good scholarship and a continued effort has been made to enlist the cooperation of all prison departments in reducing the number of absentees to a minimum.

### *Discipline*

With very few exceptions students hold it a privilege to attend school and conduct themselves in a benevolent and docile manner. That the majority consider it their door of hope for a better future, endeavor earnestly to fulfil the daily obligation and appreciate the efforts of their inmate teachers, is daily evidenced by the absence of serious disorder. In fact the discipline is universally better than that which prevails in the elementary and high schools outside. As in previous years no officer has been maintained at the school.

### *Progress*

Notwithstanding the great number of men lost to the school because of drafting to other State institutions, the incidental transferring of school men to Wingdale and to the New Prison Company, and the temporary suspending of classes during February owing to an epidemic of influenza, the progress of the school has been definite and gratifying. Schedules have been revised in content and method to utilize the recent material brought forth by the State Department of Immigrant Education. A course in typewriting to supplement the instruction in English, has been successfully introduced in Standard Five. Only six typewriters have been available for such instruction, but the opportunity has been capitalized as an incentive to superior scholarship. It is hoped that during the current year funds may be procured for the purchase of typewriters sufficient to equip an entire class in this subject.

### *Extension Work*

Within a short time a well attended night school under the supervision of the Head Teacher will be in operation. Through this medium special opportunities will be accorded to men who wish to pursue courses of study in advanced subjects. A survey of the prison population shows that a very great number of men are anxious to devote their spare time to further study. It is expected that the night school, adapted to meet their needs, will constitute an active agency for enlightened progress.

Recently the Young Men's Christian Association, through its representative, Mr. P. W. Garrett, has donated a number of correspondence courses from its extension schools to such men as in the estimation of the Head Teacher are capable and worthy. In the event of the successful outcome of this experiment, it is probable that the organization mentioned as well as other educational agencies, may be induced to make a permanent offer of

this nature. To have always at its disposal such facilities for progressive men would indeed be a commendable extension of the prison school's influence.

### *Acknowledgments*

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation to all those in the institution who by their cooperation and assistance have contributed to the general welfare and advancement of the Education Department; to my associates and assistants in the school, who by their integrity, their tireless efforts, and their efficient and faithful service have proved themselves worthy of their position and deserving of greater trust and confidence; and in a special manner to Dr. A. C. Hill of the State Department of Education who by his interest, advice, and aid has heightened the prestige of the school, and furnished a lasting inspiration for a higher standard of scholarship.

Finally, to you Warden Lawes, for your confirmed belief in the efficacy of mental and moral training, for your active interest in the progress of the school, and for your prudent, sympathetic, and ready counsel, I wish to express my sincere gratitude.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) N. J. HENZEL,  
*Head Teacher.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,                    }  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.        } ss.:

I, N. J. Henzel, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) N. J. HENZEL,  
*Head Teacher, Sing Sing Prison.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 21st day of July, 1920.

(Signed) D. J. HICKEY,  
*Notary Public, Westchester County.*

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRISON OFFICIALS**  
**OF**  
**AUBURN STATE PRISON**  
**AND THE**  
**STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN**  
**AUBURN, N. Y.**

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**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.**



## WARDEN'S OFFICE

AUBURN, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, New York.*

SIR:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Prison Law, I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Reports of the Clerk, Chaplain, Physician, Head Teachers of both the men's and women's Prisons, and also that of the Matron of the latter, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as well as my report as Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

*Men's Prison*

Total Expenditures for the Year .....	\$394,466.49
Average Daily Population .....	1,166
Average Cost per Convict for the Year .....	\$338.31

*Women's Prison*

Total Expenditures for Maintenance for the Year ---	\$41,143.85
Average Daily Population .....	70
Average Cost per Convict for the Year .....	\$587.769

*Industries*

Net Sales From All Industries for Year 1920 .....	\$402,724.21
Net Sales From All Industries for Year 1919 .....	\$410,712.64

*Net Earnings*

Profit in All Industries for the Year 1919-20 .....	\$68,604.29
Profit in All Industries for the Year 1918-19 .....	19,001.18
Gain for the Year 1919-20 Over the Year 1918-19 ----	49,603.11

*Maintenance*

Appropriations allowed by the Legislature, have not been sufficiently large to meet the requirements of proper clothing and food for the inmates. It is, therefore, recommended that increased funds be appropriated for the maintenance of the Prison. The strictest economy was practiced throughout the year; yet even this did not tend to meet all demands. Further, and

as was mentioned in my report of last year, we have been handicapped by the slowness of deliveries of necessities by both contractors and railroads. Likewise, came the result of the purchase of short quantities of foodstuffs from local dealers. This brought about added expense to the State, as well as breaking up our planned menus.

As was stated in my report of last year, I again call your attention to the fact that the obsolete and worn-out cooking equipment is not adequate to properly cook the food. Much expense can be saved by a scientific method of preparing food; while on the other hand, as conditions exist here, there is altogether too much waste, because the food cannot be cooked and eaten without loss. I again call your attention to the necessity of an experienced civilian cook. More than his salary could be saved in the conservation of foodstuffs.

### *Health*

The health of the inmates has been generally good. During the winter of 1919-20 we were somewhat troubled with a influenza epidemic; but through the efforts of the prison physician, no deaths resulted.

Your attention is invited to the Prison Physician's report regarding the physical and psychological classification of the inmates. He has made intensive researches into these subjects, and given individual attention to each prisoner received. As a result, he has classified the inmates' fitness for various occupations. It is, therefore, recommended that means be adopted whereby each inmate may be treated mentally and physically through the medium of assigning him to such occupation as his condition strictly warrants.

The Prison Physician renews his recommendation for the employment of a visiting Ophthalmologist and a visiting Rhinologist; both of which are approved by me.

### *Road Work*

The construction of roads by inmates from this institution was continued through the summer and fall of 1919. During that time the following camps were out:

	MEN
Camp No. 20—Hollywood-Sevey .....	23
Camp No. 24—Chenango Forks .....	20
Camp No. 25—Homer Gulf .....	20
Camp No. 26—Virgil .....	20
Camp No. 29—Watkins-Lodi .....	20
Camp No. 33—Constantia .....	20
Camp No. 34—Owasco Lake .....	23
Camp M—Mandana .....	33

The work performed by these gangs has been very satisfactory to the Highways Department. The camps, where the men were quartered, were sanitary and well-kept. Frequent inspections by different State officials have stimulated the officers in

charge, and the men; and applaudable results followed. As a rule, the inmates were well-satisfied with this form of work; the open air urging them to a greater degree of industriousness and content over those confined in the Prison. It is to be understood that men only with clean prison records are selected for this work.

### *Farm*

The Prison Farm, containing 220 acres, was operated with a net sale of \$11,751.17, and at a profit of \$781.12, during the past year. The prospects for a greater harvest this year, with the resulting increased profit, are favorable. The Legislature adopted a resolution for the purchase of this farm property; but up to the present time the act has not been put into effect. However, now that the State will soon own this property, it is highly desirable that many necessary improvements be made at once. With this thought in mind, a modern piggery is being constructed on the Farm property. Repairs and improvements have already been made on the inmates' quarters; fences are also being rebuilt. I wish to add that much of the land, which could not, in the past, be cultivated, is now being reclaimed and prepared for cultivation. The many head of cattle are in excess of the previous year, and are a valuable asset. A number of Du Rock sows have been purchased during the spring; they will, undoubtedly, prove a good investment, as the old hogs have been so inbred that the stock was gradually running to a low grade.

From the present outlook it is expected that the potato crop will be sufficient to meet the demands of the institution for the entire year.

Following my recommendation of last year, an appropriation for a head farmer was made; but the stated salary was far below what it should be for the engagement of the proper man to superintend the Farm. In addition to salary, allowance should be made for his maintenance, since it will be necessary for him to live at the Farm.

More scientific handling of the ground and a rotating of the crops with proper fertilization, and the purchase of certified seeds and their subsequent use, should, undoubtedly, produce a bumper crop.

Most of the men employed on the Farm have had little experience in farm work; yet, under these conditions, fair returns are visible. The following table shows the division of the Farm land; also the crops and the areas planted this year:

	ACRE
Carrots -----	1
Orchards -----	7 3-4
Meadows -----	22
Pastures -----	22 1-2
Potatoes -----	38 1-2
Cabbages -----	1

Oats -----	17
Peas -----	1
Onions -----	1
Sunset Corn -----	1 1-2
Field Corn -----	33 1-2
Beets -----	1-2
Wheat -----	18
Land occupied by Buildings -----	12
Permanent Pasture too Rough to Clear -----	7
Not Available for Cultivation -----	5
Hay -----	30 3-4
Total -----	220

### *Industries*

During the year appropriation was made by the Legislature for the establishment of an auto-plate manufacturing plant. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining machinery and other necessary supplies, thus making a favorable start almost impossible, and to assure delivery of the 1921 plates to the Secretary of the State. However, it now appears there will be a possibility of making deliveries as the Secretary of State desires. This will be accomplished through the working of extra shifts—the shop running night and day. Much criticism has been made by outside inspectors regarding the safety devices on our machines in the industries. Attention to this matter has already been given; and the required safety devices will be installed during the year.

Our cloth mill is one of the few of our industries that is making a respectable, profitable showing; improvements having been made, and incidentally enlarged. The closing of some of the lesser industries and the increasing the size of the cloth mill, with the adding of other industries for supplying certain State needs, would be good business. This I again recommend, as I did last year.

### *Chaplain's Department*

The inmates have exhibited a greater interest than ever in patronizing the Prison Library, which contains about 7,000 volumes. Some very good books, from constant use, are sadly in need of repairing and rebinding. This should be done at once to prevent the absolute destruction of the books, many of which are in continual demand, yet cannot be placed in circulation much longer. Therefore, my recommendation of last year: that means be provided for the enlarging of our bookbindery, is renewed.

### *Recommendations*

As recommended in my report of last year, the Legislature has appropriated an initial sum of \$75,000 for the construction



of a central heating plant, for which the ground will be broken in a few days. The surface plans have been drawn up by the State Architect and the State Engineer's force; the work to be begun on the foundation immediately. This work is to be done by the inmates.

Appropriations for the coming year, are not sufficient for the needed repairs and betterment of this institution. The cessation of the repairs etc., during the war period has resulted in the running down, generally, of the prison property. The coming Legislature should be urgently requested to appropriate considerably increased amounts for repairs and betterments. I wish, once more, to call your attention to the fact that appropriations seem to have been not available to continue construction along a definite line. The result is a run-down condition, generally, in all parts of the Prison. At this time I would call your attention to the following improvements made during the year: Certain repairs have been made with such available funds as we had, as follows: The interior of the hospital was renovated and painted. The cell-blocks were whitewashed. The ground area within and around the bucket-ground, was cemented, and concrete racks constructed for the holding of buckets during the day. The greenhouse has been reconstructed as a result of my recommendation of last year. About one-half the cells have been cemented over the old brick flooring; walls repaired and painted. This latter was a much-needed improvement, and has made these cells more sanitary and easier to keep clean. The remaining cells shall be finished during the coming year.

If attention were given the following recommendations I believe the institution can be made sanitary and a healthy place in which to live; and can be run in a more economic manner. The needs of the institution, which I recommend, are, in many cases, not original, as like suggestions have been offered by my predecessors; but they are renewed with additions, out of a desire to put into effect a definite line of policy as well as improving the institution. The list of recommendations for construction and betterments follow:

- (a) A New Refrigerator Plant.
- (b) Rebuilding Guardhouses on Wall.
- (c) Concrete Walks and Roads in Yard.
- (d) Painting and Repairing Roofs, Buildings and Cell Halls.
- (e) Concrete Floor in Barn.
- (f) General Repairs in Shops and Schoolhouse and Building over Vegetable Cellar.
- (g) Kitchen Equipment, Ovens etc.
- (h) Rebuilding floor in Kitchen.
- (i) New Buckets.
- (j) Mess Hall Equipment, Tables etc.
- (k) Raising Floor in Chapel and Putting in Ventilating

- System.
- (1) X-ray Apparatus in Hospital.
  - (m) Hospital Operating Room Equipment for Women's Prison.

In closing I desire to, once more, urgently request that consideration be given my recommendation for increased appropriations for the maintenance of the Prison. Funds are not sufficient for the proper feeding and clothing of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. S. JENNINGS,  
*Agent and Warden.*

**CLERK'S REPORT**  
**AUBURN PRISON**

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## CLERK'S REPORT

AUBURN, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit herewith my report for the Clerk's Office of Auburn Prison for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) GORDON A. TELLER,

*Clerk.*

## STATEMENT

E. S. Jennings, Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison with the State of New York for Cash Received and Expended for the General Supplies and for Salaries of said Prison for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

*Debit*

1919

July 1,	To Balance Cash on Hand -----	\$3,490.74
	Balance Petty Cash on Hand --	400.00
	Treas.' Drafts for Maintenance	393,550.83
		<hr/>
		\$397,441.57

*Credit*

1920

June 30, By Expenditures:

Estimate No. 1.	Personal Service -----	\$159,884.18
2.	Food -----	116,582.53
3.	Fuel, Light, Power and	
	Water -----	28,716.14
4.	Clothing -----	35,616.30
5.	Furn. Furn. & Household	
	Supplies -----	18,216.44
6.	Med. & Surg. Care -----	4,012.14
8.	Roads, Grounds & Walks	30.00
9.	General Administration -	3,604.00
10.	Office Expenses -----	6,621.31
11.	Traveling Expenses -----	5,814.34
12.	Fixed Charges and Con-	
	tributions; General -----	4,353.25
	Pensions -----	3,146.83
13.	Repairs & Alterations etc.	7,869.03
Refund to State Treasury	-----	2,003.47
Petty Cash Balance on Hand	-----	400.00
Cash Balance on Hand in Bank	-----	571.61
		<hr/>
		\$397,441.57

TABLE No. 1.

*Abstract of the Total Cash Receipts and the Total Cash Expenditures for the Maintenance with the Average Number of Convicts per Day for each Month at the Auburn Prison from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.*

		AUBURN PRISON					
MONTH	Treasurer's Draft	Salaries of Officers	Expend. for Ord. Support	Total Expenditures	No. at Close of Month	Daily Average	
1919							
July -----	\$29,066.07	\$13,285.26	\$14,957.09	\$28,242.35	1,168	1,169	
August -----	29,780.27	13,121.34	16,373.82	29,495.16	1,192	1,155	
September -----	29,854.67	13,737.84	16,828.56	30,566.40	1,175	1,184	
October -----	38,139.55	13,455.78	20,409.12	33,864.90	1,190	1,181	
November -----	36,756.29	13,425.43	25,068.93	38,494.36	1,172	1,178	
December -----	39,651.55	13,474.39	26,988.42	40,462.81	1,169	1,185	
1920							
January -----	35,083.39	13,647.76	21,826.87	35,474.63	1,147	1,155	
February -----	38,902.76	13,483.99	23,315.94	36,799.93	1,177	1,154	
March -----	26,757.33	13,278.97	14,412.90	27,691.87	1,174	1,188	
April -----	33,106.46	13,051.32	20,773.37	33,824.69	1,157	1,169	
May -----	29,304.64	12,895.02	18,901.24	31,796.26	1,148	1,155	
June -----	27,147.85	13,027.08	14,726.05	27,753.13	1,124	1,121	
Totals -----	\$393,550.83	\$159,884.18	\$234,582.31	\$394,466.49	-----	1,166	

Note—To State Treasurer, Unexpended Balance of chap. 151, Laws 1918 Appropriation \$2,003.47

Note—"Ordinary Support" is found by deducting "Salaries of Officers" from "Total Expenditures."

TABLE No. 2.

Statement of Expenditures by Estimate, Showing the Expense for the Year, Month and Day in Auburn Prison for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

ESTIMATE		Total Amount of Expenditures	Average Per Convict Per 12 Mos.	Average Per Convict Per Month	Average Per Convict Per Day
1	Personal Service -----	\$159,884.18	\$137.12	11.426	.38087
2	Food -----	116,582.53	99.98	8.332	.27773
3	Fuel, Light, Power and Water -----	28,716.14	24.63	2.053	.06843
4	Clothing -----	35,616.30	30.55	2.545	.08483
5	Furn. Furn. and Household Supplies -----	18,216.44	15.62	1.302	.04340
6	Med. and Surg. Care -----	4,012.14	3.44	.287	.00957
8	Roads, Grounds and Walks -----	30.00	.03	.002	.00007
9	General Administration -----	3,604.00	3.09	.258	.00860
10	Office Expenses -----	6,621.31	5.68	.473	.01577
11	Traveling Expenses -----	5,814.34	4.99	.416	.01387
12	Fixed Charges and Contributions				
	General -----	4,353.25	3.73	.311	.01037
	Pensions -----	3,146.83	2.70	.225	.00749
13	Repairs and Alterations -----	7,869.03	6.75	.562	.01874
Totals -----		\$394,466.49	\$338.307	28.192	.93974
Ordinary Support -----		\$234,582.31	\$201.185	16.765	.55885

Note—"Ordinary Support" is found by deducting "Salaries of Officers" from "Total Expenditures."

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES

Daily number of Convicts in Auburn Prison during the	
Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920 -----	1,166
The total Expenditures for the Support of Auburn	-----
Prison during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920- \$	394,466.49
The Average Expenditure per Convict for the Year	338.31
The average Expenditure per Convict per Month ----	28.192
The average Expenditure per Convict per Day -----	.93974
The total Expenditures for Ordinary Support for the	
Year -----	\$234,582.31
The average Expense for Ordinary Support per Con-	
vict for the Year -----	201.18
The average Expense for Ordinary Support per Con-	
vict per Month -----	16.765
The average Expense for Ordinary Support per Con-	
vict per Day -----	.55885

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the number of convicts Received and Discharged each month at Auburn Prison during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
1919				
July -----	75	59	16	--
August ----	82	58	24	--
September -	15	32	--	17
October ---	53	38	15	--
November -	62	80	--	18
December -	100	103	--	3
1920				
January ---	25	47	--	22
February --	68	38	30	--
March ----	52	55	--	3
April -----	20	37	--	17
May -----	26	35	--	9
June -----	107	131	--	24
Totals ----	685	713	85	113
Excess ----		28		28

STATEMENT No. 1

*Showing the number of convicts in Auburn Prison, June 30, 1919  
and the Number Received, Discharged, Paroled,  
Transferred, and Died during the Fiscal  
Year ending June 30, 1920.*

*Received*

Number in prison July 1, 1919 -----		1,152
Number Received from Auburn Prison District --	301	
Number Received from Sing Sing Prison -----	277	
Number Received from Clinton Prison -----	62	
Number Received from Great Meadow Prison ----	23	
Number Received from Elmira Reformatory -----	1	
Number Received for Violation of Parole -----	13	
Number Returned from Escape -----	8	685

1,837

*Discharged*

Number Discharged by Commutation for Good Conduct -----	154	
Number Discharged by Expiration of Sentence --	5	
Number Paroled -----	169	
Number Commuted by Governor and Paroled ----	43	
Number Discharged by Special Commutation of Governor -----	1	
Number Paroled and Discharged and Paroled by Parole Board -----	7	
Number Discharged by Reversal of Judgment ----	1	
Number Discharged by Certificate of Reasonable Doubt -----	1	
Number Discharged by Death -----	9	
Number Transferred to Clinton Prison -----	110	
Number Transferred to Sing Sing Prison -----	108	
Number Transferred to Great Meadow Prison ----	71	
Number Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital	10	
Number Escaped -----	24	713

Number in Prison June 30, 1920 -----	1,124
--------------------------------------	-------

1,837

STATEMENT

*Of Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund.  
Debit*

1919

July 1. To Balance to Credit of Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earning Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -----	\$14,825.28
---	-------------



1920.

June 30. To Amount Deposited to Credit  
of Convict Deposit and Mis-  
cellaneous Earning Fund  
during the Fiscal Year End-  
ing June 30, 1920 ----- \$37,062.75 \$51,888.03

*Credit*

1920

June 30. By Amount drawn from Convict  
Deposit and Miscellaneous  
Earning Fund for use of Con-  
victs ----- \$34,607.63  
By Balance Cash on Deposit in  
the Auburn Trust Co. to  
Credit of Convicts' Deposit  
and Miscellaneous Earning  
Fund ----- 17,280.40 \$51,888.03

## CONVICT DEPOSIT REFUNDED

*Debit*

1919

July 1, To Balance on Hand ----- \$1,131.17  
To Amount drawn from Con-  
vict Deposit and Miscellan-  
eous Earning Fund ----- 34,607.63 \$35,738.80

*Credit*

1920

June 30. By Amts. Refunded to Convicts,  
Interest paid to Convicts on  
Deposit withdrawn ----- \$162.11  
Convicts' Deposit withdrawn 35,294.15  
Balance on Hand ----- 282.54 \$35,738.80

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

*Debit*

To amount Received from State Treasurer \$30,372.92

*Credit*

Construction of Highways,  
(Chap. 177, Laws 1919--Part 3) ----- \$13,822.57  
Construction of Highways,  
(Chap. 151, Laws 1918--Part 3) ----- 1,648.34  
Construction of Highways,  
(Chap. 635, Laws 1919) ----- 3,015.25

**Repairs,**

(Chap. 151, Laws 1918--Part 3)-----	1,688.89	
Plumbing in Adminstration building, (Chap. 177, Laws 1919--Part 5)-----	449.09	
Painting & Repairing Roofs and Buildings, (Chap. 177, Laws 1919--Part 3)-----	1,683.29	
Repairs to Steam Equipment, (Chap. 177, Laws 1919--Part 3)-----	1,695.26	
Concrete Bucket-Rack, (Chap. 177, Laws 1919--Part 3)-----	447.46	
Construction of Large Windows in Cell Hall and Mess Room, (Chap. 151, Laws 1918--Part 5)-----	31.59	
(Re-Chap. 165, Laws 1920--Part 5)-----	736.76	
Sign & Number Plate Industry, - (Chap. 263, Laws 1919)-----	384.60	
(Chap. 165, Laws 1920)-----	333.32	
State Farm for Women,		
(Chap. 601, Laws 1919)-----	4,445.50	<b>\$30,372.92</b>

**CAPITAL STATEMENT***Debit***1919**

July 1. To	Balance to Credit of Prison Capital Fund in Auburn Trust Company -----	\$108,862.74
------------	--	--------------

**1920**

June 30. To	Amount Deposited to Credit of Prison Capital Fund ----	446,226.04
-------------	---	------------

**\$555,088.78***Credit***1920**

June 30. To	Amts. Drawn from P. C. F.;	
	For Industries -----	375,000.00
	For Compensation -----	6,046.66
	For Redemption Rockland County Check Protested ---	1,108.93
	Balance on Hand to the Credit of Prison Capital Fund ----	172,933.19

**\$555,088.78**

## STATEMENT

*Showing Convicts' Compensation**Debit*

1919

July 1. To	Balance Cash on Hand ----	\$664.67	
	Amount drawn from Prison Capital Fund for use of Convicts' Compensation -----	6,046.66	\$6,711.33

---

*Credit*

1920

June 30. By	Amount Paid to Convicts as Compensation -----	6,340.65	
	Balance on Hand -----	370.68	\$6,711.33

---

## STATEMENT

*Showing Prison Highway Labor Fund, (CHAP. 318, LAWS 1917.)*

Total Receipts from Highway Department -----	\$4,862.80
Interest on Bank Balances -----	3.91

---

\$4,866.71

Disbursements on Comptroller's Counter-signed Checks -----	4,861.83
--	----------

---

Refunded to State Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1919 -----	4.88
--	------

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Cash Received and Deposited to Credit of Prison Capital Fund and Amount Drawn from the Prison Capital Fund During the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920. On Direct Account of Operation of Industries.*

## Amount Received and Deposited to the Credit of the Prison Capital Fund:

State Industries—Men's Prison -----	\$446,226.04
State Industries—Women's Prison --	2,398.79

---

\$448,624.83

## Amount Drawn from Prison Capital Fund:

State Industries—Men's Prison -----	\$375,000.00
Compensation—Men's Prison -----	6,046.66
State Industries—Women's Prison --	1,750.00
Compensation—Women's Prison ----	280.74

---

\$383,077.40

## TABLE

*Showing Distribution of Prison Capital Fund Drafts during the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1920.*

	MEN'S PRISON INDUSTRIES	WOMEN'S PRISON INDUSTRIES
Plant and Machinery -----	\$5,818.58	-----
Material and Supplies -----	269,657.41	877.65
Citizen Labor -----	37,815.53	300.00
Freight, Cartage and Express --	9,077.75	6.48
Fuel, Light and Power -----	23,343.71	-----
Renewals and Repairs -----	6,514.60	-----
Setting and Repairs -----	788.83	-----
Other Costs -----	3,041.83	-----
<i>Indirect Costs:</i>		
Salaries and Wages -----	13,671.70	-----
Traveling -----	991.43	-----
Other indirect Costs -----	9,032.52	-----
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$379,753.89	\$1,184.13
Cash on hand June 30, 1919 --	7,014.56	348.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	\$372,739.33	835.48
Cash on hand June 30, 1920 ---	2,260.67	914.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Drafts for Period --	\$375,000.00	1,750.00

## STATEMENT

*Showing Financial Condition of the State Industries of Auburn Prison, for the Twelve Months Period Ending June 30, 1920.*

July 1, 1919.

Material and Supplies -----	\$70,359.33
Material in Process -----	56,961.72
Manufactured Stock -----	92,579.60
Plant and Machinery -----	97,430.26
Accounts Receivable -----	99,592.29
Cash on hand -----	7,014.56
Compensation Received from other Prisons -----	508.56
Amount drawn from Prison Capital Fund -----	375,000.00
Gain for the Industries during the Year	69,835.41
Draft on Clinton Prison P. C. Fund --	30,000.00

---

\$901,837.84

June 30, 1920.

Material and Supplies -----	92,483.55
Material in Process -----	73,874.29

Manufactured Stock -----	83,272.32
Plant and Machinery -----	98,243.15
Accounts Receivable -----	106,290.32
Cash on Hand -----	2,260.67
Amount deposited to P. C. Fund ----	446,226.04
	<hr/>
	\$901,837.84

## STATEMENT

*Showing Financial Condition of the Women's Prison Industry  
of Auburn Prison for the Twelve Month Period  
Ending June 30, 1920*

**June 30, 1919.**

Material and Supplies -----	\$966.95
Material in Process -----	48.00
Manufactured Stock -----	80.50
Plant and Machinery -----	3,396.95
Accounts Receivable -----	315.18
Cash on Hand -----	348.65
Interest received -----	180.45
Gain for Twelve Months -----	867.74
Amount drawn from P. C. Fund ----	1,750.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,954.42

**June 30, 1920.**

Material and Supplies -----	534.86
Manufactured Stock -----	256.82
Plant and Machinery -----	3,197.15
Accounts Receivable -----	652.28
Cash on Hand -----	914.52
Amount deposited to P. C. Fund ----	2,398.79
	<hr/>
	\$7,954.42

## AUBURN PRISON INDUSTRIES

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Transfers, Returns, Allowances, Freight, Cartage and Express, and Net Sales, for Auburn Prison Industries, for the Fiscal year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## RECAPITULATION

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
<b>1919</b>						
July.....	\$59,151 09	\$308 82	\$33 50	\$6 18	\$1,054 43	\$57,330 80
August.....	27,036 53	371 50		212 82	870 70	26,315 01
September.....	34,230 08	262 21	24 00	41 58	849 88	33,577 33
October.....	51,810 43	377 04	71 00	101 50	824 26	51,190 71
November.....	47,135 35	282 41		15 42	767 34	46,635 10
December.....	26,339 50	268 52	4 65	77 70	557 96	25,957 71
<b>1920</b>						
January.....	33,339 47	443 20	14 00	3 17	706 52	33,108 98
February.....	25,202 05	373 45	14 00		624 46	24,957 04
March.....	23,244 34	357 81	323 00	318 41	827 37	27,123 37
April.....	17,464 79	363 70		28 77	321 47	17,478 25
May.....	29,890 48	460 45		11 17	653 54	29,636 22
June.....	30,545 59	274 62		436 10	1,020 42	29,363 69
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$409,429 70</b>	<b>\$4,143 73</b>	<b>\$519 15</b>	<b>\$1,252 32</b>	<b>\$9,077 75</b>	<b>\$402,734 21</b>

## CLOTH DEPARTMENT

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
<b>1919</b>						
July.....	\$42,464 29			\$5 88	\$184 25	\$42,274 16
August.....	13,032 91			206 00	94 33	12,732 53
September.....	17,298 30				94 61	17,203 69
October.....	39,842 11			81 50	162 90	39,597 71
November.....	34,613 08			8 75	260 77	34,343 56
December.....	17,842 26			17 53	39 96	17,734 77
<b>1920</b>						
January.....	18,822 04			1 39	97 29	18,723 36
February.....	12,775 00				162 74	12,612 26
March.....	13,478 05		\$200 00		86 95	13,191 10
April.....	9,796 65			5 00	39 94	9,751 71
May.....	13,393 37			11 17	94 04	13,283 16
June.....	13,813 42			2 03	54 22	13,757 17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$247,171 48</b>		<b>\$200 00</b>	<b>\$339 25</b>	<b>\$1,422 05</b>	<b>\$245,210 18</b>

## AUBURN PRISON INDUSTRIES, (Continued)

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Transfers, Returns, Allowances, Freight, Cartage and Express, and Net Sales, for Auburn Prison Industries, for the Fiscal year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
1919						
July.....	\$11,002 59	\$118 28	\$1 00		\$693 71	\$10,426 16
August.....	9,879 58	185 46		\$5 40	594 47	9,465 17
September.....	10,957 43	186 69	24 00	1 35	639 04	10,479 73
October.....	7,274 09	247 62	71 00	20 00	454 03	6,976 68
November.....	9,428 28	166 17		1 10	355 03	9,238 32
December.....	5,628 95	131 54		58 35	359 36	5,342 78
1920						
January.....	10,075 05	307 95	14 00		430 01	9,938 99
February.....	8,971 34	210 12	14 00		343 26	8,824 20
March.....	11,900 74	187 03	123 00	307 59	660 55	10,996 68
April.....	5,440 06	223 32		23 05	214 39	5,426 44
May.....	13,268 12	332 03			430 61	13,169 59
June.....	13,314 09	116 33		434 07	817 79	12,179 06
Total	\$117,140 32	\$2,413 64	\$247 00	\$350 91	\$5,992 25	\$112,463 80

## BED AND BRASS DEPARTMENT

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
1919						
July.....	\$ 369 00	\$160 03		\$ 30	\$50 39	\$ 477 39
August.....	2,691 79	186 04			109 03	2,768 80
September.....	3,300 03	75 52		35 73	62 53	3,277 34
October.....	1,653 63	75 64			122 36	1,606 91
November.....	754 35	99 64			61 74	792 75
December.....	428 73	102 30		1 32	26 34	502 37
1920						
January.....	1,712 77	100 36			96 32	1,716 81
February.....	1,101 35	128 65			82 71	1,147 29
March.....	86 17	130 23		10 32		205 58
April.....	700 96	86 63			2 90	784 69
May.....	1,023 50	100 54			49 51	1,074 53
June.....	1,665 93	105 99			108 63	1,663 24
Total	\$15,438 76	\$1,851 62		\$48 67	\$773 51	\$16,018 20

AUBURN PRISON INDUSTRIES, *(Continued)*

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Transfers, Returns, Allowances, Freight, Cartage and Express, and Net Sales, for Auburn Prison Industries, for the Fiscal year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## BROOM AND BASKET DEPARTMENT

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
<b>1919</b>						
July .....	\$4,815 21	\$30 46	\$67 50		\$125 58	\$4,152 59
August.....	1,422 25			\$0 92	72 82	1,348 51
September.....	2,674 27			4 50	53 20	2,616 57
October.....	3,040 60	53 78			84 97	3,009 41
November.....	2,339 14	16 60		5 57	89 70	2,260 47
December .....	2,489 56	34 68	4 65		81 80	2,387 79
<b>1920</b>						
January.....	2,779 61	34 89		1 76	82 90	2,729 33
February.....	2,354 36	34 68			35 75	2,283 29
March.....	2,779 38	40 50			79 87	2,740 01
April.....	1,527 12	53 25		72	64 24	1,515 41
May.....	2,205 49	27 88			79 38	2,153 94
June.....	1,752 15	51 30			89 73	1,764 22
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$29,629 14</b>	<b>\$378 47</b>	<b>\$72 15</b>	<b>\$18 49</b>	<b>\$689 94</b>	<b>\$29,032 03</b>



## AUBURN PRISON INDUSTRIES (Continued)

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Transfers, Returns, Allowances, Freight, Cartage and Express, and Net Sales, for Auburn Prison Industries, for the Fiscal year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## WOMEN'S PRISON

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
<b>1919</b>						
July .....	\$284 74				\$4 38	\$280 36
August .....	69 52					69 52
September .....	123 35					123 35
October .....	619 05					619 05
November .....	108 75					108 75
December .....	247 95					247 95
<b>1920</b>						
January .....	153 20					153 20
February .....	68 95					68 95
March .....	73 70					73 70
April .....	245 77					245 77
May .....	831 20					831 20
June .....	229 26				2 10	227 16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,555 44</b>				<b>\$6 48</b>	<b>\$2,548 96</b>

## FARM DEPARTMENT

MONTH	Gross Sales	Transfers	Returns	Allowances	Freight Express Cartage	Net Sales
<b>1919</b>						
July .....	\$ 899 22					\$ 899 22
August .....	415 53					415 53
September .....	525 50					525 50
October .....	1,722 88	\$ 53 12				1,776 00
November .....	1,812 28					1,812 28
December .....	1,576 85					1,576 85
<b>1920</b>						
January .....	1,514 12					1,514 12
February .....	490 36					490 36
March .....	542 98					542 98
April .....	1,081 06					1,081 06
May .....	458 26					458 26
June .....	762 18					762 18
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$11,751 17</b>	<b>\$53 12</b>				<b>\$11,804 29</b>

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Financial condition of the Old Piece Price Industry  
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

June 30, 1919.

To balance brought forward,

Accounts Receivable -----	\$8,125.16
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Plant and Machinery Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amount Drawn on Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$8,125.16

June 30, 1920.

By Balance Carried Forward,

Accounts Receivable -----	\$8,125.16
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Plant and Machinery Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amount Drawn on Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$8,125.16

## STATEMENT

*Showing Financial condition of the Old Hollow Ware Industry  
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

June 30, 1919.

To balance brought forward,

Plant and Machinery Items -----	\$7,697.42
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Accounts Receivable Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amounts Drawn on Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$7,697.42

June 30, 1920.

By Balance Carried Forward,

Plant and Machinery Items -----	\$7,697.42
No Material and Supplies Items -----	

No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Accounts Receivable Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amounts Deposited to Prison Capital Fund -	
	<hr/>
	\$7,697.42

## STATEMENT

*Showing Financial condition of the Old Iron Castings Industry  
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

June 30, 1919.

To balance brought forward,

Plant and Machinery -----	\$5,850.93
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Accounts Receivable Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amounts Drawn on Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$5,850.93

June 30, 1920.

By Balance Carried Forward,

Plant and Machinery -----	\$5,850.93
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Accounts Receivable Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
No Accounts Payable -----	
Nothing Deposited to Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$5,850.93

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Financial condition of all Old Industries  
For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

June 30, 1919.

To balance brought forward,

Plant and Machinery -----	\$13,548.35
Accounts Receivable -----	8,125.16
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
	<hr/>
	\$21,673.51

No Accounts Payable -----	
No Amounts Drawn on Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$21,673.51

June 30, 1920.

By Balance Carried Forward,	
Plant and Machinery -----	\$13,548.35
Accounts Receivable -----	8,125.16
No Material and Supplies Items -----	
No Goods in Process Items -----	
No Manufactured Stock Items -----	
No Cash on Hand Items -----	
	<hr/>
	\$21,673.51

No Accounts Payable -----	
Nothing Deposited to Prison Capital Fund ----	
	<hr/>
	\$21,673.51

# ACTIVE INDUSTRIES STATEMENT

By the Month, of Profit and Loss, and Depreciation for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1920.

MONTH	MEN'S PRISON		FARM		WOMEN'S PRISON	
	PROFIT	LOSS	PROFIT	LOSS	PROFIT	LOSS
1919						
July	\$12,287.94	-----	\$53.71	-----	\$179.09	-----
August	5,301.43	-----	641.13	-----	33.33	-----
September	6,495.91	-----	1,249.44	-----	12.05	-----
October	441.95	-----	1,078.16	-----	201.41	-----
November	5,700.02	-----	253.59	-----	68.90	-----
December	7,150.36	-----	-----	\$896.43	83.75	-----
1920						
January	181.66	-----	-----	503.34	-----	\$29.54
February	9,084.30	-----	-----	460.03	4.81	-----
March	9,855.88	-----	-----	483.61	-----	3.26
April	1,248.39	-----	165.15	-----	143.21	-----
May	4,624.16	-----	219.05	-----	-----	18.92
June	6,232.29	-----	-----	535.70	192.91	-----
Totals	\$68,604.29	-----	\$3,660.23	\$2,879.11	\$919.46	\$51.72
Loss	-----	-----	\$2,879.11	-----	\$51.72	-----
Profit	\$68,604.29	-----	\$781.12	-----	\$867.74	-----

AUBURN PRISON

TABLE  
Showing Direct and Indirect Citizen's Labor, Salaries and Wages paid by the Department for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

MONTH		Wood		Broom		Bed and Brass		Cloth		Totals		Farm		Women's	
1919		Department		Department		Department		Department				Industry		Department	
July	-----	Direct	\$1,476.61	\$224.99	\$108.33	\$1,234.95	\$3,044.88	\$116.66	\$25.00						
	-----	Indirect	291.91	67.37	67.37	696.11	1,122.76								
August	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,044.88	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	314.37	44.91	67.37	696.11	1,122.76								
September	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,044.88	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	314.38	78.59	78.59	651.20	1,122.76								
October	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,044.88	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	291.93	101.05	44.92	684.86	1,122.76								
November	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,044.88	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	247.01	78.59	22.45	774.71	1,122.76								
December	-----	Direct	1,472.85	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,041.12	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	348.05	56.14	56.14	662.43	1,122.76								
1920															
January	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,234.95	3,044.88	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	247.01	78.59	44.91	752.25	1,122.76								
February	-----	Direct	1,476.61	224.99	108.33	1,230.92	3,040.85	116.66	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	437.88	89.82	22.45	572.61	1,122.76								
March	-----	Direct	1,476.78	225.02	108.34	1,235.10	3,045.24	116.68	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	374.78	93.70	11.71	691.00	1,171.19								
April	-----	Direct	1,476.78	225.02	108.34	1,235.10	3,045.24	116.68	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	398.76	46.91	82.10	645.04	1,172.81								
May	-----	Direct	1,476.78	225.02	108.34	1,235.10	3,045.24	116.68	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	433.93	82.09	11.73	645.06	1,172.81								
June	-----	Direct	1,360.10	225.02	108.34	1,235.10	2,928.56	116.68	25.00						
	-----	Indirect	269.75	70.37	46.91	785.78	1,172.81								
Total		Direct	17,599.56	2,700.00	1,300.00	14,815.97	36,415.53	1,400.00	300.00						
Total		Indirect	\$3,969.76	\$888.13	556.65	8,257.16	13,671.70								

## AUBURN LABOR REPORT

JUNE 30, 1920.

*Maintenance:*

Kitchen and Mess Hall -----	57
Tailor Shop and Wash Room -----	64
State Shop -----	22
Yard Men and Construction -----	7
Waiters-Wing and Hospital -----	59
Messengers and Clerks -----	33
Engineers and Firemen -----	12
Sick Company in Hospital -----	7
School Staff -----	12
Invalid Company -----	36
Warden Premises, Barn, etc. -----	13
Medical Department -----	24
Library -----	5
Barbers -----	13
Printer and Bookbinder -----	1
League -----	11

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*Industries:*

Farm-Auburn -----	27
Camps -----	20
State Shop—General Repairs -----	31
Bed and Machine Shop -----	34
Broom and Basket -----	67
Cloth -----	168
Woodworking -----	236
Foundry -----	45
Office Men and Messengers -----	21
Engineers and Firemen -----	18
Yard Men -----	12
Shipping Room -----	19
State Shop -----	35
Barbers -----	13

746

Total -----	1,122
-------------	-------

*Number and Quantity of Each Kind of Articles Manufactured in  
Each Department of the Auburn Prison Industries for the  
Twelve Months ending June 30, 1920.*

*Woodworking Department*

Chairs -----	8,951	Tables -----	662
Stools -----	640	Bureaus -----	114
Rockers -----	921	Wardrobes -----	143

Settees -----	143	Desks -----	554
Ladders -----	13	Chiffoniers -----	95

*Broom and Baskets*

Booms, doz. -----	2,881 11-12	Baskets, doz. -----	211 4-12
Whisks, doz. -----	358 10-12		

*School Furniture*

Capital Desks -----	610	Warren Rears -----	96
Warren Desks -----	310	Owasco Rears -----	4
Owasco Desks -----	64	Settees No. 99 -----	189
State Desks -----	75	Settees No. 100 -----	80
Universal Desks -----	32	Settee Legs & Arms --	122
Capital Fronts -----	97	Settee Rods -----	100
Capital Rears -----	72	Castings, lbs. -----	74,473
Warren Fronts -----	4	Brass Inkwells -----	256

*Cloth Department*

Cloth, yds. -----	54,914	Blankets, prs. -----	14,521
-------------------	--------	----------------------	--------

*Bed and Brass Department*

Heads and Feet -----	1,417	Chair Irons -----	76
Fabrics -----	2,230	Springs -----	1,226
Chair Rods -----	625	Stool Irons -----	172
T. W. Irons -----	114	Corner Irons -----	1,775
Tables -----	37	Stool Bottoms -----	11
Ink Wells -----	4,095		

*Women's Prison*

Hair Mattresses -----	116	Cotton Pillows -----	20
Cotton Mattresses -----	66	Hair Pillows -----	63
Excelsior Mattresses --	48	Blankets Bound -----	15,895
A. Fibre -----	26	Emblems, doz. -----	74



STATEMENT

OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF INDUSTRIES DURING THE PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

AUBURN PRISON

	BALANCES PER PREVI- OUS REPORT	ADDITIONS B for 12 mos.	DEDUC- TIONS DEPRECIA- TION 5%	BALANCE FISCAL YEAR ENDING June 30, 1919	Inoperative Industries: (Not shown on balance sheet)	BALANCES PER PREVI- OUS REPORT	DEPRECIA- TION	FISCAL YEAR ENDING June 30 1919
Operative Industries:								
Woodworking.....	\$39,115 52	\$341 68	\$165 45	\$39,791 76	Iron Casting .....	\$ 5,850 98		\$ 5,850 98
Broom and Basket.....	1,791 79		7 80	1,783 99	Hollow Ware .....	7,697 42		7,697 42
Bed and Brass.....	4,862 77		21 64	4,841 13				
Cloth .....	46,609 26		202 65	46,406 61				
Farm .....	5,411 83	50 00	42 16	5,419 67				
Total per balance sheet..	\$97,791 17	\$391 68	\$439 70	\$98,243 15	Total.....	\$13,548 35		\$13,548 35

	Balances per Previous Report	Deductions	Balances end of Month
WOMEN'S PRISON			
" "	\$3,213.30	\$16.65	\$3,197.15
Total, per Balance Sheet	\$3,213.30	\$16.65	\$3,197.15

Statement showing Operating and Cost Schedules for the Auburn Industries, Farm and Women's Prison, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF

	INDUSTRIES				INDUSTRIES	
	Wood Working	Broom & Basket	Bed & Brass	Cloth	Totals	Gross Sales
Gross Sales.....	\$117,140 32	\$29,629 14	\$18,488 76	\$247,171 48	\$409,429 70	\$11,761 17
Transfers .....	2,418 64	878 47	1,351 62		4,148 73	\$2,655 44
Total Sales.....	119,558 96	30,507 61	19,840 38	247,171 48	418,578 48	2,655 44
Deduct Returns.....	247 00	72 15		200 00	519 15	6 48
Deduct Allowances.....	850 91	13 49	48 67	339 26	1,352 32	6 48
Deduct Frt. Chg. Exp. ....	5,992 25	839 94	778 51	1,422 05	9,077 75	2,548 96
Total Deductions .....	7,090 16	975 58	832 18	1,961 80	10,849 22	
	112,468 80	29,532 03	16,018 20	254,210 18	402,724 21	
Finished Stock .....	41,927 80	5,071 48	3,774 96	17,876 70	68,650 89	906 96
Total Inventory .....	25,663 81	338 70		28,399 46	54,385 47	48 00
Material Transferred .....	24,800 95	5,109 24	1,072 39	59,717 64	90,700 22	80 50
Material Purchased.....	92,441 06	10,564 57	4,847 35	105,833 90	213,746 88	1,026 45
Total.....	1,090 69	114 77	770 51	2,010 45	3,986 42	577 05
Plus Inventory .....	92,328 55	18,447 85	9,788 84	143,838 10	262,213 34	577 05
Total.....	93,419 24	18,562 62	10,559 35	145,648 55	266,199 76	1,086 45
Plus Inventory .....	92,441 06	10,564 57	4,847 35	105,833 90	213,746 88	1,973 10
Total Cost Material.....	185,860 30	27,126 99	15,416 70	251,542 35	479,946 34	
Other Costs.....	17,599 56	2,700 00	1,300 00	14,815 97	36,415 53	300 00
	3,540 18	31 16	139 54	2,256 69	5,967 57	
	8,141 95	2,276 02	2,469 53	10,456 23	23,343 71	199 80
	1,961 82	38 60	302 33	2,373 68	4,710 57	499 80
	778 83			788 83	788 83	1,973 10
Miscellaneous Costs .....	95 04			1 75	96 79	2,472 90
Salary & Wages .....	3,969 76	868 13	556 65	8,357 16	13,671 70	584 86
Traveling .....	290 55	62 79	39 04	599 05	991 43	256 82
Indirect Costs .....	2,642 02	577 43	354 48	5,458 59	9,032 52	791 68
Total.....	39,049 71	6,528 13	5,111 55	44,219 26	95,008 65	2,472 90
Plus Cost Material .....	185,860 30	27,126 99	15,416 70	251,542 35	479,946 34	791 68
Total Costs.....	224,910 01	33,755 12	20,528 25	295,761 61	574,954 99	3,499 65
Inventory June 30, 1920						
Material & Supply .....	57,184 78	6,628 18	3,830 90	22,109 80	89,753 61	
Goods in Process .....	42,031 93	567 70		26,894 61	69,484 29	
Finished Stock.....	26,231 60	1,571 53	1,322 33	53,086 36	82,112 17	
Total Inventory .....	125,448 42	8,768 66	5,043 22	101,590 77	240,836 07	
Total Costs .....	324,910 01	33,755 12	20,528 25	295,761 61	574,954 99	1,681 22
Total Inventory .....	125,448 42	8,768 66	5,043 22	101,590 77	240,836 07	2,548 96
Net Costs .....	99,461 59	25,003 46	15,485 03	194,170 84	394,119 98	867 74
Net Sales.....	112,468 80	29,532 03	16,018 20	245,210 18	402,724 21	
Net Gain.....	13,002 21	4,039 57	533 17	51,039 34	68,604 29	
Net Loss.....						
					Total Costs .....	11,028 17
					Net Sales .....	11,804 29
					Net Gain .....	781 12
					Net Loss.....	

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[illegible]

ABSTRACT  
OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Prison Highway Labor Fund.	State Farm for Women	Prison Capital Fund	Convicts' Deposits & Miscellaneous Earnings Fund	GENERAL CASH					Petty Cash	Totals 12 Months to June 30, 1920	Inoperative Industries	
					Main-tenance	Other Appropriations	Industries	Convicts Compensation	Deposits Refunds			INDUSTRY	Balance July 1, 1919
Receipts:													
Refund Chap. 602, 1919			412,711 87				2,417 65				8,417 65		
Accounts Receivable Collections											412,711 87		
Convicts' Compensation Transferred			508 56								508 56		
Convicts' Deposits				36,034 40							36,034 40		
Miscellaneous Earnings			3,006 11	696 80							696 80		
Interest on Bank Balances	3 91			331 55							3,341 57		
State Treasury	4,862 80	1,500 41	30,000 00		398,550 83	30,372 92					428,786 55		
S. J. Bergin (Sales)											1,500 41		
Clinton P. C. Fund											30,000 00		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,866 71	1,500 41	446,226 04	87,062 75	398,550 83	30,372 92	2,417 65				916,997 31		
Transfer on Estimates						4,861 83	375,000 00	6,046 66	24,607 68		420,516 12		
Balance of Cash, Per Previous Report			108,862 74	14,325 28	8,490 74		7,014 56	664 67	1,181 17	400 00	136,339 16		
	4,866 71	1,500 41	55,083 78	51,988 03	397,041 57	35,234 75	385,432 21	6,711 33	35,788 80	400 00	1,478,902 59	M'ches.	

## ABSTRACT, (Continued)

EXPENDITURES:	Prison Highway Labor Fund.	State Farm for Women	Prison Capital Fund	Convicts' Deposits Miscellaneous Savings Fund	GENERAL CASH					Petty Cash	Totals 12 Months to June 30, 1919	INDUSTRY	Balance July 1, 1919
					Maintenance	Other Appropriations	Industries	Convicts' Compensation	Deposit Refunds				
Maintenance:					159,884 18						159,884 18		
					116,582 53						116,582 53		
					28,716 14						28,716 14		
					35,616 30						35,616 30		
					18,216 44						18,216 44		
					4,012 14						4,012 14		
					30 00						30 00		
					3,604 00						3,604 00		
					6,621 31						6,621 31		
					5,814 34						5,814 34		
					4,353 25						4,353 25	Accounts Receivable	
					3,146 33						3,146 33	Iron Castings Hollow Ware	5,350 36
					7,369 08						7,369 08		7,097 43
Industries, Machinery & Equipment:							5,313 53				5,313 53		
Industries Costs							373,935 31				373,935 31		
"Special" Appropriations						35,234 75					35,234 75		
Convicts' Deposits								6,340 65			6,340 65		
Convicts' Compensation									35,456 26		35,456 26		
State Treasury					2,006 47						2,006 47		
Rockland Co., Ch. (Provided)													
Add. Com. Chap. 602, 1919.	4 88	1,500 41	1,108 96										
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4 88	1,500 41	1,108 96		336,469 96	35,234 75	383,171 54	6,340 65			853,297 38		
Transfers on Estimates	4,861 53		381,046 68	34,607 63							420,516 12		
Balances of Cash, This Date	4,866 71	1,500 41	172,333 19	17,260 40	571 61		2,260 87	370 43	282 54	400 00	194,099 09		
		1,500 41	555,089 73	51,838 03	397,041 67	35,234 75	385,432 21	6,711 33	35,738 80	400 00	1,478,902 59		23,646 25

STATE OF NEW YORK }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA } ss.:

E. S. Jennings, Agent & Warden, and Gordon A. Teller, Clerk of Auburn Prison, being duly sworn, do say, that the within Account Current is correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed) E. S. JENNINGS,  
*Agent & Warden.*

GORDON A. TELLER,  
*Clerk.*

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

AUBURN, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit my eighth annual report of Medical Department of Auburn Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

The work of the department has been continued along the lines of previous years. In addition the year has been marked by the completion of the mental testing, so that now we have a psychological classification of every inmate in the institution. In connection with this we have also completed a vocational survey, and have made occupational recommendations for each inmate.

During the year we experienced one severe epidemic of influenza. The death rate shows an increase over last year though four of these deaths were those of violence—two of suicide, one of wood alcohol poisoning, and one of bullet wound.

There were ten inmates transferred to Dannemora State Hospital as insane. There were twenty inmates transferred to Clinton Prison for reasons of health.

Following are given the statistics relating to the activities of the Medical Department.

### IN HOSPITAL

Number in hospital July 1, 1919 .....	37
Number admitted during the year .....	379
	<hr/>
	416
Number discharged during the year .....	405
Number died in hospital during the year .....	7
	<hr/>
	412
Number in hospital June 30, 1920 .....	4

The following were the diagnoses of those discharged from the hospital during the year.

Abscess .....	6
Adenitis, cervical .....	1
Adenoids .....	1
Amputation, digits .....	3
Appendicitis .....	5
Arthritis .....	1
Balanitis .....	1
Bronchitis .....	6
Burn .....	2
Carbuncle .....	1
Cellulitis .....	3
Cholelithiasis .....	1
Cholecystitis .....	1
Circumcision. ....	8
Conjunctivitis .....	1
Constipation .....	5
Dibabetes .....	3
Diarrhoea .....	3
Endocarditis .....	1
Epilepsy .....	5
Eruption, skin .....	1
Teruncle .....	1
Fistula .....	1
Fracture .....	5
Gastritis, chronic .....	8
Goitre .....	1
Hemorrhoids .....	11
Hernia .....	23
Hydrocele .....	1
Indigestion .....	1
Infected wound .....	3
Influenza, general .....	25
Influenza, gastro-intestinal .....	1
Influenza, respiratory .....	52
Iritis .....	4
Jaudice, infection .....	1
Lues .....	2
Lumbago .....	4
Malaria .....	1

---

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*Miscellaneous:*

Undiagnosed .....	57
Myocarditis, chronic .....	3
Morphinism .....	3
Neuritis, sciatic .....	2
Observation .....	2
Obstipation .....	3



# AUBURN PRISON

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Open, unascertained -----	2
Orchitis -----	1
Otitis -----	2
Pneumonia -----	21
Polypus, nasal -----	2
Post-op, adhesions -----	1
Retinitis -----	3
Sprain -----	4
Stricture, urethral -----	3
Syphilis, secondary -----	2
Syphilis, tertiary -----	1
Syncope -----	2
Tonsillitis -----	11
Tonsils hypertrophied -----	3
Tonsillectomy -----	3
Traumatism -----	2
Tuberculin test, positive -----	26
Tuberculin test, negative -----	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary -----	1
Tuberculosis, other than pulmonary -----	2
Ulcer, gastric -----	1
Ulcer, varicose -----	1
Vaccinia -----	2
Varicocele -----	12
Wound, incised -----	5
Wound, contused -----	2
Wound, lacerated -----	3

---

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## OPERATIONS

The number of operations included among these was as follows:

Abscess -----	5
Adenoids -----	1
Amputations -----	3
Appendicitis -----	4
Carbuncle -----	1
Cholecystitis -----	1
Circumcision -----	8
Empyema -----	1
Fistula -----	1
Hemorrhoids -----	8
Hernia -----	23
Hydrocele -----	1
Miscellaneous -----	6
Polypus -----	1
Post-op, adhesions -----	1

Tonsillectomy -----	6
Tuberculosis, bone -----	1
Varicocele -----	12
	<hr/>
	84

A large number of minor operations were also performed not requiring hospital admission, which have not been tabulated.

### DEATHS

There were nine (9) deaths during the year. The causes were as follows:

Broncho-pneumonia -----	2
Suicide by hanging -----	2
Tuberculosis, general miliary -----	1
Poisoning, wood alcohol -----	1
Bullet wound, abdomen -----	1
Carcinoma, stomach with metastases -----	1
Paralysis, acending -----	1
	<hr/>
	9

### TUBERCULOSIS

There were twenty inmates transferred to Clinton Prison on account of tuberculosis. We now have four under observation who will probably be transferred as well as six others recently transferred from Clinton Prison as arrested cases who require observation for a short time on account of the change of climate.

### OUT HOSPITAL CALL

During the year there was a total of 24,511 treatments at the daily hospital call, and average of 2,042 a month, and 78 a day.

The total number of prescriptions filled by the pharmacist was 24,717.

### LABORATORY

The following is a summary of the work of the laboratory.

Urinalysis -----	719
Urethral and vaginal smears for gonococci -----	379
Cultures -----	99
Sputum examinations -----	86
Blood counts -----	76
Blood smears -----	22
	<hr/>
Total -----	1,381

### DENTAL WORK

The following is a summary of the dental operations performed during the year.

Amalgam fillings -----	1,527
Porcelain fillings -----	124

## AUBURN PRISON

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Extractions -----	550
Treatments -----	1,874
Total -----	4,075

A complete dental survey has been made of every inmate in the institution and all necessary filling of cavities have been made.

The dental laboratory equipment has been increased so that it is now possible to make dental plates. There are many inmates needing full or partial dentures and these will be supplied as rapidly as we have funds for same, already we have supplied the following:

Superior dentures -----	13
Inferior dentures -----	3
Total -----	16

The estimated value of the dental work performed in the last year based on the usual fees outside is \$5,670.00.

## OUT HOSPITAL CLINICS

The following table is a summary of the treatments in each of the various clinics.

Surgical -----	4,917
Eye -----	1,407
Ear -----	1,310
Nose -----	404
Throat -----	291
Medical -----	545
Dental -----	2,879
G. U. -----	6,255
Miscellaneous -----	2,690
Total -----	20,698

Monthly average	1,724
Daily average	66

## INSANITY

During the year there were ten inmates transferred to Dannemora State Hospital as insane. The diagnoses as furnished by the institution were as follows:

Psychosis, with constitutional psychopathic inferiority --	2
Dementia praecox, hebephrenic -----	2
General paralysis -----	2

Manic-Depressive -----	2
Psychosis with multiple sclerosis -----	1
Cerebral syphilis, meningitic -----	1
Total -----	10

FOOD VALUES

The following is a summary of tthe food values of meals as served in the mess hall, for the year.

*Average per Capita per Day*

	Ozs. Protiem	Ozs. Fat.	Ozs. Carbo. Hyd.	Total Calories
	4.49	2.96	23.23	39.45
Dunlop's Standard	4.90	1.85	19.15	35.00
Atwater's Standard	3.51	5.27	17.23	34.26

SYPHILIS

All those showing a positive Wasserman test have been placed on intensive treatment.

These are classified as follows:

Old cases under treatment -----	25
New cases under treatment -----	15
New cases, recent draft, ready to begin treatment -----	9
On road camp -----	2
	51
Old cases, series completed, waiting for result of Wasser- man test -----	55
Total -----	106

Percentage of whole population—9.5%. The percentage last year was 12.5%, thus showing a reduction of 3% in the number of these cases in prison.

Percentage having Wasserman positive blood test on ad-  
mission 11.3%.

GONORRHOEA

Each inmate is examined carefully for this disease on ad-  
mission to the prison and the treatment is made intensive with  
frequent examinations of urethral smears until negatives and  
disappearance of the Symptoms are obtained.

The following shows the percentages:

Number under treatment	16
Percentage of whole population	1.4%
Percentage having active gonorrhoea on admission	5.8%

TABLE No. 1.  
RECEIVED IN PRISON 1919-20

	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
State Courts -----	15	1	13	36	35	49	23	33	31	18	25	22	301
Sing Sing Prison -----	50	73	0	0	24	39	1	33	0	0	0	57	277
Clinton Prison -----	7	7	0	0	1	7	0	0	15	1	0	24	62
Dannemora State Hospital -----	0	0	0	14	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	23
Elmira Reformatory -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Returned from													
Violation of Parole, Auburn -----	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	13
Violation of Parole, Clinton -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Parole, Great Meadow -----	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Violation of Parole, Sing Sing -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returned from Escape -----	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
Total -----	75	82	15	53	62	100	25	68	52	20	26	107	685

TABLE No. 2.  
DISCHARGED FROM PRISON

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Commutation -----	9	9	5	13	15	14	23	11	19	14	11	11	154
Special Commutation -----	5	0	6	4	2	3	6	5	3	1	4	5	44
Parole -----	9	18	8	12	7	13	15	12	23	11	19	22	169
Expiration of sentence -----	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Escape -----	6	4	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	24
Parole and Discharge -----	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Reversal of Judgment -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Certificate of Reasonable Doubt --	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Death -----	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	9
Transferred to Sing Sing -----	13	17	0	0	26	14	1	8	0	1	0	28	108
Transferred to Clinton -----	12	8	1	4	8	3	0	0	4	8	0	62	110
Transferred to Great Meadow ----	0	0	0	0	15	54	0	0	2	0	0	0	71
Transferred to Dannemora S. Hosp.	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Total -----	59	58	32	38	80	103	47	38	55	37	35	131	713

TABLE No. 3.

OUT HOSPITAL REPORT

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Number of application for treatment -----	1683	2033	1568	1755	1741	2301	2937	2471	2312	2275	2316	2209	25601
Number not treated -----	141	62	62	65	64	118	132	73	109	83	95	86	1190
Number treated -----	1542	1971	1506	1690	1677	2183	2805	2398	2203	2192	2221	2123	24511
Daily average number of applications -----	64.7	78.2	65.3	70.2	79.1	88.5	113	112	85.6	87.5	92.6	73.6	84.1
Daily average number treated -----	59.1	75.8	62.8	67.6	76.2	84.	107	109	81.6	84.3	88.6	70.7	80.5
Daily average number not treated -----	5.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.5	5.1	3.3	4.0	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.5
Number excused from work -----	37	55	39	44	27	46	109	22	40	83	53	34	589
Number of prescriptions --	1726	1975	1646	1786	1678	2286	3201	2233	2086	2096	2173	1831	24717

TABLE No. 4.  
IN HOSPITAL REPORT

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Number in prison on first of month -----	1152	1168	1192	1175	1190	1172	1169	1147	1177	1174	1157	1148	
Number received during month -----	75	82	15	53	62	100	25	68	52	20	26	107	685
Number discharged during month -----	59	58	32	38	80	103	47	38	55	37	35	131	713
Number in prison on last of month -----	1168	1193	1176	1193	1172	1169	1145	1177	1175	1159	1149	1121	
Number in hospital on first of month -----	37	9	10	21	16	14	15	42	16	11	17	9	217
Number received in hospital during month -----	21	17	32	31	25	31	83	28	30	29	40	12	379
Number discharged from hospital during month --	49	16	21	36	27	30	56	54	35	23	48	10	405
Number treated in hospital during month -----	58	26	42	52	41	45	98	70	46	40	57	21	596
Number of deaths during month -----	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	9



**TABLE No. 5**  
**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR**

No.	NAME	Color	Nativity	Age	Sentenced	Term
36051	Romanello, G.	W	Italy	54	10 25 11	20
35802	Kraus, Ed.	W	N. Y.	44	5 7 17	2-7
36640	Rolls, M.	W	N. Y.	25	6 28 18	2 to 5
35693	Standard, W.	B	Penna.	35	2 23 17	2-6 to 4-6
36560	Mucci, A.	W	N. Y. C.	28	5 17 18	3-3
36283	Thomas, J.	B	Nebraska	28	1 28 18	6-6 to 9-3
37085	Smith, J.	W	N. Y.	35	5 5 19	2-6 to 5
37403	Harris, D.	W	N. Y. C.	37	11 12 19	5
37560	Conde, F.	W	N. Y. C.	28	11 20 14	8-6 to 9-6

TABLE No.5a (Continued)  
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING YEAR

No.	NAME	Entered Hospital	Disease	Date of Death		
36051	Romanello, G.	Died in cell	Suicide by hanging	7	5	19
35802	Kraus, Ed.	8 21 19	Wood Alcohol poisoning	11	26	19
36640	Rolls, M.	4 4 19	T. B., general miliary	8	21	19
35693	Standard, W.	1 28 20	Broncho Pneumonia & Lues	2	2	20
36560	Mucci, A.	1 22 20	Broncho Pneumonia	2	20	20
36283	Thomas, J.	2 2 20	Paralysis, ascending	4	20	20
37085	Smith, J.	2 13 20	Carcinoma of stomach, carci. metastatic of intestines & throat	4	30	20
37403	Harris, D.	5 26 20	Bullet wound in abdomen	5	26	20
37560	Conde, F.	Died in cell	Suicide by hanging	6	7	20

TABLE No. 6  
SHOWING TRANSFERS

No.	Name	Color	Nativity	Age	From	Crime	Term			Date of Sentence	Date of Transfer
							Yr.	Mo.	Yr.		
37105	Antonowicz, O.	White	Galicia	48	Oneida	Bigamy	2.0	to	3.0	6 27 19	7 17 19
36635	Collina, J.	White	New Jersey	35	Oneida	Robbery 1st	2.0	to	2.8	11 3 18	7 17 19
37020	Gardener, T.	Black	Alabama	48	Erie	Mans. 2nd	10.0	to	15.0	6 14 19	7 17 19
37062	Johnson, T.	White	New Jersey	42	Kings	Burg. 3d	5.0			6 24 19	7 17 19
36563	Pantilliano, M.	White	New York	18	New York	Burg. 1st	10.0	to	12.0	6 4 18	7 17 19
36979	Ramey, C.	White	Kentucky	16	Queens	Robbery 1st	10.0	to	20.0	6 11 19	7 17 19
36329	Simpson, C.	White	New York	19	Onondaga	Murd. 2nd	20.0			3 12 19	7 17 19
36983	Wishinsky, M.	White	Russia	33	Broome	Murd. 2nd	20.0			5 27 19	7 17 19
37235	Burkey, M.	White	New York	20	Erie	Assault 2nd	3.0	to	4.0	10 11 19	11 11 19
37180	Amicare, A.	White	New York	21	Kings	Burg. 3rd	2.6	to	5.0	8 29 19	11 11 19
37239	Smith, H.	White	Russia	22	New York	Burg. 3rd	2.6	to	5.0	8 29 19	11 11 19
37318	Mondo, A.	White	New York	24	Wyoming	G. L. 1st	5.0	to	9.0	11 4 19	11 11 19
37407	Melrose, J.	White	Ohio	20	S. S. P.	Robbery 1st	5.0	to	10.0	12 9 19	11 11 19
37424	Vacarro, J.	White	Italy	40	New York	Mans. 1st	15.0			12 9 19	4 19 20
37578	Leininger, J.	White	New York	29	Erie	Assault 1st	1.6	to	3.0	3 18 20	4 19 20
37411	Patsey, F.	White	Italy	30	Kings	Mans. 1st	15.0			12 9 19	4 19 20
37393	Schorr, A.	White	New York	23	New York	B. & G.L. 2nd	5.0	to	10.0	12 9 19	6 28 20
37146	Phillips, G.	Black	Long Island	22	Suffolk	Assault 1st	5.0			7 11 19	6 28 20
37620	Boehmke, J.	White	New York	30	Erie	Assault 2nd	1.6	to	3.0	5 15 20	6 28 20
37660	Wood, C.	White	Alaska	28	Broome	G. L. 2nd	1.0			6 16 20	6 28 20

TABLE No. 7  
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRANSFERRED TO DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL

No.	Name	Color	Age	Nativity	Habits	Crime	Term	Date of Sentence	Transferred
36 825	Gardiner, Ed.	White	27	Conn.		Assault 2nd	5-0	4 8 19	7 17 19
36 809	Zampito, J.	White	28	Italy		Assault 2nd	1-0 to 1-6	3 6 19	7 17 19
37 106	Lapp, Chas.	White	29	N. Y.		Manslaughter 1st	10-0 to 20-0	3 20 19	9 16 19
35 667	Goodwin, B.	White	25	Roumania		Att. Robb. 1st	9-0	2 9 17	9 16 19
36 906	Lee, Ed.	Black	25	Virginia		Murder 2nd	20-0	3 3 19	9 16 19
37 027	Fedele, R.	White	32	Italy		Murder 2nd	20-0	6 19 19	10 8 19
34 983	Osmanaki, B.	White	24	N. Y.		Robbery 1st	15-0	12 23 15	11 11 19
34 510	Whalen, J.	White	39	N. Y.		Robbery 3rd	7-6	5 22 15	11 15 19
35 732	DeVoe, A.	White	34	N. Y.		Murd. 2nd Ass't 1st	Life	3 30 17	12 18 19
37 453	Lang, A.	White	33	Hungary		Burglary 3rd	1-1 to 2-6	12 13 19	8 4 20

## PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION

The result of the physical examinations of all those admitted and those discharged are as follows:

*On Admission*

<i>A. Able to work:</i>	NUMBER	PER CENTAGE
1. Requires no treatment -----	59	8.60
2. Requires no treatment but occasional observation -----	2	0.29
3. Requires treatment but able to do regular work -----	526	76.80
4. Requires treatment but able to do only selected work -----	24	3.50
	<hr/> 611	<hr/> 89.19
<i>B. Not able to work:</i>		
1. Requires observation in hospital	1	0.15
2. Requires treatment in hospital --	20	2.92
3. Requires treatment and isolation	52	7.59
4. Chronic invalids -----	1	0.15
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 10.81
Total number admitted -----	<hr/> 685	<hr/> 100%

*On Discharge*

<i>A. Able to work:</i>		
1. Requires no treatment -----	266	38.30
2. Requires no treatment but occasional observation -----	1	0.14
3. Requires treatment but able to do regular work -----	387	56.28
4. Requires treatment but able to do only selected work -----	13	1.93
	<hr/> 667	<hr/> 96.65
<i>B. Not able to work:</i>		
1. Requires observation in hospital	1	0.14
2. Requires treatment in hospital --	3	0.43
3. Requires treatment and isolation	29	2.12
4. Chronic invalid -----	4	0.66
	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 3.35
Died -----	9	
Total number discharged ---	<hr/> 713	<hr/> 100%

PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION 1919-20  
(Continued)

In order to show a comparison of the physical condition of those men discharged during the year with their condition on admission to the prison, we have arranged the following table in which we first show the condition of the men at the time they were admitted to prison, and in the adjoining columns the condition of those same men on discharge.

	A				B				DIED
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
A. Able to work:									
1. Require no treatment -----	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2. Require no treatment but occa- sional observation -----	98.6%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4%
3. Require treatment but able to do regular work -----	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		50%							50%
4. Require treatment and able to do only selected work -----	493	0	329	5	0	0	3	1	5
	30.5%		66.7%	1%			.6%	.2%	1%
	40	0	16	6	0	0	0	2	1
	37.5%		40%	15%				5%	2.5%
	608								
B. Not able to work:									
1. Require observation in hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Require treatment in hospital --	13	1	5	1	0	3	3	0	0
	7.7%		38.4%	7.7%		23%	23%		
3. Require treatment and isolation	90	28	36	1	1	0	23	0	1
	31%		40%	1.1%	1.1%		25.5%		1.1%
4. Chronic invalids -----	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
			50%					50%	
	105								
Total -----	713	266	1	387	18	1	20	4	9

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION  
*Of Those Admitted*

Intra-Mural Descriptive Designation	Adult	Sub- Normal	Seg- regable	Total	Percent
A. COMPETENT					
1. Accidental offender ----	45	0	0	45	6.7
2. Responsible offender ---	108	0	0	108	15.7
3. Alcoholic -----	20	0	0	20	2.8
	173	0	0	173	25.2
B. DEVIATE					
1. Recidivist -----	0	140	39	179	26.1
2. Alcoholic degenerate ---	0	4	7	11	1.6
3. Congenital syphilitic ---	0	0	0	0	0.0
4. Epileptic -----	0	1	0	1	0.2
5. Sex pervert -----	0	0	3	3	0.5
6. Insane -----	0	0	0	0	0.0
7. Senile -----	0	3	0	3	0.5
	0	148	49	197	28.8
C. DEFICIENT					
1. Moron -----	0	154	60	214	31.3
2. Feeble Minded -----	0	1	69	70	10.1
3. Imbecile -----	0	0	3	3	0.5
	0	155	132	287	41.9
D. PSYCHOPATHIC	0	18	4	22	3.3
E. DRUG ADDICT	0	4	2	6	0.8
F. UNCLASSIFIED	0	0	0	0	0.0
	0	22	6	28	4.1
Total -----	173	325	187	685	100%
	26%	47%	27%		

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION  
*Of Those Discharged*

A. COMPETENT					
1. Accidental offender ----	59	0	0	59	8.2
2. Responsible offender ---	88	0	0	88	12.3
3. Alcoholic -----	32	0	0	32	4.5
	179	0	0	179	25.0

Intra—Mural Descriptive Designation	Adult	Sub-Normal	Segregable	Total	Percent
B. DEVIATE					
1. Recidivist -----	0	178	25	203	28.4
2. Alcoholic degenerate ---	0	7	6	13	1.9
3. Congential syphilitic ---	0	0	0	0	0.0
4. Epileptic -----	0	1	0	1	0.15
5. Sex pervert -----	0	2	0	2	0.30
6. Insane -----	0	0	7	7	1.0
7. Senile -----	0	1	0	1	0.15
	0	189	38	227	31.90
C. DEFICIENT					
1. Moron -----	0	185	46	231	32.4
2. Feeble minded -----	0	0	46	46	6.4
3. Imbecile -----	0	0	0	0	0.0
	0	185	92	277	38.8
D. PSYCHOPATHIC	0	15	2	17	2.4
E. DRUG ADDICT	0	8	3	11	1.6
F. UNCLASSIFIED	2	0	0	2	0.3
	2	23	5	30	4.3
Total -----	181	397	135	713	100%
	25%	56%	19%		

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA. } ss.:

I, Frank L. Heacox, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) FRANK L. HEACOX,  
Prison Physician.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 15th day of September, 1920.

(Signed) R. R. WESTOVER,  
Notary Public.



## CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

Auburn, New York,

June 30, 1920.

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, New York.*

DEAR SIR:—

Permit me to submit herewith, as required by law, the Chaplain's Official Report of Auburn State Prison for Men for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Most respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ARTHUR COPELAND,

Chaplain

## REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN

*Of Auburn State Prison*

## TABLE No. 1.

*Showing Race of Inmates in Prison at End of Year*

Whites -----	1,010
Negroes -----	114
Total -----	1,124

*Showing Habits*

Intemperate -----	284
Moderate -----	517
Abstinent -----	323
Total -----	1,124

Percentage of Abstainers -----	288
Use Tobacco in Some Form -----	1,066
Do Not Use Tobacco -----	58
Total -----	1,124

Percentage of Non-Tobacco Users -----	.0516
---------------------------------------	-------

*Showing Religion*

Protestant -----	400
Catholic -----	637
Hebrew -----	62
Greek Catholics -----	10
Christian Science -----	2
Mahommedan -----	3
None -----	10
Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing Counties Where Convicted*

Albany -----	3	Oneida -----	52
Alleghany -----	4	Onondaga -----	63
Bronx -----	18	Ontario -----	23
Broome -----	27	Orange -----	6
Cattaraugus -----	18	Orleans -----	4
Cayuga -----	11	Oswego -----	13
Chautauqua -----	21	Otsego -----	12
Chemung -----	4	Putnam -----	4
Chenango -----	10	Queens -----	43
Clinton -----	1	Rensselaer -----	2
Cortland -----	10	Richmond -----	2
Delaware -----	2	Rockland -----	1
Dutchess -----	8	Saratoga -----	1
Erie -----	206	St. Lawrence -----	2
Essex -----	1	Schenectady -----	2
Fulton -----	1	Schuyler -----	1
Genesee -----	14	Seneca -----	6
Herkimer -----	22	Steuben -----	12
Jefferson -----	19	Suffolk -----	2
Kings -----	96	Tioga -----	3
Lewis -----	2	Tompkins -----	8
Livingston -----	5	Ulster -----	3
Madison -----	6	Wayne -----	4
Monroe -----	61	Westchester -----	27
Nassau -----	10	Wyoming -----	9
New York -----	210		
Niagara -----	29	Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing For Which Convicted**Crimes Against Person*

Abduction -----	6
Assault, First degree -----	19
Assault, Second degree -----	56
Attempt Murder, Second degree -----	2
Attempt Rape, First, Second and Third degree -----	4
Attempt Sodomy -----	3
Attempt Sodomy and Assault, Second degree -----	1
Bigamy -----	9
Blackmail -----	3
Incest -----	3
Kidnapping -----	1
Maiming -----	1
Manslaughter, First degree -----	94

TABLE No. 3. (*Continued*)

Manslaughter, Second degree -----	14
Murder, First degree -----	8
Murder, Second degree -----	115
Rape, First, Second and Third degrees -----	48
Rape, Second degree and Incest -----	1
Rape and Assault, Second degree -----	2
Sodomy -----	15
Sodomy and Attempt Rape -----	1
Sodomy, Assault and Kidnapping -----	1
Total -----	407

*Crimes Against Property*

Arson, First degree -----	2
Arson, Second degree -----	4
Arson, Third degree -----	8
Attempt Arson, First degree -----	1
Attempt Burglary, Third degree -----	9
Attempt Grand Larceny, First degree -----	4
Attempt Grand Larceny, Second degree -----	9
Burglary, First degree -----	8
Burglary, Second degree -----	11
Burglary, Second degree and Petit Larceny -----	2
Burglary, Third degree -----	132
Burglary, Third degree and Petit Larceny -----	13
Burglary, Third degree, Grand Larceny and Receiving Stolen Property -----	7
Burglary, Third degree and Grand Larceny, First degree --	9
Burglary, Third degree and Grand Larceny, Second degree	27
Forgery, First degree -----	1
Forgery, Second degree -----	33
Forgery, Third degree -----	4
Forgery, Second degree and Grand Larceny, Second degree	1
Grand Larceny, First degree -----	55
Grand Larceny, Second degree -----	115
Grand Larceny and Burglary, Third degree -----	3
Grand Larceny, Second degree and Assault, Second degree	1
Grand Larceny, Second degree and Receiving Stolen Property -----	10
Criminally Receiving Stolen Property, First degree -----	31
Total -----	500

*Crimes Against Person and Property*

Attempt Robbery, First degree -----	9
Attempt Robbery, Second degree -----	6
Attempt Robbery, Third degree -----	1

TABLE No. 3. (*Continued*)

Attempt Robbery First degree and Burglary, First degree	1
Robbery, First degree -----	91
Robbery, Second degree -----	22
Robbery, Third degree -----	22
Robbery, First degree, Grand Larceny, First degree and Assault, Second degree -----	11
Robbery, First degree and Assault, Second degree -----	3
Robbery, Second degree and Assault, Second degree and Grand Larceny, Second degree -----	1
Total -----	167

*Miscellaneous*

Carrying Concealed Weapons -----	7
Criminal Anarchy -----	1
Perjury -----	4
Petit Larceny After Conviction of Felony -----	1
Possessing Firearm Silencer -----	1
Possessing Burglar Tools -----	2
Receiving Money Under False Pretenses -----	1
Violation Section 480 of Penal Laws -----	9
Violation Section 161 of Penal Laws -----	1
Violation Section 1433 of Penal Laws -----	1
Violation Section 1694 of Penal Laws -----	2
Violation Section 1746 of Penal Laws -----	1
Violation Section 1752 of Penal Laws -----	1
Violation Section 1895 of Penal Laws -----	2
Violation Section 1897 of Penal Laws -----	9
Violation Section 2460 of Penal Laws -----	7
Total -----	50

*Recapitulation*

Crimes Against Person -----	407
Crimes Against Property -----	500
Crimes Against Person and Property -----	167
Miscellaneous -----	50
Grand Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Nativity of Inmates*

Alabama -----	1	Mississippi -----	2
Arkansas -----	2	Missouri -----	7
Arizona -----	1	Nebraska -----	2
California -----	3	New Hampshire -----	2

TABLE No. 4. (Continued)

Colorado -----	1	New Jersey -----	10
Connecticut -----	3	New York -----	461
Delaware -----	3	North Carolina -----	7
District of Columbia ----	2	North Dakota -----	1
Florida -----	2	Ohio -----	15
Georgia -----	13	Oklahoma -----	2
Illinois -----	11	Pennsylvania -----	46
Indiana -----	3	Rhode Island -----	1
Kansas -----	1	South Carolina -----	6
Kentucky -----	1	Tennessee -----	11
Louisiana -----	6	Texas -----	11
Maine -----	1	Vermont -----	1
Maryland -----	2	Virginia -----	15
Massachusetts -----	22	West Virginia -----	1
Michigan -----	5		
Minnesota -----	2	Total -----	686

*Territories and Possessions*

Porto Rico -----	2	Alaska -----	1
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*Foreigners*

	CITIZENS	ALIENS	TOTAL
Armenia -----	--	1	1
Austria -----	4	25	29
Albania -----	--	1	1
Belgium -----	--	1	1
Brazil -----	--	1	1
British Columbia ----	--	1	1
Canada -----	10	7	17
Cuba -----	--	2	2
England -----	3	3	6
Finland -----	--	4	4
France -----	2	1	3
Galicia -----	--	1	1
Germany -----	7	20	27
Greece -----	--	4	4
Hungary -----	1	6	7
India -----	--	1	1
Ireland -----	7	3	10
Italy -----	15	210	225
Jerusalem -----	--	1	1
Mexico -----	--	1	1
Norway -----	1	1	2
Poland -----	2	31	33
Roumania -----	--	2	2
Russia -----	4	29	33

TABLE No. 4. (Continued)

Scotland -----	1	1	2
Serbia -----	--	3	3
South America -----	--	1	1
Spain -----	--	3	3
Sweden -----	--	2	2
Turkey -----	1	3	4
West Indies -----	1	6	7
Total -----	59	376	435

Recapitulation

Native Born -----	686
Territories and Possessions -----	3
Foreign Born -----	435
Grand Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Terms of Sentences

Definite

1 year -----	10	6 years and 10 months --	1
1 year and 1 month -----	2	6 years and 11 months --	1
1 year and 2 months -----	3	7 years -----	12
1 year and 3 months ---	1	7 years and 4 months ---	1
1 year and 5 months ---	2	7 years and 6 months ---	8
1 year and 6 months ---	2	7 years and 10 months --	1
1 year and 8 months ---	4	8 years -----	5
1 year and 9 months ---	1	8 years and 3 months ---	1
2 years -----	21	8 years and 4 months ---	1
2 years and 2 months ---	4	8 years and 6 months ---	2
2 years and 3 months ---	2	8 years and 9 months ---	1
2 years and 4 months --	2	8 years and 10 months --	1
2 years and 5 months ---	1	9 years -----	6
2 years and 6 months ---	18	9 years and 3 months ---	2
2 years and 8 months ---	6	9 years and 6 months ---	10
2 years and 9 months --	1	9 years and 9 months ---	2
2 years and 10 months -	1	9 years and 10 months --	1
3 years -----	27	10 years -----	27
3 years and 3 months ---	1	10 years and 3 months ---	3
3 years and 3 months --	1	10 years and 6 months ---	2
3 years and 4 months ---	3	10 years and 7 months ---	1
3 years and 5 months --	3	10 years and 9 months ---	1
3 years and 6 months --	15	11 years -----	4
3 years and 7 months --	3	11 years and 2 months ---	1
3 years and 8 months ---	4	11 years and 6 months ---	1

TABLE No. 5. (Continued)

3 years and 9 months ---	3	11 years and 8 months ---	1
3 years and 10 months --	3	12 years -----	4
4 years -----	22	13 years -----	2
4 years and 3 months ---	1	13 years and 3 months ---	1
4 years and 4 months ---	3	14 years -----	2
4 years and 5 months ---	2	14 years and 6 months ---	1
4 years and 6 months ---	26	15 years -----	8
4 years and 7 months --	9	15 years and 6 months ---	2
4 years and 7 months		15 years and 8 months ---	1
and \$1,000 Fine -----	1	16 years -----	3
4 years and 8 months ---	4	17 years -----	2
4 years and 10 months -	1	19 years -----	1
4 years and 11 months -	6	19 years and 6 months ---	1
4 years and 11 months		19 years and 7 months ---	1
and \$1,000 Fine -----	1	20 years -----	14
5 years -----	67	20 years and 8 months ---	1
5 years and \$1,000 Fine -	1	20 years and 10 months --	1
5 years and 1 month ---	2	21 years -----	3
5 years and 2 months ---	2	24 years and 8 months ---	1
5 years and 3 months ---	3	25 years -----	1
5 years and 5 months ---	2	25 years and 6 months ---	1
5 years and 6 months ---	8	26 years -----	1
5 years and 7 months ---	1	27 years -----	3
5 years and 8 months ---	2	30 years -----	3
5 years and 9 months ---	1	34 years -----	1
5 years and 10 months --	1	34 years and 6 months ---	1
5 years and 11 months --	1	38 years -----	1
6 years -----	10	39 years -----	2
6 years and 3 months ---	1	40 years -----	1
6 years and 5 months ---	5	Natural Life -----	13
6 years and 6 months ---	5		
Total -----			507

Indeterminate Sentences

1 year to 1 year and 6 months -----	3
1 year to 1 year and 7 months -----	1
1 year to 1 year and 8 months -----	1
1 year to 2 years -----	11
1 year to 3 years -----	3
1 year to 3 years and 4 months -----	1
1 year to 5 years -----	1
1 year to 10 years -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	4
1 year and 2 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	2
1 year and 4 months to 2 years and 1 month -----	1
1 year and 5 months to 5 years -----	1

TABLE No. 5. (*Continued*)

1 year and 6 months to 2 years -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	3
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 9 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----	3
1 year and 6 months to 4 years -----	2
1 year and 7 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 8 months to 4 years -----	1
1 year and 9 months to 3 years -----	1
2 years to 2 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years to 2 years and 9 months -----	1
2 years to 3 years -----	9
2 years to 3 years and 5 months -----	1
2 years to 3 years and 6 months -----	3
2 years to 3 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years to 4 years -----	27
2 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	4
2 years to 5 years -----	13
2 years to 6 years -----	1
2 years to 7 years -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 3 years and 3 months -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 4 years -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 5 years -----	3
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 3 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years and 4 months to 3 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 5 years -----	1
2 years and 5 months to 2 years and 7 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	15
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	25
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 8 years -----	1
2 years and 9 months to 3 years -----	1
3 years to 4 years and 3 months -----	1
3 years to 5 years -----	2
3 years to 5 years and 3 months -----	1
3 years to 5 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years to 5 years and 9 months -----	2
3 years to 6 years -----	14
3 years to 6 years and 4 months -----	1



TABLE No. 5. (*Continued*)

3 years to 7 years -----	2
3 years to 9 years -----	2
3 years to 10 years -----	4
3 years and 2 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 2 months to 7 years -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 5 months to 5 years -----	1
3 years and 5 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years to 5 years -----	1
4 years to 6 years -----	2
4 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 7 years and 3 months -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 8 years -----	9
4 years to 8 years and 6 months -----	4
4 years to 10 years -----	3
4 years and 3 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years and 4 months to 8 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 5 months to 5 years and 5 months -----	1
4 years and 5 months to 8 years and 10 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 8 years and 7 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 11 years and 10 months -----	1
5 years to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 5 years and 10 months -----	1
5 years to 7 years -----	1
5 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 8 years -----	1
5 years to 9 years -----	2
5 years to 9 years and 2 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	17
5 years to 9 years and 7 months -----	2
5 years to 10 years -----	49
5 years to 10 years and \$1,000 Fine -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 2 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 3 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 12 years -----	1
5 years to 15 years -----	1
5 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years and 2 months to 10 years -----	2

TABLE No. 5. (*Continued*)

5 years and 3 months to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years and 6 months to 8 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years and 6 months to 10 years and 1 month -----	1
5 years and 6 months to 10 years and 6 months & \$1,000 fine	1
5 years and 6 months to 10 years and 8 months -----	1
5 years and 9 months to 10 years and 1 month -----	1
6 years to 10 years -----	1
6 years to 10 years and 3 months -----	1
6 years to 12 years -----	6
6 years to 14 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 20 years -----	1
6 years and 3 months to 12 years and 6 months -----	3
6 years and 6 months to 9 years and 3 months -----	1
6 years and 6 months to 12 years -----	1
6 years and 8 months to 13 years and 4 months -----	1
7 years to 10 years -----	4
7 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years to 12 years -----	2
7 years to 14 years and 6 months -----	3
7 years to 15 years -----	1
7 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years to 17 years -----	1
7 years and 1 month to 12 years -----	1
7 years and 3 months to 14 years and 9 months -----	1
7 years and 3 months to 15 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	3
7 years and 6 months to 10 years and \$500 Fine -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	3
7 years and 6 months to 15 years -----	7
7 years and 9 months to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years to 10 years -----	2
8 years to 12 years -----	1
8 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years to 16 years -----	10
8 years and 2 months to 16 years and 4 months -----	1
8 years and 3 months to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
8 years and 9 months to 17 years -----	1
9 years to 10 years -----	1
9 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years to 17 years and 3 months -----	1
9 years to 19 years and 3 months -----	1
9 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years to 20 years -----	2
9 years and 3 months to 19 years -----	1
9 years and 3 months to 19 years and 3 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 12 years and 6 months -----	1

TABLE No. 5. (*Continued*)

9 years and 6 months to 19 years and 4 months -----	1
9 years and 8 months to 19 years -----	1
9 years and 11 months to 19 years and 11 months & \$1,000	1
10 years to 12 years and 5 months -----	1
10 years to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 14 years -----	1
10 years to 14 years and 2 months -----	1
10 years to 14 years and 9 months -----	1
10 years to 15 years -----	4
10 years to 15 years and 3 months -----	2
10 years to 16 years -----	2
10 years to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 17 years -----	1
10 years to 17 years and 4 months -----	1
10 years to 18 years -----	1
10 years to 18 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years -----	4
10 years to 19 years and 3 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 4 months -----	3
10 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	12
10 years to 19 years and 7 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 8 months -----	2
10 years to 19 years and 10 months -----	3
10 years to 19 years and 10 months and \$2,500 Fine -----	1
10 years to 20 years -----	33
12 years to 24 years -----	2
12 years to 24 years and 4 months -----	1
12 years and 6 months to 25 years -----	1
20 years to 25 years and 2 months -----	1
20 years to Life -----	113
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>617</b>

*Recapitulation*

Definite Sentences -----	507
Indeterminate Sentences -----	617
<b>Grand Total -----</b>	<b>1,124</b>
Average Definite Sentence -----	6.833
Average Minimum Sentence -----	3.916
Average Maximum Sentence -----	7.108

The above averages of parole sentences are given exclusive of 113 men with a sentence of from Twenty Years to Life.

The above averages of definite sentences are exclusive of 13 men serving Natural Life.

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Occupation When Convicted*

Accountants -----	3	Laborers -----	235
Actors -----	5	Longshoremen -----	4
Ad Designer -----	1	Lumbermen -----	3
Asbestos Pipe Coverer --	1	Machinists -----	46
Assembler -----	1	Machinist's Helpers -----	14
Auto Mechanics -----	9	Mail Sorter -----	1
Awning Manufacturer ---	1	Marble Cutter -----	1
Bakers -----	12	Masons -----	7
Barbers -----	38	Mattress Maker -----	1
Bartenders -----	4	Mechanics -----	2
Bell Boys -----	3	Merchants -----	2
Belt Maker -----	1	Metal Polishers -----	3
Bench Hand -----	1	Mill Hands -----	3
Bill Poster -----	1	Millwright -----	1
Blacksmiths -----	9	Miner -----	1
Boat Builder -----	1	Musicians -----	5
Boiler Makers -----	4	Motor Man -----	1
Boilermaker's Helpers ---	2	Moulders -----	14
Book Binder -----	1	Newsdealers -----	3
Bookeepers -----	12	Newspaper Agent -----	1
Boot Blacks -----	3	Nurses -----	3
Box Maker -----	1	No Occupation -----	5
Brass Finisher -----	1	Oiler -----	1
Bricklayers -----	8	Operators -----	2
Broker -----	1	Painters -----	32
Butchers -----	7	Paper Makers -----	3
Butlers -----	2	Peddlers -----	9
Cabinet Makers -----	4	Pipe Fitters -----	2
Candle Makers -----	2	Pipe Fitter's Helper -----	1
Car Man -----	1	Plumbers -----	6
Carpenters -----	25	Plumber's Helpers -----	2
Cement Worker -----	1	Plasterers -----	3
Chauffeurs -----	46	Policeman -----	1
Cigar Maker -----	1	Porters -----	8
Clerks -----	31	Postal Clerk -----	1
Cloth Sponger -----	1	Promoters -----	2
Coal Passer -----	1	Printers -----	10
Comb Maker -----	1	Press Hands -----	2
Contractor -----	1	Pressers -----	3
Cooks -----	36	Pugilist -----	1
Cooper -----	1	Quarryman -----	1
Coppersmith -----	1	Rail Road Men -----	11
Core Maker -----	1	Real Estate -----	1
Cowboy -----	1	Rivetter -----	1
Crane Operator -----	1	Roofer -----	1
Cutter -----	1	Sail Maker -----	1

TABLE No. 6. (*Continued*)

Dairyman -----	1	Sailors -----	8
Decorators -----	3	Salesmen -----	18
Dentist -----	1	Saloon Keepers -----	3
Detective -----	1	Sea Captain -----	1
Draughtsman -----	1	Sheet Metal Worker -----	1
Drivers -----	14	Ship Fitters -----	2
Electricians -----	11	Shoe Makers -----	17
Electrician's Helper -----	4	Sign Painters -----	3
Electric Welder -----	1	Silversmith -----	1
Elevator Men -----	3	Spinners -----	2
Engineers -----	20	Steamfitters -----	8
Engraver -----	1	Stenographers -----	4
Farmers -----	51	Stewards -----	3
Finishers -----	4	Steel Roller -----	1
Firemen -----	44	Stereotyper -----	1
Florists -----	2	Stone Workers -----	3
Furrier -----	1	Street Cleaner -----	1
Gardener -----	1	Surveyor -----	1
Gas Fitter -----	1	Switch Board Operator --	1
Glass Workers -----	3	Tailors -----	25
Glazier -----	1	Tar Roofer -----	1
Glove Maker -----	1	Teacher -----	1
Gold Gilder -----	1	Teamsters -----	23
Grinders -----	2	Timekeeper -----	1
Grocers -----	2	Tinsmiths -----	5
Harness Maker -----	1	Tool Makers -----	2
Hostlers -----	3	Undertaker -----	1
Hospital Orderlies -----	3	United States Army ----	2
Hotel Keeper -----	1	Varnisher -----	1
Inspector -----	1	Waiters -----	22
Insurance Agent -----	1	Weavers -----	2
Ironworkers -----	8	Welder -----	1
Janitors -----	3	Wire Worker -----	1
Jeweler -----	1	Wood Worker -----	1
Knitter -----	1	Wrestler -----	1
Laundry Men -----	4		
Lawyers -----	2	Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 7.

*Showing Age When Convicted*

Fifteen -----	1	Forty-Four -----	12
Sixteen -----	1	Forty-Five -----	10
Seventeen -----	7	Forty-Six -----	12
Eighteen -----	22	Forty-Seven -----	10
Nineteen -----	36	Forty-Eight -----	8
Twenty -----	50	Forty-Nine -----	3
Twenty-One -----	61	Fifty -----	6

TABLE No. 7. (Continued)

Twenty-Two -----	58	Fifty-One -----	1
Twenty-Three -----	63	Fifty-Two -----	10
Twenty-Four -----	74	Fifty-Three -----	6
Twenty-Five -----	51	Fifty-Four -----	3
Twenty-Six -----	54	Fifty-Five -----	6
Twenty-Seven -----	52	Fifty-Six -----	2
Twenty-Eight -----	54	Fifty-Seven -----	2
Twenty-Nine -----	45	Fifty-Eight -----	2
Thirty -----	38	Fifty-Nine -----	1
Thirty-One -----	40	Sixty -----	3
Thirty-Two -----	41	Sixty-One -----	1
Thirty-Three -----	36	Sixty-Two -----	1
Thirty-Four -----	38	Sixty-Four -----	2
Thirty-Five -----	29	Sixty-Six -----	1
Thirty-Six -----	28	Sixty-Seven -----	1
Thirty-Seven -----	17	Seventy -----	1
Thirty-Eight -----	21	Seventy-One -----	1
Thirty-Nine -----	32	Seventy-Four -----	1
Forty -----	14	Seventy-Nine -----	1
Forty-One -----	17	Eighty -----	1
Forty-Two -----	21	Eighty-Seven -----	1
Forty-Three -----	14		
Total -----			1,124

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Degree of Education*

College -----	19
High School -----	95
Common School -----	404
Read and Write -----	393
Read Only -----	18
Illiterate -----	195
Total -----	1,124
Percentage of Illiterates -----	.173

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing whether Inmates were Idle or Employed when Convicted.*

Idle -----	357
Employed -----	753
United States Army -----	10
United States Navy -----	4
Total -----	1,124

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Domestic Relations of Inmates*

Married -----	434
Single -----	633
Widowers -----	48
Divorced -----	9

Total ----- 1,124

The 491 Married, Widowers and Divorced Men have 736 Children.

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Number of Commitments Against Inmates*

First Offense -----	828
First Time in Auburn having Served in Other Prisons ---	177
In Auburn Once Before -----	95
In Auburn Twice Before -----	15
In Auburn Three Times Before -----	6
In Auburn Four Times Before -----	3

Total ----- 1,124

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

Once -----	224
Twice -----	164
Catholic Protectory -----	48
Elmira Reformatory -----	227
Other Reformatories -----	118

Total ----- 781

*In Jails, Workhouses and House of Refuge*

Once -----	123
Twice -----	32
Three Times -----	16
Four Times -----	10
Five Times -----	5
Six Times or More -----	4

Total ----- 190

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Number of Inmates Received and Discharged During Year.*

Discharged -----	713
Received -----	685
Total of Excess of Discharges Over Receives ----	28

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Whether Inmates Received During Year Were Idle or Employed When Committed.*

Idle .....	221
Employed .....	453
United States Army .....	8
United States Navy .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>685</b>

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing Habits of Life of Inmates Received During Year*

Intemperate .....	173
Moderate .....	268
Temperate .....	244
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>685</b>
Percentage of Abstainers .....	.356
 Tobacco .....	 641
No Tobacco .....	44
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>685</b>
Percentage of Tobacco Users .....	.935

TABLE No. 15

*Showing Religion of Inmates Received*

Protestant .....	245
Catholic .....	359
Christian Science .....	2
Greek Catholics .....	10
Hebrew .....	64
Mohammedan .....	2
None .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>685</b>

TABLE No. 16.

*Showing Previous Convictions of Men Received During Year*

First Offense .....	586
First Time in Auburn Having Served in Other Prisons ..	56
In Auburn Once Before .....	29
In Auburn Twice Before .....	6
In Auburn Three Times or More .....	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>685</b>



## AUBURN PRISON

181

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

Once -----	115
Twice -----	96
Catholic Protectory -----	28
Elmira Reformatory -----	133
Other Reformatories -----	78
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>450</b>

*In Jails, Workhouses and House of Refuge*

Once -----	48
Twice -----	23
Three Times -----	9
Four Times -----	7
Five Times -----	7
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>94</b>

*Men Received During Current Fiscal Year*

Original Commitments -----	301
Transferred from Sing Sing -----	277
Transferred from Clinton -----	62
Transferred from Great Meadow -----	23
Returned from Escape -----	7
Returned from Violation of Parole -----	14
Received from Elmira Reformatory -----	1
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>685</b>

*Men Discharged During Fiscal Year*

By Commutation -----	154
By Special Commutation and Parole -----	44
By Parole -----	169
By Parole and Discharge -----	7
By Expiration of Sentence -----	5
By Death -----	9
By Transfer to Dannemora State Hospital -----	10
By Transfer to Other Prisons -----	289
By Reversal of Judgment -----	1
By Certificate of Reasonable Doubt -----	1
By Escape -----	24

<b>Total -----</b>	<b>713</b>
In This and Other Institutions Before -----	642
Of This Number in This Prison Before -----	43
Percentage in This Prison Before -----	.06
Percentage in This and Other Institutions Before -----	.85

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing Domestic Relations of Men Received During Fiscal Year*

Married -----	277
Single -----	377
Widowers -----	27
Divorced -----	4
<hr/>	
Total -----	685

The Three Hundred and Eight Married, Widowers and Divorced Men Have Three Hundred and Ninety-one Children.

STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.    } ss :

I, Arthur Copeland, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ARTHUR COPELAND,  
*Chaplain of Auburn Prison.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 15th day of September, 1920.

(Signed) R. R. WESTOVER,  
*Notary Public.*

# EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to herewith submit the fifteenth annual report of Auburn Prison School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Respectfully yours,  
*(Signed)* LEE N. TAPLIN,  
*Head Teacher.*

TABLE No. 1.  
*Attendance*

Number of men enrolled July 1, 1919 -----	340
Number of men admitted during the year -----	327
Number of men re-admitted during the year -----	114
<hr/>	
Total number of men in school during the year -----	781

*Attendance by Months*

1919		1920	
July -----	390	January -----	426
August -----	0	February -----	418
September -----	426	March -----	420
October -----	424	April -----	371
November -----	466	May -----	366
December -----	473	June -----	371
<hr/>			
Average monthly enrollment -----			414
Aggregate attendance for the year -----			78,268
Number days school was in session during the year ---			244 1-2
Average daily attendance -----			320

TABLE No. 2.

Number of men in school during the year.	
(a) Foreign born -----	425
(b) Native born of foreign parents -----	73
(c) Native born of native parents	
1—White -----	212
2—Black -----	71
<hr/>	
Total -----	781

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing Standards into which Men were Entered*

Standard 1	-----	122
Standard 2	-----	43
Standard 3	-----	83
Standard 4	-----	51
Standard 5	-----	37
Standard 6	-----	11
Standard 7	-----	10
Standard 8	-----	0
Language classes	-----	84
Total		441

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Standards from which Men Left School*

Standard 1	-----	50
Standard 2	-----	51
Standard 3	-----	54
Standard 4	-----	58
Standard 5	-----	80
Standard 6	-----	39
Standard 7	-----	22
Standard 8	-----	4
Language classes	-----	95
Total		453

TABLE No. 5.

Showing degree of education of men previous to their entering the prison school. This table covers only those men who entered school during the fiscal year just passed.

Never in school before	-----	66
In school one year or less	-----	19
From one to two years	-----	67
From two to three years	-----	41
From three to four years	-----	40
From four to five years	-----	37
From five to six years	-----	25
Six years or more	-----	146
Total		441
Never in English school before	-----	109
Unable to read or write English	-----	109
Total number of illiterates	-----	64

TABLE No. 6.

Number of men excused during the fiscal year by discharge parole and transfer to other state institutions -----	178
As competent -----	166
As incapable, age, health, transferred to road camps, etc. ---	109
Attending school June 30, 1920 -----	328
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>781</b>

TABLE No. 7.

*Showing Age of Men in School During the Year*

Under 20 -----	54
Between 20 and 30 -----	471
Between 30 and 40 -----	183
Between 40 and 50 -----	61
Over 50 -----	12
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>781</b>

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Nationalities of Men in School During the Year*

Italian -----	234
Russian -----	57
Austrian -----	30
German -----	16
British -----	7
French -----	1
American	
1—White -----	285
2—Black -----	71
All others -----	80
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>781</b>

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number and percentage of American white, American black and Foreign born men in school at the close of each fiscal year for the past five years.

1916	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
American white -----	129	.33
American black -----	38	.10
Foreign born -----	224	.57
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1.00</b>

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1917		
American white -----	145	.37
American black -----	33	.09
Foreign born -----	210	.54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	388	1.00
1918		
American white -----	151	.34
American black -----	39	.09
Foreign born -----	250	.57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	440	1.00
1919		
American white -----	100	.29
American black -----	36	.11
Foreign born -----	204	.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	340	1.00
1920		
American white -----	99	.30
American black -----	35	.11
Foreign born -----	194	.59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	328	1.00

REMARKS

The Prison Schools were organized nearly fifteen years ago. Since that time they have witnessed a wonderful growth and development. Thousands of men have been given a training which has been of inestimable value to them. To the ordinary observer the practical or utility side of this training seems paramount, but to the trained teacher, the character forming process which naturally goes with the other is of first importance. It is not claimed that school training is bound to reform a man, but it is certain that the right sort of school training will develop unused tracts of the brain and give the man a normal growth which tends to set him in the right direction. "As a man thinketh so is he," is a truism. The man who disregards the rights of others and wilfully breaks the laws by which society is governed is not thinking right. It is the province of the school to help straighten out the man's thinking processes so that he may return to the world a fit subject to mingle with his fellow men. That the school has met with creditable success along this line is freely admitted by those familiar with its work.

The school work for the past year has been very satisfactory and the results obtained very gratifying. The interest which the pupils have shown has been well maintained. The teaching

force is worthy of much commendation for the splendid effort that has been put into the work.

Under the statistical part of this report appears the statement that there were 64 illiterates admitted to school during the year. This is somewhat misleading as it refers only to those who had absolutely no schooling before entering prison. Many men were admitted to school who claimed only a few weeks or months of school attendance and could do little more than to write their names. For all practical purposes many of these men should be classed as illiterates. There were admitted to school also quite a large number of literate aliens who had no, or very little, knowledge of English.

Dr. A. C. Hill of the State Education Department has been with us several times during the year. We are always very pleased to see him come because of his keen interest in the work and the many helpful suggestions which he gives us.

To our school officers I wish to express a word of appreciation for the splendid assistance they have given me in making this work a success. To our Warden, Gen. E. S. Jennings, I feel deeply grateful for his hearty cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEE N. TAPLIN,  
*Head Teacher, Auburn Prison.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,     }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.    } ss.:

I, Lee N. Taplin, being duly sworn do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) LEE N. TAPLIN,  
*Head Teacher.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 3rd day of July, 1920.

(Signed) ARTHUR A. TURNER,  
*Notary Public.*

## MATRON'S REPORT

AUBURN, N. Y. *June 30, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Matron of the State Prison for Women is hereby submitted.

### *The Shop*

The work of the shop is still supervised by Mrs. Cutler. The orders have at all times been promptly filled and well done.

### *Sewing School*

Has done good work, and the women are taught to do all kinds of sewing.

### *The Kitchen*

The work of the different kitchens has been under the supervision of Miss Gorman. Here the women are taught to do practical cooking, bread making, and to care for iceboxes, cellars, and cooking utensils.

### *The Wards*

The different wards are supervised by the officer in charge of the department in which the women who room on the ward are working. Each inmate takes care of her own room.

### *The Laundry*

Under the supervision of Mrs. McMahon is doing good work. The inmates are taught to care for clothes and to prepare them to be laundered properly. The laundry is badly in need of steam dryers and gas stoves.

### *The Hospital*

A new sterilizer was purchased and the hospital ward painted. The sick are very well taken care of by Dr. Heacox. The nursing is done by an inmate nurse.

### *The Lawn and Garden*

A large portion of the garden has been taken for a coal yard, and with the space that is left, the women, under the supervision of Mrs. Dean do very good work. They are taught how to plant and care for different vegetables and flowers. The vegetables raised help to make our menu more palatable and the out-of-door work is a great benefit to them. The flowers are used for Hospital, Chapel, School, and the different ward tables.

The following is a report of the garden from July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1920:



Beets, bu. -----	48	Cucumbers, doz. -----	13
Carrots, bu. -----	74	Squash, lbs. -----	300
Corn, sweet, bu. -----	98	String beans, bu. -----	70
Parsnips, bu. -----	82	Apples, bu. -----	10
Tomatoes, bu. -----	74	Pears, bu. -----	2
Cauliflower, hds. -----	60	Grapes, lbs.. -----	200
Cabbage, lbs. -----	200	Eggs, doz. -----	130

### *The School*

The school with Helen P. Stone as Head Teacher is at all times a source of interest and help. The work is largely individual owing to the advanced ages of the women, and their ignorance of English, and it requires much patience and ability to teach them. The discipline and progress of the school are a great help to the general order of the house.

### *The Library*

The library contains the same miscellaneous selection of fiction, history, etc. Mrs. Stone is in charge of the giving out of the books, and keeping record of them, and helping the women in many ways to make their reading interesting and profitable.

### *Religious Services*

The religious services are held every Sunday. We had many visiting clergymen and singers, whose sermons and music were much enjoyed. Dr. Guttman comes regularly to the Jewish women, and they observe their regular holidays.

### *Recreation*

When the weather permits we have out-of-door recreation. Each ward recreates by itself, and have games, work and reading.

### *Entertainments*

Several entertainments have been given the women during the year by the different organizations and churches of Auburn and Syracuse, as well as some plays that were given by the different wards in the house.

### *The Discipline*

June 30, 1920 the population was 78.

1st Grade 73

2nd Grade 5

The discipline has been good, with very few punishments during the year.

### *Labor Report*

June 30, 1920.

Kitchen -----	10	Shop -----	20
---------------	----	------------	----

Laundry -----	13	Garden -----	14
Ward Helpers -----	10	Hospital -----	9
Matron's waiters -----	2		
		Total -----	78

*Recommendation*

A list of the repairs needed on the building, with other needs and suggestions have been sent to the Warden, and other than these I have nothing to recommend.

In concluding my report I wish to thank you for your support and advice, also the Warden, and all the officers of the Women's Prison for their work during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. E. DALY,

*Matron.*

STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN  
CLERK'S OFFICE

AUBURN, N. Y. *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,

*Superintendent of State Prisons,*

*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I beg to submit herewith my report for the Clerk's Office for the State Prison for Women, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

Very respectfully yours,

(*Signed*) G. A. TELLER,

*Clerk.*

STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN  
STATEMENT

E. S. Jennings, Agent & Warden, in account with the State of New York for Cash Received and Expended for General Supplies, and for Salaries of the State Prison for Women for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

*Debit*

1919

July 1.	To Balance on Hand -----	\$885.18	
	Fefund -----	2.91	
	State Treasurer's Drafts for		
	Maintenance -----	\$41,621.44	\$42,509.53

*Credit*

1920

June 30. By Expenditures for:

Estimate No.	1 Personal Service -----	\$17,454.93	
	2 Food -----	10,457.66	
	3 Fuel, Light, Power and		
	Water -----	5,240.99	
	4 Clothing -----	1,198.49	
	5 Furn. Furn. & Household		
	Supplies -----	2,723.10	
	6 Med. & Surg. Care -----	911.23	
	7 Farm & Garden -----	59.49	
	8 Roads, Grounds & Walks	21.30	

## ANNUAL REPORT OF

9 General Administration -	213.37	
10 Office Expenses -----	417.93	
11 Traveling Expenses ----	1,577.77	
12 Fixed Charges & Contributions; General -----	440.00	
Pensions -----	32.90	
13 Repairs & Alterations etc.	394.69	
Refund to State Treas. -	752.96	
Cash Balance on Hand		
in Bank -----	612.72	<b>\$42,509.53</b>

---

TABLE No. 1.

*Abstract of the Total Cash Receipts and the Total Cash Expenditures for the Maintenance, with the Average Number of Convicts per Day for each Month at the State Prison for Women for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	Treasurer's Draft	Salaries of Officers	Expend. for Ord. Support	Total Expenditures	No. at Close of Month	Daily Average
1919						
July -----	\$2,902.34	\$1,431.51	\$1,451.03	\$2,882.54	72	72
August -----	2,851.51	1,446.39	1,310.67	2,757.06	66	68
September -----	2,865.27	1,453.43	1,350.32	2,803.75	66	66
Refund -----	.16					
October -----	2,934.43	1,435.24	1,469.78	2,905.02	68	66
November -----	2,940.24	1,424.05	1,557.04	2,981.09	67	67
December -----	2,958.55	1,449.05	1,494.41	2,943.46	64	65
1920						
January -----	3,094.05	1,458.86	1,859.33	3,318.19	64	64
February -----	4,222.16	1,462.67	2,325.79	3,788.46	70	69
Refund -----	2.50					
March -----	3,005.72	1,501.20	1,573.64	3,074.84	72	70
April -----	5,869.19	1,467.46	4,450.64	5,918.10	75	74
May -----	3,969.46	1,457.62	2,657.47	4,115.09	76	76
Refund -----	25					
June -----	4,008.52	1,467.45	2,188.80	3,656.25	78	78
Totals -----	\$41,624.35	\$17,454.93	\$23,688.92	\$41,143.85	--	70

Note—To State Treasurer, Unexpended Balance of Chap. 151, Laws 1918 Appropriation— \$752.96

Note—"Ordinary Support" is found by deducting "Salaries of Officers" from "Total Expenditures."

TABLE No. 2.

Statement of Expenditures by Estimate showing the Expense for the Period, Month and Day in the State Prison for Women for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

ESTIMATE		Total Amount of Expenditures	Average Per Convict Per 12 Mos.	Average Per Convict Per Month	Average Per Convict Per Day
1	Personal Service -----	\$17,454.93	\$249.36	20.780	.69265
2	Food -----	10,457.66	149.39	12.450	.41499
3	Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	5,240.99	74.87	6.239	.20798
4	Clothing -----	1,198.49	17.12	1.426	.04756
5	Furn. Furnsgs. & Household Supplies -----	2,723.10	38.90	3.242	.10806
6	Med. & Surg. Care -----	911.23	13.02	1.085	.03616
7	Farm & Garden -----	59.49	.85	.071	.00236
8	Roads, Grounds & Walks -----	21.30	.30	.025	.00085
9	General Administration -----	213.37	3.05	.254	.00847
10	Office Expenses -----	417.93	5.97	.497	.01658
11	Traveling Expenses -----	1,577.77	22.54	1.878	.06261
12	Fixed Charges & Contributions; General -----	440.00	6.29	.524	.01746
	Pensions -----	32.90	.47	.039	.00130
13	Repairs & Alterations etc. -----	394.69	5.64	.470	.01566
Totals -----		\$41,143.85	\$587.769	48.9807	1.63269
Ordinary Support-----		\$23,688.92	338.413	28.2011	.94004

Note—"Ordinary Support" is found by deducting "Personal Service" from "Total Expenditures."

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES

The Daily Average Number of Convicts confined in the State Prison for Women during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920 .....	70
The Total Expenditures for the Support of the State Prison for Women during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920 .....	\$41,143.85
The Average Expenditure per Convict for the Year ..	587.769
The Average Expenditure per Convict per Month ..	48.9807
The Average Expenditure per Convict per Day .....	1.63269
The Total Expenditure for Ordinary Support for the Year .....	23,688.92
The Average Expenditure for Ordinary Support per Convict for the Year .....	338.413
The Average Expenditure for Ordinary Support per Convict per Month .....	28.2011
The Average Expenditure for Ordinary Support per Convict per Day .....	.94004

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Convicts in State Prison for Women June 30, 1919, and the number Received, Discharged and Paroled during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

*Received*

Number in Prison July 1, 1919 .....		72
Number Received from State Courts .....	34	
Number Returned on Court Order .....	1	
Number Returned for Violation of Parole .....	5	
Number Returned from Escape .....	2	42
		<hr/>
		114

*Discharged*

Number Discharged by Commutation for Good Behavior .....	6	
Number Discharged by Epiration of Sentence .....	3	
Number Paroled .....	21	
Number Paroled and Discharged by Board of Parole .....	1	
Number Commuted by Governor and Paroled .....	2	
Number Transferred to Matteawan .....	1	
Number Escaped .....	2	36
Number in Prison June 30, 1920 .....		78
		<hr/>
		114

TABLE No. 3.

*Number of Convicts Received and Discharged each month at State Prison for Women during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
<b>1919</b>				
July -----	2	2	--	--
August ----	--	6	--	6
September -	2	2	--	--
October ---	5	3	2	--
November -	3	4	--	1
December -	--	3	--	3
<b>1920</b>				
January --	4	4	--	--
February -	9	3	6	--
March ----	4	2	2	--
April -----	4	1	3	--
May -----	5	4	1	--
June -----	4	2	2	--
Totals_	42	36	16	10
Excess -	6		6	

### CONVICT DEPOSIT AND MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS FUND

#### Debit

<b>1919</b>			
July 1 To	Balance to Credit of Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -----	\$2,552.65	
<b>1920</b>			
June 30 To	Amount Deposited to the Credit of Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -----	\$2,669.38	\$5,222.03

#### Credit

<b>1920</b>			
June 30 By	Amount drawn from Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund for use of Convicts -----	\$1,762.96	



# AUBURN PRISON

197

By	Balance to Credit of Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -----	3,457.07	\$5,220.03
----	---	----------	------------

## DEPOSIT REFUNDED

### Debit

1919			
July 1	To	Balance on Hand -----	\$89.38
1920			
June 30	To	Amount drawn from Convict Deposit and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund for use of Convicts -----	1,762.96    \$1,852.34

### Credit

1920			
June 30	By	Amount Refunded to Convicts	\$1,843.32
	By	Interest Paid Convicts -----	5.15
	By	Balance on Hand -----	3.87    \$1,852.34

## STATEMENT OF WOMEN'S PRISON COMPENSATION

### Debit

1919			
July 1	To	Balance on Hand -----	\$82.85
1920			
June 30	To	Amount Drawn from Wo- men's Prison Capital Fund for use of Compensation ----	280.74    \$363.59

### Credit

1920			
June 30	By	Amount Paid to Convicts as Compensation -----	\$281.35
	By	Balance on Hand -----	82.24    \$363.59

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

### Debit

To	Amount Received from State Treasurer	\$5,243.60
----	--------------------------------------	------------

### Credit

By	Expenditures for:	
	Repairs	
	(Chapter 151, Laws 1918) --	\$518.75

(Chapter 165, Laws 1920)----	1,162.85	
New Boilers for Women's Prison		
(Chapter 151, Laws 1918)-----	3,562.00	\$5,243.60

---

CAPITAL STATEMENT

*Debit*

1919			
July 1	To	Balance to Credit of Women's Prison Capital Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -----	\$8,859.31
1920			
June 30	To	Amount Deposited to Credit of Women's Prison Capital Fund in Auburn Trust Co. -	2,398.79 \$11,258.10

---

*Credit*

1920			
June 30	By	Amount Drawn from Wo- men's Prison Capital Fund during the Year: For Women's Prison Indus- tries -----	\$1,750.00
		For Women's Prison Comp- ensation -----	280.74
	By	Balance on Deposit in Au- burn Trust Co. -----	9,227.36 \$11,258.10

---

Sterilizing Apparatus



ABSTRACT  
OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

RECEIPTS	GENERAL CASH						Totals 12 Months to June 30 1920	
	Prize Capital Fund	Carricks' De- posits and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund	Maintenance	Other Ad- ministrations	Industries	Carricks' Com- pensation		Deposits Refunds
	\$2,218 84	32,616 75 52 68	\$41,621 44 2 91	\$5,243 60	30 00			30 00 \$2,218 84 2,616 75 238 08 45,865 04 2 91
	\$2,898 79	\$2,669 38	\$41,624 35	\$5,243 60	30 00	\$230 74	\$1,762 95	\$51,965 12 3,793 70 12,818 02
	9,359 81	2,532 05	885 18		\$1,750 00 348 45	82 85	69 38	\$68,577 84
	\$11,258 10	\$5,222 03	\$42,509 53	\$5,243 60	\$2,128 65	\$363 59	\$1,862 34	
			\$17,454 98 10,457 65 5,240 99 1,198 49 2,728 10 911 23 59 49 21 30 213 37 417 98 1,577 77 440 00 22 50 394 69					\$17,454 98 10,457 65 5,240 99 1,198 49 2,728 10 911 23 59 49 21 30 213 37 417 98 1,577 77 440 00 22 50 394 69
				\$5,243 60	\$1,184 18		\$1,848 47	
					30 00	\$221 25		

EXPENDITURES—Maintenance

Personal Service.....  
Food.....  
Fuel, Light, Power and Water.....

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA. } ss.:

E. S. Jennings, Agent & Warden, and Gordon A. Teller, Clerk of the State Prison for Women, being duly sworn, do say, that the foregoing Account Current is correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(*Signed*) E. S. JENNINGS,  
*Agent and Warden.*

(*Signed*) GORDON A. TELLER,  
*Clerk.*

# MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

AUBURN, N. Y. *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit my eighth annual report of the Medical Department of the State Prison for Women, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

There were 42 new admissions to the Prison during the year. These were examined in the usual manner and the recommendations for treatment of these new inmates have been tabulated as follows:

*Alimentary System:*

Dental work -----	27
Constipation -----	1
Indigestion -----	1
	<hr/>
	29

*Respiratory System:*

Pulmonary Tuberculosis -----	1
T. B. Suspect -----	3
Coryza -----	1
Bronchitis -----	1
Atrophic Rhinitis -----	1
Nasal Ulceration -----	1
Nasal Resection -----	3
Tonsillectomy -----	1
	<hr/>
	12

*Circulatory System:*

None -----	0
------------	---

*Genito-Urinary System:*

Treated for Gonorrhoea -----	13
Treated for Leucorrhoea -----	2
Treated for Ulcerated cervix -----	6
Treated for Hypertrophied cervix -----	4
Treated for Retroverted uterus -----	2
Treated for Carcinoma, cervix -----	1
Treated for Tumor, uterus -----	1
Treated for Ulcers, vaginal -----	1
	<hr/>
	30

*Glandular System:*

Treated for Adenitis, cervical -----	1
	<hr/>
	1

*Nervous System:*

Eye, refraction -----	15
Eye, corneal scar -----	2
Ear, otitis media, chronic -----	2
	<hr/>
	19

*General:*

Pregnancy -----	2
Drug addiction -----	1
Rheumatism -----	1
Exophthalmic Goitre -----	1
	<hr/>
	5

*Wasserman Tests:*

Negative -----	34
Positive -----	8
	<hr/>
	42

It will be seen from these statistics that 19% of the new inmates are infected with syphilis and 32% with gonorrhoea on admission.

The statistics relating to hospital admissions and discharges are as follows:

	ADULTS	INFANTS
In hospital July 1, 1919 -----	4	2
Admitted to hospital during year -----	33	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	37	2
Discharged during year -----	31	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In hospital June 30, 1920 -----	6	1

The diagnosis in the cases of those discharged from the hospital were as follows:

Asthma -----	1
Corneal Ulcer -----	2
Conjunctivitis -----	1
Diet, Lactation -----	1
Gastro-enteritis -----	3
Hysteria -----	1
Hemorrhoids -----	1
Infancy -----	1

Indigestion -----	1
Iritis -----	1
Influenza, general -----	3
Ingrowing toe nails -----	1
Malnutrition -----	1
Malaria -----	1
Myalgia -----	1
Myositis -----	1
Neurasthenia -----	1
Neuralgia, tri-facial -----	1
Observation -----	2
Ovaritis -----	1
Pneumonia -----	1
Rheumatism, acute -----	1
Saltpingitis, acute -----	1
Toxemia, Gastro-intestinal -----	2
	<hr/>
	32

*Out Hospital Clinics*

The following is a summary of the treatments at these clinics.

Surgical -----	380
Eye -----	144
Ear -----	313
Nose -----	7
Throat -----	21
Dental -----	138
Genito-Urinary -----	860
Miscellaneous -----	212
	<hr/>
Total -----	2,075

*Infants*

There were no births during the year. We still have two infants with their mothers.

*Deaths*

There have been no deaths during the year.

*Insanity*

On inmate was transferred to Matteawan as insane.

*Recommendations*

We renew the recommendation made for several years: that an attendant nurse be employed for assignment to the hospital ward.

The usual satistical tables follow.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK L. HEACOX,

*Prison Physician.*



TABLE No. 4.

*Recapitulation*

Total yearly number of applications for treatment -----	1,865
Total yearly number of applications treated -----	1,854
Total yearly number of applications not treated -----	11
Monthly average number of applications for treatment --	155
Monthly average number of applications treated -----	154
Monthly average number of applications not treated -----	--
Daily average number of applications for treatment -----	5.99
Daily average number of applications treated -----	5.99
Daily average number of applications not treated -----	--

TABLE No. 1.  
RECEIVED IN PRISON 1919-20.

FROM	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
State Courts -----	1	0	0	5	2	0	4	8	4	4	2	4	34
Matteawan -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violation of Parole -----	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Returned from Escape -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other Sources -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total -----	2	0	2	5	3	0	4	9	4	4	5	4	42

TABLE No. 2.  
DISCHARGED FROM PRISON 1919-20.

By	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Commutation -----	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Special Commutation -----	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Paroled -----	2	5	2	1	1	2	4	3	0	0	2	1	23
Expiration of Sentence -----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escape -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Paroled and Discharged -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Reversal of Judgment -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certificate of Reasonable Doubt -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred to Matteawan S. Hosp.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals -----	2	6	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	36

OUT HOSPITAL REPORT 1919-20.

TABLE No. 3.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Number of applications for treatment -----	143	175	163	162	146	138	157	179	166	170	113	123	1,805
Number not treated -----	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	0	11
Number treated -----	143	175	163	160	146	137	155	175	164	170	113	123	1,854
Daily average number of applications -----	5.29	6.7	6.26	6.48	5.61	5.56	5.81	7.48	6.14	6.53	4.52	5.53	5.99
Daily average number treated ---	5.29	6.7	6.26	6.48	5.61	5.48	5.74	7.29	6.8	6.53	4.52	5.53	5.99
Daily average number not treated ---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excused from work -----	8	10	6	10	9	7	14	12	7	15	8	14	120
Number in prison on last of month	723¼	66¾	66¾	68¾	67½	64½	64½	70½	72½	75½	76½	78½	
Number of prescriptions -----	173	205	207	219	199	163	192	212	193	221	167	190	2,341

Note—Infants' counts as ¼ on maintenance.

TABLE No. 5  
SHOWING IN HOSPITAL REPORT

	July 1919	Aug. 1919	Sep. 1919	Oct. 1919	Nov. 1919	Dec. 1919	Jan. 1920	Feb. 1920	Mar. 1920	Apr. 1920	May 1920	June 1920	Total
Number in prison on the first of the month	72 3-4	72 3-4	68 3-4	68 3-4	68 3-4	67 1-2	64 1-2	64 1-2	70 1-2	72 1-2	75 1-3	76 1-2	
Received during the month.....	2	0	2	5	3	0	4	4	9	4	4	5	42
Discharged during the month.....	2	6	2	3	4 1-4	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	36 1-4
Number in prison on the last of the month	72 3-4	66 3-4	68 3-4	68 3-4	67 1-2	64 1-2	64 1-2	70 1-2	72 1-2	75 1-2	76 1-2	78 1-2	
Number in hospital on the last of the month	6 1-2	5 1-4	4 1-4	4 1-4	4 1-4	4 1-4	3 1-4	4 1-4	3 1-4	7 1-4	8 1-4 1/2	7 1-4	
Received in hospital during the month.....	2	0	1	0	5	0	3	6	6	3	2	5	33
Discharged from hospital during the month	3 1-4	1	0	1	5	1	2	3	7	2	3	3	31 1-4
Treated in hospital during the month.....	3 1-2	5 1-4	5 1-4	4 1-4	9 1-4	4 1-4	1-4 1/2	10 1-4	14 1-4	10 1-4	10 1-4	12 1-4	99 3-4
Number of deaths during the month.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TRANSFERRED TO MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

TABLE No 6.

No.	Name	Color	Age	Nativity	Crime	Sentenced	Term	Date of Transfer
1113	Rose Jackson	Black	41	So. Carolina	Assault 2nd	10 23 13	2.6 to 5.0	10 3 19

STATE OF NEW YORK,        }  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.        } ss.:

I, Frank I. Heacox, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) FRANK L. HEACOX,  
*Prison Physician.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 15th day of September, 1920.

(Signed) R. R. WESTOVER,  
*Notary Public.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT  
WOMEN'S PRISON

AUBURN, N. Y. *June 30, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I hereby submit the Chaplain's Report for the State Prison  
for Women for the year ending, June 30, 1920, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) ARTHUR COPELAND,  
*Chaplain.*

*Showing the Total Number of Inmates in the State Prison for  
Women, June 30, 1920.*

White .....	60
Colored .....	18
Total .....	78

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing Counties Where Convicted.*

Albany .....	2	Nassau .....	3
Bronx .....	5	New York .....	28
Chemung .....	1	Oneida .....	2
Chenango .....	1	Onondaga .....	3
Erie .....	3	Ontario .....	1
Fulton .....	1	Oswego .....	2
Genesee .....	1	Queens .....	3
Jefferson .....	1	Saratoga .....	2
Kings .....	13	Suffolk .....	1
Monroe .....	1	Westchester .....	4
Total .....			78

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing Crimes For Which Convicted*  
*Crimes Against Person*

Abduction .....	3
Abortion .....	1
Accessory to the Felony of Murder First degree .....	1
Assault, First and Second degree .....	7

TABLE No. 3. (Continued)

Attempt Kidnapping -----	1
Bigamy -----	1
Manslaughter, First degree -----	11
Manslaughter, Second degree -----	5
Murder, First degree -----	1
Murder, Second degree -----	9
Rape, Second degree -----	1
Total -----	41

*Crimes Against Property*

Arson, Third degree -----	1
Attempt Arson -----	2
Attempt Forgery, Second degree -----	1
Attempt Grand Larceny, Second degree -----	5
Burglary, Third degree -----	4
Burglary, Third degree and Grand Larceny, First degree ---	1
Forgery -----	1
Grand Larceny, First, Second and Third degree -----	14
Receiving Stolen Property -----	1
Total -----	30

*Crimes Against Person and Property*

Robbery, First, Second and Third degree -----	4
Total -----	4

*Miscellaneous Crimes*

Desertion of Child under 14 Years of Age -----	1
Perjury -----	1
Violation Section 2460 of Penal Code -----	1
Total -----	3

*Recapitulation*

Crimes Against Person -----	41
Crimes Against Property -----	30
Crimes Against Person and Property -----	4
Miscellaneous Crimes -----	3
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Terms of Sentence of Inmates*

*Definite*

1 year -----	2	5 years and 9 months ---	1
2 years -----	1	6 years -----	1

TABLE No. 4. (Continued)

2 years and 4 months ---	1	7 years and 7 months ---	1
2 years and 6 months ---	2	8 years -----	1
2 years and 7 months ---	1	10 years -----	2
3 years and 4 months ---	1	15 years -----	1
3 years and 6 months ---	2	Life -----	1
5 years -----	2		
Total -----			20
<i>Indeterminate</i>			
1 year to 1 year and 1 month -----			1
1 year to 2 years -----			3
1 year to 3 years -----			1
1 year to 10 years -----			1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 8 months -----			1
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----			1
1 year and 8 months to 2 years and 6 months -----			1
1 year and 9 months to 3 years -----			1
2 years to 3 years -----			1
2 years to 5 years -----			2
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----			2
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----			4
2 years and 6 months to 8 years -----			1
3 years to 3 years and 4 months -----			1
3 years to 4 years and 5 months -----			1
3 years to 10 years -----			1
3 years and 2 months to 6 years and 4 months -----			1
3 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----			1
3 years and 6 months to 12 years -----			1
4 years to 6 years and 5 months -----			1
4 years to 9 years and 6 months -----			1
4 years and 6 months to 13 years and 7 months -----			1
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----			2
5 years to 10 years -----			9
5 years to 15 years -----			1
6 years to 10 years -----			1
7 years to 15 years -----			1
7 years and 6 months to 9 years and 3 months -----			1
8 years to 15 years -----			1
10 years to 19 years and 6 months -----			3
10 years to 20 years -----			1
20 years to Life -----			9
Total -----			58
<i>Recapitulation</i>			
Definite Sentences -----			20
Indeterminate Sentences -----			58
Grand Total -----			78



TABLE No. 4. (*Continued*)

Average Definite Sentence	3.04
Average Minimum Sentence	3.96
Average Maximum Sentence	6.96

The above Average for Definite Sentences is given exclusive of one Life Prisoner.

The above Average for Indeterminate Sentences is given exclusive of Nine Prisoners with Twenty Years to Life.

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing Occupation When Convicted*

Actress -----	2	Laundress -----	1
Button Operator -----	1	Manicurists -----	2
Cashier -----	1	Midwife -----	1
Chambermaid -----	1	No Occupation -----	1
Clerk -----	1	Nurses -----	2
Cook -----	1	Phonograph Pinner -----	1
Domestic -----	17	Saleswoman -----	1
Dressmaker -----	1	Seamstress -----	1
Factory Hand -----	1	Stenographer -----	1
Glove Operator -----	1	Storekeeper -----	1
Hairdresser -----	1	Tailoress -----	1
Housekeepers -----	31	Teacher -----	1
Interpreter -----	1	Waitresses -----	2
Investigator -----	1		
Janitor -----	1	Total -----	78

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Age When Convicted*

Seventeen -----	1	Thirty-three -----	8
Eighteen -----	1	Thirty-five -----	1
Nineteen -----	5	Thirty-six -----	2
Twenty -----	5	Thirty-seven -----	2
Twenty-one -----	3	Thirty-eight -----	3
Twenty-two -----	3	Thirty-nine -----	1
Twenty-three -----	5	Forty -----	3
Twenty-four -----	2	Forty-four -----	1
Twenty-five -----	4	Forty-five -----	2
Twenty-six -----	1	Forty-six -----	1
Twenty-seven -----	2	Forty-eight -----	2
Twenty-eight -----	5	Fifty-one -----	1
Twenty-nine -----	4	Fifty-five -----	1
Thirty -----	2	Sixty-two -----	1
Thirty-one -----	3		
Thirty-two -----	3	Total -----	78

TABLE No. 7.

*Showing Nativity of Inmates.*

Connecticut -----	3	New York -----	29
District of Columbia ----	2	North Carolina -----	2
Indiana -----	2	Pennsylvania -----	3
Maryland -----	3	Virginia -----	5
Massachusetts -----	1		
New Jersey -----	1	Total -----	51

	CITIZENS	ALIENS	TOTAL
Austria -----	2	1	3
Canada -----	--	2	2
England -----	--	1	1
Galicia -----	--	1	1
Germany -----	--	3	3
Ireland -----	1	1	2
Italy -----	3	6	9
Poland -----	--	2	2
Roumania -----	--	1	1
Russia -----	--	2	2
Scotland -----	--	1	1
Total -----	6	21	27

*Recapitulation*

Native Born -----	51
Foreign Born -----	27
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Degree of Education*

College -----	1
High School -----	6
Common School -----	21
Read and Write -----	30
Illiterate -----	20
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing Habits of Life*

Intemperate -----	5
Moderate -----	21
Temperate -----	52
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 9. (*Continued*)

Use Tobacco -----	14
Do Not Use Tobacco -----	64
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Number of Commitments Against Total Number  
in Prison*

First Offense -----	66
First Time in Auburn Having Served in Other Prisons ----	4
In Auburn Once Before -----	7
In Auburn Twice Before -----	1
Total -----	78

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

Once -----	7
Twice -----	2
Three Times -----	1
Total -----	10

*In Jails, Workhouses and House of Refuge*

Once -----	7
Twice -----	3
Three Times -----	2
Total -----	12

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Religion of Inmates.*

Protestant -----	32
Catholic -----	37
Hebrew -----	8
None -----	1
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Whether Inmates were Idle or Employed when Arrested.*

Employed -----	55
Idle -----	23
Total -----	78

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Domestic Relations of Inmates.*

Married	44
Single	16
Widows	16
Divorced	2
Total	78

The Married, Widowed and Divorced Inmates Have Eighty-eight Children.

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing Number of Inmates Received and Discharged During The Fiscal Year.*

Received	42
Discharged	36
Total of Excess of Received Over Discharged	6

*Inmates Discharged During Fiscal Year.*

By Commutation	6
By Special Commutation and Parole	2
By Parole	21
By Parole and Discharge	1
By Escape	2
By Expiration of Sentence	3
By Transfer to Matteawan State Hospital	1
Total	36

*Inmates Received During Fiscal Year.*

Received from the Courts	35
Returned for Violation of Parole	5
Returned after Escape	2
Total	42

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing whether Inmates Received During the Year were Idle Or Employed when Arrested.*

Employed	30
Idle	13
Total	42

TABLE No. 16.

*Showing Domestic Relations of Inmates Received During Year.*

Married -----	21
Single -----	12
Widows -----	9
<hr/>	
Total -----	42

The Thirty Married, Widowed and Divorced Inmates have  
Thirty-two Children.

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing Previous Commitments Against Inmates Received  
During Year.*

First Offense -----	39
In Auburn Once Before -----	3
<hr/>	
Total -----	42

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories.*

Once -----	7
Twice -----	2
<hr/>	
Total -----	9

*In Jails, Workhouses and House of Refuge.*

Once -----	1
Twice -----	2
<hr/>	
Total -----	3

The Daily Average Population for the Year -----	69
---	----

STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
                                  } ss. :  
COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

I, Arthur Copeland, being duly sworn, do depose and say  
that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.

(Signed) ARTHUR COPELAND,  
Chaplain of Auburn Prison.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 15th day of September, 1920.

(Signed) R. R. WESTOVER,  
Notary Public.

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
WOMEN'S PRISON

AUBURN, N. Y. *June 30, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the Women's Prison School:—

*Statistics*

In Prison July 1, 1919 .....	72
Received from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	40
Total .....	112

*Attendance*

Enrolled July 1, 1919 .....	39
Admitted from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	32
Re-admitted during same period .....	6
Total .....	77
Percentage of attendance .....	.687

*Attendance by Months*

1919		1920	
July .....	41	January .....	47
August (no school) .....		February .....	41
September .....	43	March .....	45
October .....	42	April .....	47
November .....	47	May .....	50
December .....	45	June .....	47
Aggregate attendance for year .....			8,533
Number of days school was in session .....			217
Average daily attendance .....			39

*Number of Women in School*

Foreign born .....	28
Native born of foreign parents .....	16
Native born of native parents	
1—White .....	15
2—Black .....	18
Total .....	77

*Number of Women in School*

Illiterate on entering .....	22
Able to read and write some language other than English	
(No English) .....	3

*Classification by Standards:*

	ENTERING	LEAVING
Standard 1 -----	5	2
Standard 2 -----	8	6
Standard 3 -----	10	5
Standard 4 -----	3	7
Typewriting -----	5	5
Bookkeeping -----	7	14
	—	—
	38	39

*Nationalities in School During Year.*

Italian -----	13
Russian -----	6
German -----	4
British -----	8
Austrian -----	9
American—(a) White -----	15
(b) Black -----	18
Others -----	4
	—
Total -----	77

*Ages of Women in School During Year.*

Under 20 -----	5
Between 20 and 30 -----	38
Between 30 and 40 -----	23
Between 40 and 50 -----	7
Over 50 -----	4
	—
Total -----	77

*Number of Women Leaving School During Year.*

Paroled and discharged -----	23
For other reasons -----	16
	—
Total -----	39
Number of women in school since organized -----	359
Number of women in Prison June 30, 1920 who have never been in the Prison School -----	12
Number of women enrolled June 30, 1920 -----	38

**REMARKS**

The year of 1919-1920 has been a very satisfactory one in the history of the Women's Prison School. There has been much to encourage and little to discourage. I have been fortunate in having excellent school attendants who are also teachers. Many of the women in the lower standards require much individual assistance which these teachers have given. They have been patient, painstaking and interested. These women have asked

to work in the school and this fact is gratifying as showing the general attitude toward the school. A class in stenography in charge of a very capable teacher was organized in April, but circumstances were such that recently we were obliged to excuse it. We hope to re-organize the class in the fall and continue during the year.

The Library is still under the supervision of the Head Teacher. The women are allowed to select books twice a week. They seem to enjoy and make the most of their reading privileges. Magazines are issued to each ward monthly. The school attendant has charge of the magazines.

Applicants who are to appear before the Parole Board fill out their papers in the school room where all necessary assistance is given them. The Head Teacher also submits a report concerning the school record of each applicant for parole.

A conference of Head Teachers was held in Albany, June 17th to 18th. This was very helpful to all who attended.

An entertainment was given November 10, 1919 by some of the women in school.

The following books were purchased during the year:—

18 copies first book for non-English	Harrington
18 copies Wallach's first book in English	
18 copies Winston's Simplified Dictionary.	
18 copies "How to Learn English"	Prior
18 copies "The World and its People"	Winslow

We have also had a liberal quantity of necessary supplies.

I would recommend that during the coming year some new furniture be purchased for the school room. We need a teacher's desk, wall clock, chairs, a set of wall maps, and new typewriter.

I have had during the year, as heretofore, the hearty co-operation of the Matron, Mrs. M. E. Daly without which it would not have been possible to obtain the excellent results which we have had. For this cooperation I wish to express my thanks. I am also grateful to the Superintendent of State Prisons, to Dr. A. C. Hill of the Educational Department for his encouragement and interest, to the Warden, Brig. Gen. E. S. Jennings, and to all the officers of the Women's Prison who have helped to make the year a successful one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HELEN P. STONE,  
Head Teacher.



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRISON OFFICIALS**  
**OF**  
**CLINTON PRISON**  
**DANNEMORA, N. Y.**



**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.**



## WARDEN'S OFFICE

DANNEMORA, N. Y., July 1, 1920.

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

Pursuant to the provisions of the Prison Law, I herewith present the annual reports of the Clerk, Physician, Chaplain and Head Teacher of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, together with my own as Agent and Warden.

### *Receipts and Expenditures*

The Total Amount received from the State Treasurer and Refunds for Maintenance was .....	\$409,362.84
The Total Expenditures for Maintenance for the past twelve months was .....	\$406,461.14
The balance transferred to State Treasurer July 1, 1920, was .....	\$ 2,901.70

### OFFICIAL CHANGES

Agent and Warden died,  
 Acting Agent and Warden appointed,  
 Agent and Warden appointed,  
 Stenographer promoted to Chief Clerk and Stenographer,  
 Parole Officer appointed,  
 Interne appointed,  
 Dentist appointed,  
 Yard Keeper retired,  
 Four Guards retired,  
 Four Guards appointed,  
 Five Guards resigned,  
 One Guard transferred to Sing Sing Prison,  
 Four Guards died,  
 One Guard granted leave of absence,  
 Two Guards returned from Military Service,  
 Foreman Machinist who was appointed temporarily, Succeeded by Foreman Machinist returned from Military Service,  
 One Nurse promoted to Guard,  
 One Fireman resigned,  
 One Fireman appointed,

### *Discipline*

The year just closed has been one of progress along disciplinary lines. The Daily Exercise Hour has been increased to one hour and a half in the New Recreation Field each day. In addition, the men are given two half-holidays a week, one on Wednesday afternoon and the other on Sunday afternoon. Outside

teams were brought in to play the Prison "Stars" and the excitement and enthusiasm at these contests was intense. Moving Pictures are shown in the New Chapel during the winter time and on holidays when the weather does not permit outside activities.

These changes have created a better feeling among the men and the morale of the Prison as a whole has been greatly improved.

#### *Medical Department*

During the past year an outbreak of Botulinus Poisoning occurred in the Prison, and, for a short period, it was feared that the condition might prove to be serious. However, all known means were used in combating the poison and only two deaths occurred which were attributed to this outbreak.

The Physician's report indicates that special attention has been given during the past fiscal year to venereal diseases, and, as high as 250 cases of syphilis were under treatment at one time.

The work at the New Tuberculosis Hospital has been of a very satisfactory nature from a medical standpoint and the task of improving and grading the Hospital grounds and roads has been carried on efficiently.

#### *Chaplain's Department*

Much good can be accomplished by the Chaplains of the institution by precept and life. A person's mind is peculiarly susceptible to spiritual truth while confined behind prison walls, and the services held by the Chaplains of the several denominations afford an excellent opportunity to inculcate religious truths and inspire high ideals in the minds of the men.

#### *School Department*

While the number of men who have attended the Prison School during the past year has been lower than in some preceding years, the character of the work done during the twelve months ending June 30, 1920 has been far above the average. Unusual interest has been taken in the study of French and the classes in bookkeeping and stenography were also well attended.

#### *Industrial Department*

By reference to the report of the Industrial Department of this institution for the period ending June 30, 1920, I find that the Total Net Sales were \$366,207.27 and the Net Earnings for the same period were \$79,496.38.

This is a satisfactory showing when we consider the fact that the prison population has been comparatively low, and, in spite of the scarcity of men, construction work has been carried on around the institution, for which no credit is taken by this department.

*Improvements*

Installed Wiring and Piping New Bake Shop,  
Placed Guards around Motors and Belts in Shops,  
Ran a Pipe Line from Stream to Large Reservoir to furnish water  
to New Hospital,  
Connected New Cables in Telephone and Bell Wires,  
Electric Wiring installed in New Tuberculosis Hospital,  
Installed Water Lines in Warden's Garden,  
Ran 500 feet of 6 inch Sewer Pipe,  
New Plumbing Line, Mess Hall Cellar,  
Painting and Repairing Roof on Administration and Hospital  
Buildings,  
Concrete Floor in Garage Constructed,  
Continued work on New Hospital quarters,  
Wrecking Old Rear Wall of Boiler House and replacing with 2  
ft., wall of concrete, faced with concrete blocks, 2,268 sq. ft.,  
Building Office for Chief Engineer in Power House,  
Repairing Slate Roof of East Hall with 3,000 slate,  
Putting New Ceiling in East Hall, 11,664 feet of Iron Ceiling,  
Constructing two Concrete Supports for Hot Water Boiler in  
Boiler House,  
Refitting Bath House and painting same,  
Fitting New Quarters for Machine and Plumbing Shops in New  
Laundry Building,  
6,000 yards of dirt removed from one part of Recreation Field  
and used to fill in the lower side of the grounds,  
A 300 ft., Dry Stone Wall about 5 ft. high erected at side of  
Recreation Field,  
450 ft. of 3-4 inch galvanized water pipe laid for Toilet and  
drinking purposes on Recreation Field,  
Three Toilets installed and connected with the Main Sewer,  
Flag Staff erected with Concrete Base,  
Five Temporary Guard Posts built on Stockade around Recrea-  
tion Field,  
Garage remodeled,  
Three Catch Basins and about 60 feet of 6 inch Tile laid for  
Surface Draining,  
A Guard Rail about 60 ft. in length placed on the embankment  
north of the Bath House to prevent accidents which might  
occur while the men were at Recreation,  
Old Corliss Engine in Power House lined and re-babbitted and  
put in first class condition for running,  
Overhauled Turbine Generator,  
New Pipe Line installed for heating purposes, about 200 ft. in  
front of the Boilers,  
All the pipe in Underground Tunnel covered with asbestos, and  
also new line of electric lights placed in the tunnel,  
About 1,000 ft. of 3 inch pipe installed from Old Mine Shaft at

New Hospital down to Ball Grounds in order to supply spring water for Warden's Residence and East Hall, Crockery substituted for enamel ware in the Mess Hall, The work of constructing an addition to the Prison Kitchen was commenced and is progressing favorably, Redecorating and putting up New Fence at the Cemetery.

#### *Alterations to Chapel and Prison Hospital*

The alterations to the Chapel and Prison Hospital is nearing Completion. The New Chapel is already finished and services have been carried on for almost a year in the new quarters. The work of remodeling the Old Chapel into a Hospital is well under way.

#### *Repairs to Boiler House*

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of repairing the Boiler House, and, when this work is completed, we will be much better equipped to heat the Prison.

Warden's barn remodeled and painted,  
Industrial Barn remodeled and painted,  
Construction of Addition to Prison Kitchen commenced,  
New Dish Washing Machine installed,  
Old Bath House renovated, painted and placed in use,  
Temporary Wooden Bath Booths installed.

#### *New Recreation Field*

For a number of years past Clinton Prison has been laboring under a serious handicap through the lack of a suitable Recreation Field. A small enclosure between the shops and the Power House had been used for a ball diamond, but there was practically no outfield, and the ball was continually being batted over the roofs of the adjoining buildings.

Deputy Superintendent Long, while officiating as Acting Agent and Warden, decided to extend the Stockade in the North Yard and lay out a suitable Recreation Field on the ground in the rear of the institution.

Within a comparatively short time this work was completed and Clinton Prison today is the proud possessor of a Large Recreation Field with band stand, bleachers, Warden's Stand, Baseball Diamond, and in addition, ample room to carry on games of all kinds.

#### *Isolation*

On March 1, 1920, Acting Agent and Warden James L. Long emptied the Isolation Building of its twenty-one occupants. A number of these men were transferred to Sing Sing, some to Auburn and one to Great Meadow, the balance being placed at work in this institution. The major portion of these men have given a good account of themselves in their respective places of confinement.

### *New Piggery*

The work of completing the New Piggery has been delayed somewhat owing to the scarcity of suitable labor and the absolute necessity of repairing and remodeling the Warden's Barn and the Barn used by the Industrial Department for a Stable. However, this work will be carried to completion as soon as is practicable.

### *Recommendations*

The water system in this institution is in very bad condition. There are two small reservoirs situated on the hillside above the Prison and the supply of water from this source is woefully inadequate, as it is necessary to furnish water to Clinton Prison, the New Tuberculosis Hospital and the Dannemora State Hospital. For some time past we have been obliged to use the water from an abandoned mine, which is forced up by a pump. The supply of water in this mine is nearly exhausted and a period of drought of any great length would cause us to experience considerable hardship from lack of water. I would recommend that definite arrangements be made to remedy this situation in the near future.

An appropriation of \$2,000.00 was secured for the reconstruction of elevator to Prison Hospital. It was found however that, due to the high cost of labor and material, this amount would not be sufficient to meet the cost of this work. I would recommend that an additional sum be appropriated for the reconstruction of this elevator, as it is a menace to the lives of the men who are compelled to use it.

Clinton Prison Cell Blocks are relics of the past. Modern concrete and steel cells with adequate toilet facilities should be constructed with proper air space to replace the present obsolete type of cell. The present cells in the East Hall are 6 ft. 9 inches in height, 3 ft. 11 inches in width and 8 ft. long. The door of cell is only 1 ft. 10 inches wide and the old bucket system is still in vogue. I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be made sufficiently large to make it practical to call for bids for the erection of a New Cell Block.

The work on the waterbound macadam road between Dannemora and Cadyville was continued from the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, up to the middle of November, 1919. This work was completed to the point where the road turns at the head of what is known as the Gougeville Hill. At that time it was planned to complete the Gougeville Hill, constructing the same of bituminous macadam. However, the work on this part of the highway was not resumed this spring and the Gougeville Hill is still unfinished. I would suggest that arrangements be made for the completion of this work as soon as it is practicable to do so.

I wish to reiterate the recommendation made by my predecessor that coal pockets be built at the Railroad Station to be used jointly by the Prison and the Dannemora State Hospital.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for your cooperation during the short period I have had charge of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. M. KAISER,  
*Agent and Warden.*



TABLE No. 1.

*Abstract of the Total Cash Receipts and the Total Cash Expenditures for Maintenance, with the Average Number of Convicts per Day for each Month, at Clinton Prison From July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	Treasurer's Draft	Salaries of Officers	Expend. for Ord. Support	Total Expenditures	No. at Close of Month	Monthly Average
<b>1919</b>						
July -----	\$36,141.95	\$14,507.33	\$21,056.68	\$35,564.01	1,170	1,144
August -----	39,102.26	14,364.14	17,324.36	31,688.50	1,160	1,162
September -----	30,812.12	14,368.31	21,336.97	33,705.28	1,134	1,148
October -----	33,149.57	14,254.07	23,312.60	37,566.67	1,118	1,123
November -----	35,711.27	14,277.43	17,782.89	32,060.32	1,100	1,146
December -----	34,208.32	14,388.80	17,240.76	33,629.56	1,044	1,067
<b>1920</b>						
January -----	32,058.34	14,247.83	14,070.82	28,318.65	1,019	1,026
February -----	30,953.33	14,324.03	12,897.35	27,221.38	995	1,003
March -----	27,546.50	13,912.21	18,537.62	32,449.83	1,005	1,012
April -----	31,296.37	14,071.12	18,847.41	32,918.53	987	999
May -----	36,165.65	14,318.17	22,303.80	36,621.97	962	976
June -----	42,147.30	14,438.09	30,278.35	44,716.44		977
<b>Totals -----</b>	<b>\$409,292.88</b>	<b>\$171,471.53</b>	<b>\$234,989.61</b>	<b>\$406,461.14</b>		<b>1 065</b>

TABLE No. 2.

*Statement of Expenditures by Estimates, Showing the Expense per Convict per Annum, per Month, and per Diem in the Clinton State Prison for the Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1920.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Estimate No.	Total Expenditures per Estimate	Average per Convict per Annum	Average per Convict per Month	Average per Convict per Diem
1 Personal Service -----	\$171,471.53	161.006	13.417	.441
2 Food -----	107,258.02	100.711	8.394	.276
3 Fuel, Light, Water and Power -----	25,968.13	24.383	2.032	.068
4 Clothing -----	37,818.49	35.510	2.959	.097
5 Furniture, Furnishings and Household Supplies -----	12,819.35	12.037	1.003	.033
6 Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment -----	5,150.27	4.836	.403	.013
7 Farm and Garden -----	10,793.06	10.134	.844	.027
8 Roads, Grounds and Walks -----	597.20	.561	.047	.001
9 General Administration -----	5,461.77	5.129	.427	.014
10 Office Expenses -----	5,127.31	4.815	.401	.013
11 Traveling Expenses -----	8,083.83	7.590	.632	.021
12 Fixed Charges and Contributions—General -----	4,313.54	4.050	.338	.011
12a Fixed Charges and Contributions—Pensions -----	4,607.99	4.327	.361	.012
13 Repairs and Alterations, Etc -----	6,990.65	6.564	.547	.018
Total Expenditures -----	\$406,461.14	381.653	31.804	1.045

TABLE No. 3.

*General Statement and Averages*

The daily average number of Convicts confined in the Clinton State Prison, during the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920 has been -----	1 065
Total Expenditures for the Support of the Clinton State Prison during the same period has been --	\$406,461.14
Average Expenditure per Convict per annum -----	381.653
Average Expenditure per Convict per month -----	31.804
Average Expenditure per Convict per diem -----	1.045
Total Expenditures for ordinary support of the Clinton State Prison for the year (see abstract) --	\$234,989.61
Average Expenditure per Convict per annum for ordinary support -----	220.647
Average Expenditure per Convict per month for ordinary support -----	18.387
Average Expenditure per Convict per diem for ordinary support -----	.604

TABLE No. 4.

*Statement Showing Earnings and Expenditures, for Care and Maintenance, for each Month, at the Clinton State Prison, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS	EXPENDITURES
1919		
July -----	1,144	\$35,564.01
August -----	1,162	31,688.50
September -----	1,148	33,705.28
October -----	1,123	37,566.67
November -----	1,146	32,060.32
December -----	1,067	33,629.56
1920		
January -----	1,026	28,318.65
February -----	1,003	27,221.38
March -----	1,012	32,449.83
April -----	999	32,918.53
May -----	976	36,621.97
June -----	977	44,716.44
Total -----	12,783	\$406,461.14
Monthly Average ----	1,065	\$33,871.76

TABLE No. 5.

*Special Appropriations and Extraordinary Support*

	Drawn From Treasury During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920	Amount Expended During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920
Alerations to Chapel and Prison Hospital -----	\$1,543.28	\$1,543.28
Repairs & Building Sew- erage System -----	16.50	16.50
Boiler House -----	1,466.61	1,466.61
Repairs to Heating, etc. -	3,843.83	3,843.83
Tuberculosis Hospital Construction & Equip't	360.00	360.00
Construction of Highways	11,333.12	11,333.12
Roads, Walks & Improve- ment of Grounds -----	873.95	873.95
Renewals and Repairs to Power House -----	3,142.03	3,142.03
Installing Windows ----	1,247.95	1,247.95
Re-construction of Pig- gery, etc -----	1,860.22	1,860.22
Repairs -----	897.31	897.31
Totals -----	\$26,584.80	\$26,584.80

TABLE No. 6.

*Convicts Deposits and Miscellaneous Earnings Account for the  
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.  
Bank Account*

To Balance, Cash in Bank -----	\$10,068.56
To Amount deposited during year -----	\$32,722.48
	<hr/>
	\$42,791.04
By Comptroller's Checks -----	\$31,224.64
By Balance in Bank -----	\$11,566.40
	<hr/>
	\$42,791.04

*Cash Account*

To Balance, Cash on hand -----	\$17.08
To Comptroller's Checks -----	\$31,224.64
	<hr/>
	\$31,241.72
By Cash Expenditures during year -----	\$34,104.34
By Balance, Cash on hand -----	\$2,862.62
	<hr/>
	\$31,241.72

TABLE No. 7.

*Statement showing Number of Convicts Received and Discharged Each Month, at the Clinton State Prison, During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
<b>1919</b>				
July -----	85	84	1	--
August -----	59	69	--	10
September -----	13	39	--	26
October -----	18	34	--	16
November -----	61	79	--	18
December -----	63	119	--	56
<b>1920</b>				
January -----	18	43	--	25
February -----	14	38	--	24
March -----	69	59	10	--
April -----	31	49	--	18
May -----	8	33	--	25
June -----	233	226	7	--
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
Average number received per month			56	
Average number discharged per month			72 2-3	

TABLE No. 8.

*Statement Showing the Number of Convicts in the Clinton State Prison June 30, 1919. The number Received, Discharged, Transferred, Escaped and Died the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920*

Number in Prison June 30, 1919 -----	1,169
Number received from Clinton Prison District -----	106
Number received from Sing Sing Prison -----	400
Number received from Auburn Prison -----	110
Number received from Great Meadow Prison -----	33
Number received from Eastern N. Y. Reformatory ----	1
Number received from Dannemora State Hospital ----	21
Number returned from Parole -----	1
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>672</b>
Number discharged by commutation for good conduct and Compensation -----	185
Number discharged by special commutation -----	23
Number discharged by parole -----	155
Number discharged by expiration of sentence -----	3

Number transferred to Asylum for Insane Criminals --	20
Number transferred to Sing Sing Prison -----	225
Number transferred to Auburn Prison -----	62
Number discharged Expiration of Maximum Sentence ---	4
Number discharged by revisal of judgment, Court Order --	3
Number transferred to Great Meadow -----	173
Number died -----	14
Number Absolute discharge by Parole Board -----	4
Number discharged by Certificate of Reasonable Doubt --	1
Number remaining -----	969

TABLE No. 9.

*Statement showing the number of Convicts in the Clinton State Prison, at the close of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920, and their employment*

Shirt and Clothing -----	80
Dye Shop -----	11
Tinware Industry -----	30
Printing and Bookbinding -----	3
Laundry -----	23
Woodenware -----	24
Farm and Garden -----	19
State Shop -----	10
Power House -----	16
Weaving Industry -----	88
Cotton Industry -----	66
New Construction Work -----	44
Stock Room -----	4
Machine and Repair Shop -----	26
Barbers -----	16
Blacksmith Shop -----	2
Masons, Painters and Jobbing -----	19
Hall Men -----	50
Yard Men -----	29
Men Working Outside -----	4
Warden's House -----	3
Office and State Waiters -----	30
Kitchen Men -----	42
Boiler Room and Engineers -----	17
At Court and out on Escape -----	7
Barn Men -----	18
Bake Shop -----	10
Medical Department -----	23
Men Sick in Hospital -----	191
Men Idle -----	0
Men Idle in Cells under Doctor's Orders -----	21
School Teachers -----	5
Farm -----	0

TABLE No. 9. (*Continued*)

On Public Roads -----	15
Musicians -----	23
Total -----	969

## FINANCIAL

Harry M. Kaiser, Agent and Warden of Clinton Prison, in Account Current with the State of New York, for Cash Received and Expended for the use of said Prison, During the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.

*Debit*

To Cash on Hand June 30, 1920 -----	
Treasurer's Draft for Maintenance -----	\$409,292.88
Amount drawn from Capital Fund for Maintenance -----	
Miscellaneous Earnings -----	
Refunds on Maintenance Vouchers -----	69.96
Total -----	\$409,362.84

*Credit*

## By Expenditures Viz:

Estimate No. 1	Personal Service -----	\$171,471.53
Estimate No. 2	Food -----	107,258.02
Estimate No. 3	Fuel, Light, Water & Power --	25,968.13
Estimate No. 4	Clothing -----	37,818.49
Estimate No. 5	Furniture, Furnishings and Household Supplies -----	12,819.35
Estimate No. 6	Medical and Surgical -----	5,150.27
Estimate No. 7	Farm and Garden -----	10,793.06
Estimate No. 8	Roads, Grounds and Walks --	597.20
Estimate No. 9	General Administration -----	5,461.77
Estimate No. 10	Office Expenses -----	5,127.31
Estimate No. 11	Traveling Expenses -----	8,083.83
Estimate No. 12	Fixed Charges and Contribu- tions (General) -----	4,313.54
Estimate No. 12a	Fixed Charges and Contribu- tions (Pensions) -----	4,607.99
Estimate No. 13	Repairs & Alterations, etc.. --	6,996.65
	Cash on Hand June 30, 1920 -----	2,901.70
Total -----		\$409,362.84

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
CLINTON COUNTY. } ss.:

Harry M. Kaiser, Agent and Warden and Frank S. Justin, Clerk of the Clinton State Prison being duly sworn say: that the foregoing account current is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARRY M. KAISER,  
*Agent and Warden.*

FRANK S. JUSTIN,  
*Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 11th day of December, 1920.

JOHN E. DOUGLAS,  
*Notary Public.*



**CLINTON PRISON**  
**MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920**

*Statement showing the condition of the Prison Capital Fund  
at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.*

To	Balance in Bank July 1, 1919 .....	\$141,378.23
	Interest on Prison Capital Fund .....	2,372.37
	Convicts' Compensation Returned & Transferred .....	466.69
	Cash Deposited during Present Fiscal Year ----	339,572.54
		<hr/>
		\$483,789.83
By	Amount drawn for use of Industries .....	\$295,000.00
	Amount drawn for use of Convicts' Compensation .....	5,459.51
	Amount Transferred to Auburn Prison .....	33,142.03
	Balance on Hand June 30, 1920 .....	150,188.29
		<hr/>
		\$483,789.83

**STATEMENT INSTITUTION INDUSTRIES**

*Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1. To	Unmanufactured Material .....	\$85,050.31
	Material in Process .....	12,597.74
	Manufactured Stock .....	78,773.76
	Machinery and Equipment .....	91,484.91
	Accounts Outstanding .....	78,893.39
	Cash on Hand .....	5,609.12
	Amount Drawn from P. C. Fund .....	295,000.00
	Refunds .....	755.17
	Gain for Year .....	79,496.38
		<hr/>
		\$727,760.78

1920

June 30. By	Unmanufactured Material .....	\$106,996.44
	Material in Process .....	15,270.65
	Manufactured Stock .....	44,764.45
	Machinery and Equipment .....	97,912.90
	Accounts Outstanding .....	110,717.51
	Deposits to Prison Capital Fund .....	339,572.54
	Cash on Hand .....	12,526.29
		<hr/>
		\$727,760.78

*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements  
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920*

To	Cash on Hand July 1, 1919 .....	\$5,609.12
	Amount Drawn from Prison Capital Fund .....	295,000.00
	Refunds .....	755.17
		<hr/>
		\$301,364.29

By Machinery and Equipment .....	\$13,279.27
Materials and Supplies .....	196,827.96
Freight, Cartage and Express .....	5,189.39
Fuel, Light and Power .....	27,108.86
Renewals and Repairs .....	5,992.50
Citizen labor .....	13,419.55
Other Direct Costs .....	2,820.54
Indirect Salaries .....	13,785.41
Traveling Expenses Clinton Prison .....	532.24
Traveling Expenses Albany Office .....	356.83
Other Indirect Costs .....	9,525.45
Cash on Hand June 30, 1920 .....	12,526.29
	<hr/>
	\$301,364.29

*Accounts Outstanding at the Close of the Fiscal Year  
Ending June 30, 1920.  
Inoperative*

Boys and Ladies Waist Industry .....	\$33,496.60	
Wrapper and Skirt Industry .....	190.82	
Toys, Tinware & Novelty Industry .....	1,444.19	
State Inst. and Scoop Industry .....	2,685.38	
Shoe Industry .....	7,257.82	
Dowel Industry .....	10.50	
Water Works Industry .....	534.09	
Boot Industry .....	1,347.06	\$46,966.46
	<hr/>	

*Operative*

Shirt and Clothing Industry .....	\$43,340.62	
Tinware Industry .....	15,268.59	
Wood and Lumber Industry .....	2,785.05	
Yarn and Cloth Industry .....	49,366.25	\$110,760.51
	<hr/>	
Total .....		\$157,726.97

**CONVICTS' COMPENSATION**

1919

July 1. To Balance on Hand .....	\$155.02
Drawn from P. C. Fund .....	5,459.51
Amount overdrawn .....	355.12
	<hr/>
	\$5,969.65

1920

June 30. By Amount expended .....	\$5,969.65
-----------------------------------	------------

**Statement Showing Gross Sales, Returns, Allowances, Freight,  
Cartage, Express, and Net Sales for Clinton Prison  
Industries for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.**

**Shirt and Clothing**

	GR. SALES	RETURNS	ALLOWANCES	FREIGHT CARTAGE EXPRESS	NET SALES
<b>1919</b>					
July -----	\$8,618.70	\$36.00	\$29.46	\$56.88	\$8,496.36
August ---	8,549.72	10.00	----	97.43	8,442.29
September	11,112.17	----	1.50	94.64	11,016.03
October --	9,179.01	----	----	29.03	9,149.98
November	9,741.34	----	2.69	70.83	9,667.82
December -	13,533.80	----	6.00	66.21	13,461.59
<b>1920</b>					
January --	15,519.41	----	28.43	93.16	15,397.82
February -	7,997.12	----	----	57.23	7,939.89
March ----	10,777.71	----	----	44.69	10,733.02
April -----	15,999.70	----	73.19	39.12	15,887.39
May -----	8,244.16	9.25	20.67	51.78	8,162.46
June -----	8,452.39	----	36.00	70.29	8,346.10
Total_	\$127,725.23	\$55.25	\$197.94	\$771.29	\$126,700.75

**Statement Showing Gross Sales, Returns, Allowances, Freight,  
Cartage, Express, and Net Sales for Clinton Prison  
Industries for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.**

**Tinware**

	GR. SALES	RETURNS	ALLOWANCES	FREIGHT CARTAGE EXPRESS	NET SALES
<b>1919</b>					
July -----	\$2,828.72	----	\$10.42	\$189.73	\$2,628.57
August ---	3,621.94	\$10.00	----	192.37	3,419.57
September	3,169.73	----	----	148.57	3,021.16
October ---	2,871.14	----	----	299.16	2,571.98
November -	2,155.60	----	.55	237.30	1,917.75
December -	5,018.44	41.25	21.67	195.35	4,760.17
<b>1920</b>					
January --	3,840.52	----	1.50	344.98	3,494.04
February -	1,840.71	----	160.00	192.63	1,488.08
March ----	2,894.04	----	1.00	232.12	2,660.92
April -----	3,431.11	----	10.85	97.35	3,322.91
May -----	1,966.73	----	----	202.91	1,763.82
June -----	4,237.55	----	11.04	142.38	4,084.13
Total_	\$37,876.23	\$51.25	\$217.03	\$2,474.85	\$35,133.10

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Returns, Allowances, Freight,  
Cartage, Express, and Net Sales for Clinton Prison  
Industries for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.*

*Wood and Lumber*

	GR. SALES	RETURNS	ALLOWANCES	FREIGHT CARTAGE EXPRESS	NET SALES
1919					
July -----	\$299.70	-----	\$55.85	\$18.48	\$225.37
August ----	428.15	-----	6.05	16.72	405.38
September	617.25	-----	4.70	-----	612.55
October --	1,497.31	-----	-----	-----	1,497.31
November -	529.42	-----	.62	1.34	527.46
December -	573.39	-----	.90	-----	572.49
1920					
January --	852.12	-----	-----	9.04	843.08
February -	480.87	-----	-----	-----	480.87
March ----	639.71	-----	-----	-----	639.71
April -----	830.29	\$76.78	8.89	-----	744.62
May -----	1,912.31	64.38	-----	32.92	1,815.01
June -----	1,040.62	-----	49.49	20.65	970.48
Total_	\$9,701.14	\$141.16	\$126.50	\$99.15	\$9,334.33

*Statement Showing Gross Sales, Returns, Allowances, Freight,  
Cartage, Express, and Net Sales for Clinton Prison  
Industries for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30, 1920.*

*Yarn and Cloth*

	GR. SALES	RETURNS	ALLOWANCES	FREIGHT CARTAGE EXPRESS	NET SALES
1919					
July -----	\$22,012.95	-----	\$29.91	\$231.13	\$21,751.91
August ----	10,575.61	\$390.00	.06	143.67	10,041.88
September	5,083.34	-----	.30	52.88	5,030.16
October --	24,118.37	-----	-----	258.12	23,860.25
November -	9,046.11	30.00	3.49	97.96	8,914.66
December -	9,820.19	-----	-----	83.33	9,736.86
1920					
January --	25,719.76	132.50	-----	227.30	25,359.96
February -	17,030.02	-----	-----	139.81	16,890.21
March ----	18,422.15	195.44	-----	132.84	18,093.87
April -----	29,230.90	-----	149.44	172.27	28,909.19
May -----	6,224.99	-----	-----	135.83	6,089.16
June -----	20,532.84	-----	2.90	168.96	20,360.98
Total_	\$197,817.23	\$747.94	\$186.10	\$1,844.10	\$195,039.09

*Statement of Profits by Months for the Fiscal Year  
1919 Ending June 30, 1920.*

July -----	\$6,688.91
August -----	5,344.65
September -----	6,823.07
October -----	6,609.19
November -----	2,439.29
December -----	7,496.91
1920	
January -----	10,110.51
February -----	5,886.68
March -----	9,783.75
April -----	6,574.44
May -----	3,255.96
June -----	8,483.02
Total -----	<b>\$79,496.38</b>

*Showing various articles manufactured at Clinton Prison  
During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

<i>Shirt and Clothing Industry</i>		<i>DOZ.</i>
Suits -----	167	9-12
Caps -----	126	9-12
Shirts -----	506	8-12
Gowns -----	248	10-12
Dresses and Waists -----	33	
Sheets and Pillow Cases -----	1,245	10-12
Towels -----	1,196	8-12
Aprons -----	65	7-12
Coats -----	45	7-12
Pants -----	210	11-12
Overalls, Jumpers and Blouses -----	36	4-12
Overcoats -----	107	6-12
Vests -----	15	3-12
Pajama Suits -----	107	2-12
Bath Robes -----	89	7-12
Wrappers -----	94	1-12
Petticoats -----	9	
Collars -----	101	1-12
Handkerchiefs -----	828	
Miscellaneous -----	6	11-12
Night Shirts -----	20	9-12
Uniforms -----	2	4-12
Mops -----	23	1-12
Mittens -----	13	5-12
Chemises -----	82	
Total Dozen -----	5,384	10-12
Total Pieces -----	64,618	

*Showing various articles manufactured at Clinton Prison  
During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

*Timware*

	DOZ.	
Pails -----	902	1-12
Coal Hods -----	27	4-12
R. I. Pans -----		6-12
Cups -----	100	1-12
Boilers -----	12	8-12
Ash and Garbage Cans -----	439	4-12
Meat Boxes -----	3	2-12
Bread Tins -----	54	10-12
Covers -----	6	11-12
Watering Pots -----		6-12
Dish Pans -----	43	11-12
Mess Boxes -----	10	6-12
Milk Cans -----	4	2-12
Dippers -----	77	4-12
Pie Plates -----	160	6-12
Tea and Coffee Pots -----	9	9-12
Colanders -----	5	5-12
Steamers -----	8	9-12
Dust Pans -----	128	1-12
Trays -----	17	2-12
Miscellaneous -----	164	
Oil Tanks -----	6	
Fire Boxes -----	10	
Bread and Food Boxes -----	24	
Drip Pans -----	16	8-12
Roasters -----	1	
Dr. Boxes -----	3	
Bake Pans -----	8	2-12
Milk Pans -----	3	6-12
Cake Boxes -----		4-12
Roast Pans -----	21	1-12
Stove Pipe, ft. -----	60	
<hr/>		
Total Dozen -----	2,270	9-12
Total Pieces -----	27,249	

*Showing various articles manufactured at Clinton Prison  
During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

*Wood and Lumber*

	DOZ.	
Wheelbarrows -----	1	3-12
Mop Handles -----	14	3-12
Whiffletrees -----	3	

Chairs -----	3	
Packing Boxes and Crates -----	242	
Coffins -----		6-12
Wheelbarrow Frames -----	1	
Miscellaneous -----	10	
<hr/>		
Total Dozen -----	274	
Total Pieces -----	3,288	
Lumber, feet -----	845,107	
Laths, pieces -----	15,000	

*Showing various articles manufactured at Clinton Prison  
During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

*Yarn and Cloth*

		YDS.
Suiting -----		12,665
Hickory -----		36,547
Ticking -----		90,342
Demim -----		11,287
W. Twill -----		6,513
Awning -----		4,412
Jean -----		4,091
Toweling 5 B -----		39,528
Toweling 6 B -----		28,413
Toweling 16 -----		22,451
Toweling 24 -----		38,259
Toweling 29 -----		1,307
Toweling H. T. -----		157,168
Toweling 15 -----		17,856
Toweling 27 -----		3,748
Toweling 122 -----		14,686

Total -----	489,273
-------------	---------

		LBS.
Auburn White Cotton Yarn X54 -----		14,326
Auburn Black Cotton Yarn X56 -----		13,251
Cotton Waste -----		100

Total -----	31,978
Yarn -----	4,301
Socks, doz. -----	2,583

**OPERATION OF SHIRT AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY**

**Sales:**

Gross Sales -----		\$127,725.23
Deduct—Returns -----	\$55.25	
Deduct—Allowances -----	197.94	
Deduct—F. C. & E. on Sales -----	771.29	1,024.48
(1) TOTAL NET SALES -----		\$126,700.75



## Cost of Sales:

(A) Material -----	69,549.81
(B) Other Costs -----	

## Direct:

Citizen Labor -----	2,256.45
Renewals and Repairs -----	703.36
Fuel, Light, Power and Water -----	9,822.38
Depreciation (Machinery & Equip't.) -----	2,670.60
Other Direct Costs -----	47.40

## Indirect:

Salaries (Administrative) -----	5,376.30
Traveling Expenses -----	346.74
Other Indirect Costs -----	3,714.91

Total (Manuf'g cost, other than Material) -----	24,938.14	
Adjustment of overhead expense -----	3,769.16	
(B) Total Other Cost -----	28,707.30	28,707.30
(2) Total Cost of Sales -----		98,257.11
(3) Net Earnings -----		29,214.54

## Ratios:

Profit	Net Earnings(3) to Net Sales(1)	23.06%
Overhead Expense	Other Costs(B) to Material(A)	41.13%
Material Costs	Material(A) to Net Sales(1)	50.95%

## COST SCHEDULE

*Shirt and Clothing Industry*

## Inventories Beginning of Period:

Raw -----	\$28,707.91	
Process -----	2,529.03	\$31,236.94

Transfer of Raw Mat'l between Industries	8,893.83	
Purchases Mat'l & Supplies, during period	61,322.91	
Deduct Cash Discounts earned -----	1,029.15	71,245.89
		\$102,482.83

## Inventories End of Period:

Raw -----	41,436.58	
Process -----	4,018.44	45,455.02

(1) Manufacturing Cost of Material ---	\$57,027.81
--	-------------

## Finished Goods:

Inventory beginning of period -----	29,283.95
Inventory end of period -----	12,992.79

Difference -----	16,291.16
------------------	-----------

Deduct 130% overhead (Adjustment) -----	3,769.16	
Net Fluctuation -----	\$12,522.00	\$12,522.00
(2) Sales Cost of Material -----		\$69,549.81
Manufacturing cost of Material -----		57,027.81
Manufacturing cost other than mat'l -----		24,938.14
(3) Cost of Production -----		\$81,965.95

OPERATION OF TINWARE INDUSTRY

Sales:		
Gross Sales -----		\$37,876.23
Deduct—Returns -----	\$51.25	
Deduct—Allowances -----	217.03	
Deduct—F. C. & E. on Sales -----	2,474.85	2,743.13
(1) TOTAL NET SALES -----		\$35,133.10
Cost of Sales:		
(A) Material -----		13,837.88
(B) Other Costs -----		
Direct:		
Citizen Labor -----	2,262.49	
Renewals and Repairs -----	98.11	
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	3,861.89	
Depreciation (Machinery & Equip't) -----	201.96	
Indirect:		
Salaries (Administrative) -----	1,102.85	
Traveling Expense -----	71.12	
Other indirect costs -----	762.04	
Total (Manuf'g cost, other than Meterial) -----	8,363.74	
Adjustment of overhead expense -----	780.73	
(B) Total Other Cost -----		9,144.47
(2) Total Cost of Sales -----		22,982.35
(3) Net Earnings -----		\$12,068.86

Ratios:		
Profit	Net Earnings(3) to Net Sales(1)	34.35%
Overhead Expense	Other Costs(B) to Material(A)	66.083%
Material Costs	Material(A) to Net Sales(1)	39.39%

COST SCHEDULE

*Tinware Industry*

Inventories Beginning of Period:	
Raw -----	\$20,590.54

Process -----	45.74	\$20,636.28
Transfer of Raw Mat'l between Industries	933.70	
Purchases Mat'l & Supplies, during period	16,679.56	
Deduct Cash Discounts earned -----	194.82	15,940.68
		<u>36,576.96</u>
Inventories End of Period:		
Raw -----	23,539.59	
Process -----	95.52	23,635.11
(1) Manufacturing Cost of Material ---		<u>12,941.85</u>
Finished Goods:		
Inventory beginning of period -----	5,704.34	
Inventory end of period -----	4,027.58	
Difference -----	1,676.76	
Deduct 187% overhead (Adjustment) ----	780.73	
Net Fluctuation -----	896.03	896.03
(2) Sales Cost of Material -----		<u>13,837.88</u>
Manufacturing cost of Material -----		12,941.85
Manufacturing cost other than Mat'l -		8,383.74
(3) Cost of Production -----		<u>\$21,325.59</u>

## OPERATION OF WOOD AND LUMBER INDUSTRY

## Sales:

Gross Sales -----		\$9,701.14
Deduct—Returns -----	\$141.16	
Deduct—Allowances -----	126.50	
Deduct—F. C. & E. on Sales -----	99.15	366.81
(1) TOTAL NET SALES -----		<u>9,334.33</u>
Cost of Sales:		
(A) Material -----		4,658.02
(B) Other Costs -----		
Direct:		
Citizen Labor -----	1,579.50	
Renewals & Repairs -----	772.86	
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	2,342.96	
Depreciation (Machinery & Equip't) -	379.39	
Other direct costs -----	2,751.82	
Indirect:		
Salaries (Administrative) -----	1,240.70	
Traveling expense -----	79.99	
Other indirect costs -----	857.28	
Total (Mfg. cost, other than material) ---	10,004.50	

Adjustment of overhead expense -----	5,950.30	
(B) Total other costs -----	4,054.20	4,054.20
(2) Total Costs of Sales -----		8,712.22
(3) Net Earnings -----		\$622.11
Ratios:		
Profit	Net Earnings(3) to Net Sales(1)	6.665%
Overhead Expense	Other Costs(B) to Material(A)	87.04%
Material Costs	Material(A) to Net Sales(1)	49.09%

COST SCHEDULE

Wood and Lumber Industry

Inventories Beginning of Period:		
Raw -----	\$5,562.98	
Process -----	495.06	\$6,058.04
Transfer of Raw Mat'l between Industries	1,724.93	
Purchase, Mat'l & Supplies during period	10,550.81	
Deduct Cash Discounts earned -----	2.70	8,828.74
		14,886.78
Inventories End of Period:		
Raw -----	7,916.75	
Process -----	100.86	8,017.61
(1) Manufacturing Costs of Material --		6,869.17
Finished Goods:		
Inventory beginning of period -----	7,550.58	
Inventory end of period -----	15,712.03	
Difference -----	8,161.45	
Deduct overhead adjustment -----	5,950.30	
Net Fluctuation -----	2,211.15	2,211.15
(2) Sales Cost of Material -----		4,658.02
Manufacturing Cost of Material -----		6,869.17
Manufacturing Cost other than Mat'l		10,004.50
(3) Cost of Production -----		16,873.67

OPERATION OF YARN AND CLOTH INDUSTRY

Sales:		
Gross Sales -----		\$197,817.23
Deduct—Returns -----	\$747.94	

## CLINTON PRISON

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Deduct—Allowances -----	186.10	
Deduct—F. C. & E. on Sales -----	1,844.10	2,778.14
		<hr/>
(1) TOTAL NET SALES -----		195,039.09
Cost of Sales:		
(A) Material -----		113,132.43
(B) Other Costs -----		
Direct:		
Citizen Labor -----	7,321.11	
Renewals & Repairs -----	4,418.17	
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	11,081.63	
Depreciation (Machinery & Equip't) -----	3,699.33	
Other direct costs -----	18.04	
Indirect:		
Salaries (Administrative) -----	6,065.56	
Traveling expense -----	391.22	
Other indirect costs -----	4,191.22	
		<hr/>
Total (Mfg. cost, other than Material) ---	37,186.28	
Adjustment of overhead expense -----	6,915.95	
		<hr/>
(B) Total Other Cost -----	44,102.23	44,102.23
		<hr/>
(2) Total Cost of Sales -----		157,234.66
		<hr/>
(3) Net Earnings -----		\$37,590.87
Ratios:		
Profit	Net Earnings(3) to Net Sales(1)	19.2735%
Overhead Expense	Other Costs(B) to Material(A)	38.98%
Material Costs	Material(A) to Net Sales(1)	58.005%

## COST SCHEDULE

*Yarn and Cloth Industry*

Inventories Beginning of Period:		
Raw -----	\$30,188.88	
Process -----	9,527.91	\$39,716.79
		<hr/>
Transfer of Raw Mat'l between Industries	6,235.20	
Purchases Mat'l & Supplies during period	106,801.22	
Deduct Cash Discounts earned -----	375.24	100,941.26
		<hr/>
		140,658.05
Inventories End of Period:		
Raw -----	34,103.52	
Process -----	11,055.83	45,159.35
		<hr/>
(1) Manufacturing Cost of Material ---		95,498.70

Finished Goods:

Inventory beginning of period -----	36,234.89	
Inventory end of period -----	12,032.05	
Difference -----	24,202.84	
Deduct 140% overhead (Adjustment) ----	6,915.95	
Net Fluctuation -----	17,286.89	17,286.89
(2) Sales Cost of Material -----		112,785.59
Manufacturing cost of Material -----		95,498.70
Manufacturing cost other than Mat'l -----		37,186.28
(3) Cost of Production -----		\$132,684.98

OPERATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES

Sales:

Gross Sales -----		\$373,119.83
Deduct—Returns -----	\$995.60	
Deduct—Allowances -----	727.57	
Deduct—F. C. & E. on Sales -----	5,189.39	6,912.56
(1) TOTAL NET SALES -----		366,207.27

Cost of Sales:

(A) Material -----		200,702.69
(B) Other Costs -----		

Direct:

Citizen Labor -----	13,419.55
Renewals & Repairs -----	5,992.50
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	27,108.86
Depreciation (Machinery & Equip't) -----	6,951.28
Other direct costs -----	2,820.54

Indirect:

Salaries (Administrative) -----	13,785.41
Traveling Expense -----	889.07
Other indirect costs -----	9,525.45

Total (Mfg. cost other than material) ----	80,492.66
Adjustment of overhead expense ----	5,515.54

(B) Total Other Cost -----	86,008.20	86,008.20
(2) Total Cost of Sales -----		286,710.89
(3) Net Earnings -----		\$79,496.38

Ratios:			
Profit	Net Earnings(3)	to Net Sales(1)	21.708%
Overhead Expense	Other Costs(B)	to Material(A)	.42853%
Material Costs	Material(A)	to Net Sales(1)	54.81%

## COST SCHEDULE

*All Industries*

## Inventories Beginning of Period:

Raw -----	\$85,050.31	
Process -----	12,597.74	\$97,648.05

---

Purchases, Mat'l & Supplies during period 195,226.05

Deduct Cash Discounts Earned ----- 1,601.91 196,827.96

---

## Inventories End of Period:

Raw -----	106,996.44	
Process -----	15,270.65	122,267.09

---

(1) Manufacturing Cost of Material -- 172,208.92

## Finished Goods:

Inventory beginning of period ----- 134,430.22

Inventory end of period ----- 100,420.91

---

Difference ----- 34,009.31

Deduct overhead adjustment ----- 5,515.54

---

Net Fluctuation ----- 28,493.77

---

(2) Sales Cost of Material ----- 200,702.69

Manufacturing Cost of Material ----- 172,208.92

Manufacturing cost other than mat'l. - 80,492.66

---

(3) Cost of Production ----- \$252,701.58

---

## TOYS, TINWARE &amp; NOVELTY INDUSTRIES

*Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

## 1919

July 1 To	Material and Supplies (Book Inv.) -----	\$733.59
	Manufactured Stock (Book Inv.) -----	1,080.35
	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	48,471.19
	Accounts Outstanding (Book Inv.) -----	1,444.19
		<hr/>
		\$51,729.79

## 1920

June 30 By	Material and Supplies (Book Inv.) -----	\$733.59
	Manufactured Stock (Book Inv.) -----	1,080.35
	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	48,471.66
	Accounts Outstanding (Book Inv.) -----	1,444.19
		<hr/>
		\$51,729.79

*Not in Operation***STATE INSTITUTION AND SCOOP INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.***1919**

July 1 To	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$6,495.48
	Accounts Outstanding -----	2,685.38
		<hr/>
		\$9,180.86

**1920**

June 30 By	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$6,495.48
	Accounts Outstanding -----	2,685.38
		<hr/>
		\$9,180.86

*Not in Operation***DOWEL INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.***1919**

July 1 To	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$323.47
	Accounts Outstanding -----	10.50
		<hr/>
		\$333.97

**1920**

June 30 By	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$323.47
	Accounts Outstanding -----	10.50
		<hr/>
		\$333.97

*Not in Operation***BOYS AND LADIES WAIST INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.***1919**

July 1 To	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$11,098.75
	Accounts Outstanding -----	33,496.60
		<hr/>
		\$44,595.35

**1920**

June 30 By	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$11,098.75
	Accounts Outstanding -----	33,496.60
		<hr/>
		\$44,595.35



*Not in Operation***BOOT INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1 To	Manufactured Stock -----	\$78.26
	Accounts Outstanding -----	1,439.07
		<u>\$1,517.33</u>

1920

June 30 By	Manufactured Stock -----	\$78.26
	Accounts Outstanding -----	1,439.07
		<u>\$1,517.33</u>

*Not in Operation***WATER WORKS INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1 To	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$7,816.25
	Accounts Outstanding -----	534.09
		<u>\$8,350.34</u>

1920

June 30 By	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$7,816.25
	Accounts Outstanding -----	534.09
		<u>\$8,350.34</u>

*Not in Operation***WRAPPER AND SKIRT INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1 To	Accounts Outstandinng -----	\$190.82
-----------	-----------------------------	----------

1920

June 30 By	Accounts Outstanding -----	\$190.82
------------	----------------------------	----------

*Not in Operation***SHOE INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1 To	Accounts Outstanding -----	\$7,257.82
-----------	----------------------------	------------

1920

June 30 By	Accounts Outstanding -----	\$7,257.82
------------	----------------------------	------------

*Not in Operation***CHAIR INDUSTRY***Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.*

1919

July 1 To	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$186.46
-----------	---------------------------------------	----------

1920

June 30 By	Plant and Machinery (Book Inv.) -----	\$186.46
------------	---------------------------------------	----------

*Not in Operation*

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**CLINTON PRISON, N. Y. *July 1, 1920*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith my thirty-second annual report of the Medical Department of Clinton Prison for the year ending June 30, 1920.

*General Hospital*

The affairs of the General Hospital have proceeded along normal lines during the year, with the exception of the occurrence in the institution of an out-break of food poisoning, (Botulinus Poisoning).

This poisoning occurred from the eating of canned salmon in the general mess hall. The condition of these men was indeed serious, two of the number having died. Under date of March 31, 1920, I submitted to you a report in detail to which you are respectfully referred for further information.

All known means were used in combating the poison, and we were ably assisted by the New York State Department of Health, the representatives from the Harvard Medical School for Preventive Medicine, and the Dannemora State Hospital and other visiting physicians from time to time saw the cases.

We have to thank you, Sir, for your personal aid, and also the local administration for in every way giving us liberal support in the care of these cases. The outcome was most fortunate, as the mortality from these out-breaks as computed has been 67 per cent., while the mortality shown in these cases was about .057. Remarkable static electric phenomena developed in connection with these cases, which created widespread interest in scientific circles. At the present writing there are two or three members of this group that are still not up to standard, however no serious condition remains, and no injury to eyesight.

Special attention has been given during the year to venereal diseases, we having had at times upwards of 250 cases of syphilis under treatment. This is an exacting and painstaking work, and adds greatly to the work of the medical department. The death rate in the General Hospital will be noticed, is most infinitesimal, showing only two deaths per 1,000 inmates. Altogether the medical work of the General Hospital has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that we were greatly handicapped by the delay in the completion of the new construction which will add greatly to our accommodations.

When the estimate was made for this change, it was based

upon the then current prices of materials, which has since advanced in such an unparalleled degree as to exhaust the appropriation before the work could be completed. This is a very necessary addition to our hospital facilities, and could be completed in a short time, if we could secure the necessary funds.

### *Tuberculosis Hospital*

The new Tuberculosis Hospital has been in operation since January 22, 1918, and has we believe demonstrated the wisdom of its founding. You are respectfully referred to subjoined tables for results of the work during the past year.

In addition to the regular medical work of the hospital, there has been a large amount of grading, excavating, building of roads, and improvements done to the grounds, and about the buildings of the hospital, and a considerable amount of farming and gardening accomplished. This work is performed by the cases of tuberculosis that have reached such a stage of arrest, that by gradual degrees they are brought to the point where they can do a goodly amount of manual labor. Upon this labor we were entirely dependent for the carrying on of the work on the New Hospital.

Like all new institutions, the hospital is lacking in some things, as for instance, we need work shops, tool shelters, and a garage, as these wants are now supplied by using rough shacks which were erected during the process of building of the hospital proper, and are entirely unsuited to the use to which they are now being put. The institution is also greatly in need of a recreation building, wherein can be held religious services, moving pictures shows, and other amusements. At the present time we are obliged to use the dining hall for such purposes. The cost of these necessary buildings would not be large, as they could be constructed by the use of inmate labor in the same manner as was the case in the erection of the present buildings.

Another feature of the hospital administration that greatly handicaps efficient work, is that of the small salaries paid for medical and nursing services. In my judgment the salaries of physicians and nurses should certainly be equal to those paid in the neighboring institution, (Dannemora State Hospital) whose salaries are by no means excessive, and until the salaries offered at the Tuberculosis Hospital are equal to those of the Dannemora State Hospital, we certainly cannot expect to obtain qualified men who would be contented with a smaller salary than their medical neighbors.

I also desire to submit for your consideration, the advisability of administering the Tuberculosis Hospital upon the same general lines, as those now in operation in connection with the Women's Prison at Auburn, which institution is under direction and control of the Warden, but yet receives a separate appropriation for its up-keep and maintenance. Up to this time the Tuberculosis Hospital has received no separate appropriation.

but draws its supplies from the prison the same as any other department, which is an inconvenience, unsatisfactory and a handicap to the administration of the Tuberculosis Hospital, and an added burden to the administration of the prison proper.

We have no fault or criticism to make as to the treatment we have received from the prison authorities, but feel that in justice to both institutions, a fund should be appropriated for the Tuberculosis Hospital, from which the cost of up-keep and maintenance could be paid.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. B. RANSOM,  
Chief Physician, Clinton Prison.

TABLE A

*Prison Proper*

Number of Convicts in prison July 1, 1919 -----	1,169
Number of Convicts received during the year -----	672
Number of Convicts discharged during the year -----	872
Number of Convicts in prison during the year -----	1,841
Number of Convicts in prison June 30, 1920 -----	969
Maximum number of Convicts at any one time -----	1,251
Minimum number of convicts at any one time -----	962
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital -----	20
Transferred to other prisons -----	361
Number of deaths in prison during the year -----	14
Number of deaths from disease other than tuberculosis -----	4
Percentage of deaths from disease other than tuberculosis on daily average -----	.00271
Number of deaths per 1,000 from other than tuberculosis on the whole number of men in prison --	2

*Out Hospital*

Number of applicants for treatment at morning clinic	10,039
Number of applicants treated -----	9,442
Number of applicants not treated -----	597
Number of Convicts excused from work -----	406
Number of days lost by excused Convicts -----	416

*In Hospital*

Number of patients treated -----	588
Patients discharged as	
Cured -----	303
Improved -----	122
Healed -----	74
Relieved -----	22
Unimproved -----	0
Died -----	4
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital -----	20
In Hospital June 30, 1920 -----	42
Total -----	588

TABLE "B"  
SHOWING DEATHS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING YEAR.

NO.	NAME	Color	Nativity	Age	Crime	Date of Sent.	Whence Received	Received Clinton Prison	Entered Hospital	Date of Death	Cause of Death
14369	Ambrose P. Goodyear	W	U. S.	54	R. S. P.	3 14 19	8 23 19	3 29 19	5 4 19	7 26 19	Disease of heart
14762	John Sicora	W	U. S.	28	Assault	9 25 19	9 25 19	12 19 19	2 24 20	2 28 20	Empyema Asphyxia
13112	Grant Griffith	W	U. S.	27	Arson	10 9 16	10 10 16	3 20 17	2 24 20	3 8 20	Asphyxia
14398	Arthur Gibson	W	U. S.	44	Burglary GL*	8 31 19	4 1 19	4 1 19	4 8 19	6 4 20	Acute Ascending Paralysis
9932	John Kenny	W	U. S.	43	Murder	1 20 12	1 20 12	1 20 12	4 13 19	8 17 19	Suicide by hanging

TABLE C

*Tuberculosis Hospital Annex*

Number of Tuberculosis Convicts in prison July 1, 1919 ..	266
Number received during the year .....	156
Total number of patients treated during the year .....	422
Number discharged from prison during the year .....	168
Number of Tuberculosis Convicts in Prison June 30, 1920 ..	254
Number of patients in Tuberculosis Hospital—July 1, 1920	184
Average number treated in Tuberculosis Hospital .....	176.2
Maximum number of patients in prison during year .....	281
Minimum number of patients in prison during the year ..	222
Number of patients daily, average .....	257
Average number treated in Invalid Company Cells .....	36
Percentage of deaths upon the Tuberculosis population ..	.0213
Number transferred to other prisons .....	55
Number transferred to Dannemora State Hospital .....	1
Condition of the patients when discharged from prison:	
Apparently arrested .....	102
Improved .....	55
Unimproved .....	2
Died .....	9
Total .....	168
Patients dying during year were from	
Sing Sing .....	5
Auburn .....	2
Great Meadow .....	2
Dannemora State Hospital .....	0
Clinton Prison District .....	0
Total .....	9
Condition of the deceased patients when received	
Incipient Stage .....	1
Advanced Stage .....	5
Far Advanced Stage .....	3
Total .....	9
Patients received during the year were from	
Sing Sing .....	97
Auburn .....	42
Great Meadow .....	6
Dannemora State Hospital .....	1
Clinton Prison District .....	6
Developed in prison .....	4
Total .....	156
Condition of the patients now under treatment	

# CLINTON PRISON

259

Incipient Stage -----	121
Advanced Stage -----	104
Far Advanced Stage -----	28

---

Total -----	254
-------------	-----

## Color

White -----	224
Black -----	29
Yellow -----	1

---

Total -----	254
-------------	-----

## Former Surroundings

Poor -----	140
Fair -----	61
Good -----	53

---

Total -----	254
-------------	-----

## Source of contagion of the patients now under treatment

Association -----	104
Association and Confinement -----	1
Association and Hereditary predisposition -----	2
Confinement -----	11
Exposure -----	3
Exposure and Dissipation -----	3
Environment -----	2
Following La Grippe -----	1
Following Influenza -----	6
Following Pleurisy -----	1
Occupation -----	1
Probably Association -----	11
Probably Confinement -----	1
Probably Diabetis -----	1
Post Pneumonia -----	1
Unknown -----	105

TABLE "D"  
SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR

No.	Name	Color	Nativity	Age	Crime	Date of Sentence	Whence Received	Rec'd Clinton Prison	Entered Hospital	Date of Death	Cause of Death
13 059	Mallozzi, Cesaro	W	Italy	34	Mur. 2nd	10-10-14	Sing Sing	2-21-17	9-17-19	10-18-19	Pulmonary Tuber.
14 253	Dolinsky, Samuel	W	Austria	29	Manslg.	1-11-19	" "	1-22-19	1-25-19	7-8-19	" "
13 047	Gibson, William	B	United States	22	G. L. 2.	11-7-18	Great Meadow	12-6-18	12-7-18	11-24-19	" "
14 089	Stafford, William	B	"	28	Bur. 3rd	10-26-17	Sing Sing	9-27-18	9-27-18	12-13-19	" "
11 490	Davis, George	B	"	29	Mur. 2nd	5-12-11	" "	7-7-14	7-8-14	2-15-20	Potts Disease
14 196	Giorlando, Joseph	W	Italy	36	Man. 1st	11-5-18	" "	12-6-18	12-7-18	2-21-20	Pulmonary Tuber.
14 506	Jackson, Benny	B	U nited States	21	Rob. 1st	3-28-19	Auburn	6-5-19	6-12-19	2-25-20	" "
13 492	Bronson, Tillman	B	"	26	Man. 1st	3-1-17	Great Meadow	4-29-20	5-1-20	5-11-20	" "
13 991	Butlet, Cornelius	B	"	39	Mur. 2nd	10-17-17	Auburn	7-23-18	4-5-20	5-17-20	Tuber. Meningitis Pulmonary Tuber.



TABLE "E"  
TRANSFERRED TO DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL.

No.	Name	Co.	Nativity	Age	Crime	Date of Sent.	Term Yrs. Mos.	Whence Received	Received Clinton Prison	Date of Transfer
14398	Louis Turner	W	U. S.	22	Concealed weapons	3 21 19	6-5	Sing Sing	3 29 19	7 1 19
14199	Oswald English	W	U. S.	28	Assault	11 12 18	4-4	Sing Sing	12 6 18	7 25 19
14101	Herman Lipps	W	U. S.	21	Robbery	2 6 18	2-3 4-6	Great Meadow	10 2 18	9 9 19
13744	Frank Richards	W	Canada	52	Burglary 3rd degree	2 26 18	1-0 1-6	Montgomery	2 28 18	9 28 19
11235	William Widmer	W	U. S.	27	Arson	2 6 14	5-0 9-6	Albany	2 20 14	11 16 19
13172	Oscar Miller	W	Germany	54	Sodomy	11 4 12	9-3 18-6	Great Meadow	3 29 17	11 20 19
13943	Charles Miller	W	Germany	25	Robbery	5 24 18	19-7	Sing Sing	6 28 18	11 20 19
14485	John McMahon	W	U. S.	23	Att. Robbery G. L. 1st	5 13 18	6-0	Auburn Prison	5 15 19	11 26 19
14194	Jacob Lupowitz	W	Roumania	22	Robbery 3rd degree	10 28 18	9-6	Sing Sing	12 6 18	11 12 20
13524	George Bodie	W	U. S.	29	Grand Larceny	7 21 17	2-5	Sing Sing	10 23 17	1 16 20
14696	Charles Schaeffer	W	U. S.	24	Burglary 3rd degree	8 29 19	4-6	Sing Sing	11 6 19	2 7 20
14311	Salvator Caltagione	W	Italy	33	Manslaughter 1st degree	2 3 19	9-0 14-6	Sing Sing	3 4 19	3 16 20
14913	Guido Gruero	W	Italy	41	Murder 2nd degree	2 4 20	20--Life	Washington	2 5 20	3 17 20
14880	Felix Frankowsky	W	U. S.	22	Concealed weapons	5 17 18	3-3 7-0	Auburn Prison	3 5 20	3 22 20
14691	James Kelly	W	U. S.	26	Assault	8 20 19	10-0 20-0	Sing Sing	11 6 19	3 30 20
13340	William Young	W	U. S.	34	Arson	6 8 16	6-0	Auburn Prison	3 1 19	4 30 20
14244	Benjamin Mossie	W	Italy	32	Assault 1st degree	8 28 18	2-6 5-0	Sing Sing	1 22 19	5 1 20
14039	Leopold Laritano	W	Italy	30	Manslaughter 1st degree	6 26 18	10-0 20-0	Sing Sing	6 1 18	5 11 20
13639	Hugo Schulter	W	Germany	41	Burglary 3rd degree	11 16 17	2-0	Sing Sing	12 11 18	5 21 20
14435	William Seigle	W	U. S.	27	Attempt Robbery	2 9 17	10-0	Auburn Prison	11 27 18	5 29 20

TABLE "F"

Surgical Operations .....	66
Surgical Dressings in Hospital .....	4,226
Surgical Dressings Out Hospital .....	3,009
Tuberculin Tests .....	242
Wasserman Specimens taken .....	319
Salvarsan Treatment Given .....	321
Syphilitic men—On June 30, 1920 .....	171
Number of inmates examined and treated by Civilian Oculist .....	74
Estimated cost of such treatments by Civilian Oculist ---	\$299.13
Number of inmates treated by Civilian Dentist .....	1,210
Estimated cost of such treatment by Civilian Dentest --	\$2,203.25

TABLE "G"

*Showing Analytic, Pathologic and Bacteriological Procedure in Bacteriological Laboratory*

*Sputum*

Number of specimens examined for tubercle bacilli by ordinary method of demonstration .....	479
Specimens examined for tubercle bacilli by intensified method of incubation and centrifuging (Ellerman—Erlandsen modif.) .....	15
Specimens examined for tubercle bacilli by Uhlenhuth's antiformin method (Conical glass sediment, etc.) ---	12
Specimens examined for tubercle bacilli by modified anti-formin and centrifuging method .....	36
Total .....	542

*Urine Analysis*

Number of chemical analysis of urine .....	604
Microscopic examinations of urine (fresh and stained) --	124
Urethral excretions for gonococci .....	3
Special quantitative analysis for albumen .....	41
Special quantitative analysis for sugar	
Purdy's method .....	19
Robert's fermentation method .....	9
Einhorn's fer'tation test with Saccharometer	10
Special examinations for Indican .....	27
Special examinations for Acetone .....	23
Special quantitative analysis for Phosphates .....	36
Special quantitative analysis for Chlorides .....	24
Special quantitative analysis for Sulphates .....	24
Special examination for pus .....	12
Special examination for Gonococci in Urine .....	6
Special Chemical examination for Blood in Urine .....	6
Special Microscopical examinations for Blood in Urine --	10
Total .....	978

CLINTON PRISON

263

*Blood*

Special microscopic examination of blood fresh and stained specimens -----	16
Special examination of blood for enumerations of corpuscles -----	7
Special examinations of blood for Poikilocytosis -----	2
Total -----	25

Total number of examinations in Bacteriological Laboratory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 ----- 1,365

COUNTY OF CLINTON.      }  
STATE OF NEW YORK,    } ss.:

I, J. B. Ransom, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the foregoing report is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) J. B. RANSOM,  
*Chief Physician, Clinton Prison.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this 7th day of September, 1920.

JOHN E. DOUGLAS,  
*Notary Public.*

# CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

CLINTON PRISON, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

Pursuant to the requirements of the Prison Law, I herewith present the annual report of the Chaplain's department of Clinton Prison for the year ending June 30, 1920.

While the attendance of inmates at the religious services is voluntary, there has been a good attendance at the services conducted by the Chaplain, Associate Chaplains and the representatives of the Christain Science Society. Between the co-workers there is a courteous, sympathetic and cooperative spirit.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of books there have been but few purchases during the year, but the efficiency of the library has not deteriorated, nor its enjoyment by the inmates abated.

In expectation of retiring September 30th, when I shall have completed twenty years service, it may not be amiss to say that during these years the rules and regulations for government of the Chaplain's department have been rigidly observed and consistent discipline maintained without friction or unpleasantness.

I shall carry into retirement a grateful appreciation of the cooperation of the officers with whom I have been associated, as well as for the courteous consideration given by the Superintendents and Wardens under whom I have served.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS H. PIERCE,

*Chaplain.*

## TABLE No. 1.

*Showing number of men in prison June 30, 1920.*

White	-----	858
Black	-----	110
Yellow	-----	1
		<hr/>
Total	-----	969
<i>Habits</i>		
Intemperate	-----	102
Moderate	-----	501
Abstainers	-----	366
		<hr/>
Total	-----	969

Percentage of abstainers -----	37.8
Use tobacco in some form -----	904
Do not use tobacco -----	65
<hr/>	
Total -----	969

*Religion*

Catholic -----	518
Protestant -----	324
Hebrews -----	104
Mohammedan -----	3
None -----	20
<hr/>	
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing Counties where Convicted.*

Albany -----	52	New York -----	420
Bronx -----	51	Niagara -----	1
Broome -----	7	Oneida -----	12
Chautauqua -----	1	Onondaga -----	9
Chemung -----	2	Orange -----	7
Cayuga -----	2	Otsego -----	2
Clinton -----	5	Queens -----	39
Columbia -----	10	Rensselaer -----	19
Dutchess -----	7	Richmond -----	2
Erie -----	25	Rockland -----	5
Essex -----	7	St. Lawrence -----	18
Franklin -----	12	Schenectady -----	11
Fulton -----	4	Schoharie -----	1
Genesee -----	2	Suffolk -----	5
Greene -----	2	Saratoga -----	3
Herkimer -----	3	Seneca -----	2
Jefferson -----	4	Sullivan -----	2
Kings -----	148	Ulster -----	4
Lewis -----	1	Warren -----	3
Madison -----	1	Washington -----	3
Monroe -----	6	Westchester -----	28
Montgomery -----	7	Wyoming -----	1
Nassau -----	13	<hr/>	
Total -----			969

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing Crimes for which Convicted.*

*Against Person*

Abandonment -----	1
Abortion 2nd offense -----	1
Anarchy, Criminal -----	4

TABLE No. 3 (*Continued*)

Assault 1st degree -----	26
Assault 2nd degree -----	29
Assault 1st degree 2nd offense -----	1
Assault 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	7
Bigamy -----	6
Bigamy 3rd offence -----	1
Blackmail -----	1
Compulsory Prostitution and Attempt -----	8
Compulsory Prostitution 2nd offense -----	1
Extortion and Attempt -----	4
Incest -----	1
Kidnapping -----	1
Attempt murder 1st degree -----	1
Murder 1st degree -----	5
Murder 2nd degree -----	72
Murder 2nd degree and Assault 2nd degree -----	1
Manslaughter 1st degree -----	59
Manslaughter 2nd degree -----	1
Manslaughter 1st degree and Assault 2nd degree -----	1
Maiming -----	1
Rape 1st degree -----	13
Rape 1st degree and Assault 1st degree -----	1
Rape 1st degree and Assault 2nd degree -----	1
Rape 1st degree and Attempt Rape 1st degree -----	1
Rape 1st and 2nd degree -----	1
Rape 2nd degree and Attempt -----	17
Rape 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	1
Riot -----	1
Sodomy and Attempt -----	19
Sodomy 2nd offense -----	1
Sodomy and Assault 2nd degree -----	1

---

Total ----- 290

*Against Property*

Burglary 1st degree and Attempt -----	10
Burglary 1st degree and Escape -----	1
Burglary 1st degree and Petty Larceny -----	2
Burglary 1st degree and Carrying burglar tools -----	1
Burglary 1st degree 2nd offense -----	1
Burglary 2nd degree and Attempt -----	26
Burglary 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	17
Burglary 2nd degree twice and robbery 1st degree -----	1
Burglary 3rd degree and Attempt -----	106
Burglary 3rd degree 2nd offense -----	14
Burglary 3rd degree and Petty Larceny -----	10
Burglary 3rd degree and Petty Larceny 2nd offense -----	6

TABLE No. 3 (*Continued*)

Burglary 3rd degree Petty Larceny and receiving stolen goods 2nd offense -----	1
Burglary 3rd degree and carrying concealed weapon after felony -----	1
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 1st degree -----	10
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 2nd degree -----	23
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 2nd degree 2nd off. -----	4
Burglary 3rd degree twice -----	5
Burglary 3rd degree 2nd offense habitual criminal -----	1
Burglary 3rd 4th offense -----	5
Burglary 2nd after previous conviction -----	8
Attempt Burglary 3rd and carrying pistol -----	4
Burglar's tools after convicts of crime -----	6
Carrying concealed weapons -----	15
Carrying concealed weapon when not citizen -----	1
Carrying concealed weapon after conviction of crime -----	6
Carrying revolver and burglar's tools after conviction -----	6
Escape from prison -----	3
Forgery 1st degree -----	1
Forgery 2nd degree and Attempt -----	12
Forgery 2nd degree and Petty Larceny -----	1
Forgery 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	1
Forgery 2nd degree and Escape -----	1
Grand Larceny 1st degree and Attempt -----	45
Grand Larceny 1st degree 2nd offense -----	3
Grand Larceny 1st degree and Burglary 3rd degree -----	1
Grand Larceny 1st and 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	2
Grand Larceny 2nd degree and Attempt -----	79
Grand Larceny 2nd degree & Assault 2nd degree 2 sentences -----	1
Grand Larceny 2nd degree after conviction of felony -----	1
Grand Larceny 2nd degree 2nd offense 2 charges -----	8
Grand Larceny 2nd degree 2nd offense -----	4
Grand Larceny 2nd degree and Forgery 2nd degree -----	9
Petty Larceny 2nd offense -----	5
Receiving stolen property -----	24
Receiving stolen property 2nd offense -----	1
Total -----	493

*Against Property and Person*

Arson 1st degree -----	6
Arson 2nd degree -----	8
Arson 3rd degree -----	2
Arson 2nd and 3rd degree -----	1
Carrying explosives in building -----	1
Robbery 1st degree and Attempt -----	66
Robbery 1st degree 2nd offense -----	5

TABLE No. 3 (Continued)

Robbery 1st degree and Assault 2nd degree -----	5
Robbery 1st degree and Assault 1st degree -----	1
Robbery 1st degree and Murder 2nd degree in prison -----	1
Robbery 1st degree after felony -----	1
Robbery 1st degree G. L. 1st degree Asslt. 2nd degree 2nd off.	3
Robbery 1st degree G. L. 1st degree Assault 2nd degree -----	5
Robbery 1st degree twice and carrying concealed weapon ---	1
Robbery 2nd degree and Attempt -----	38
Robbery 2nd degree Assault 1st and 2nd degree Grand Larceny 1st degree and Attempt Rape -----	2
Robbery 3rd degree and Attempt -----	38
Attempt robbery 3rd degree 2nd offense -----	1
Using knock-out drops and G. L. 1st degree 2nd offense -----	1
Total -----	186

Recapitulation

Crimes against person -----	290
Crimes against property -----	493
Crimes against person and property -----	186
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 4.

Showing terms of Sentence

Determinate

1 year -----	13	2 years and 10 months --	1
1 year and 1 month -----	1	2 years and 11 months --	1
1 year and 2 months ---	2	3 years -----	20
1 year and 3 months ---	1	3 years and 1 month ---	2
1 year and 5 months ---	1	3 years and 2 months ---	2
1 year and 6 months ---	2	3 years and 3 months ---	1
1 year and 7 months ---	2	3 years and 5 months ---	1
1 year and 8 months ---	1	3 years and 6 months ---	16
1 year and 9 months ---	4	3 years and 7 months ---	3
1 year and 10 months --	3	3 years and 8 months ---	4
2 years -----	22	3 years and 10 months --	4
2 years and 1 month ---	3	4 years -----	16
2 years and 2 months ---	1	4 years and 1 month ---	3
2 years and 3 months ---	3	4 years and 2 months ---	2
2 years and 4 months ---	3	4 years and 3 months ---	1
2 years and 5 months ---	1	4 years and 4 months ---	1
2 years and 6 months ---	35	4 years and 5 months ---	2
2 years and 7 months ---	1	4 years and 6 months ---	14
2 years and 8 months ---	1	4 years and 7 months ---	1
2 years and 9 months ---	2	4 years and 8 months ---	2



TABLE No. 4 (Continued)

4 years and 9 months ---	1	10 years and 4 months ---	2
4 years and 10 months --	1	10 years and 10 months --	3
4 years and 11 months --	1	11 years -----	1
5 years -----	65	11 years and 9 months ---	1
5 years and 1 month ---	1	11 years and 11 months --	1
5 years and 2 months ---	1	12 years -----	2
5 years and 3 months ---	1	12 years and 4 months ---	3
5 years and 6 months ---	2	14 years -----	4
6 years -----	7	14 years and 8 months ---	3
6 years and 5 months ---	2	14 years and 9 months ---	1
6 years and 6 months ---	3	15 years -----	18
6 years and 10 months --	1	16 years -----	1
7 years -----	4	16 years and 1 month ---	1
7 years and 3 months ---	1	17 years -----	1
7 years and 4 months ---	1	17 years and 6 months ---	1
7 years and 6 months ---	2	18 years -----	3
7 years and 8 months ---	5	19 years -----	3
7 years and 9 months ---	4	19 years and 4 months ---	1
7 years and 10 months --	1	20 years -----	13
8 years -----	6	20 years and 5 months ---	12
8 years and 3 months ---	5	20 years and 6 months ---	13
8 years and 4 months ---	1	21 years -----	1
8 years and 6 months ---	1	25 years -----	1
8 years and 8 months ---	2	26 years -----	1
8 years and 9 months ---	2	30 years and 8 months ---	1
9 years -----	6	31 years -----	3
9 years and 3 months ---	1	36 years -----	2
9 years and 4 months ---	1	40 years -----	1
9 years and 6 months ---	3	41 years -----	1
9 years and 9 months ---	1	52 years and 6 months ---	1
10 years -----	31	Life -----	32
1 year and \$100.00 fine -----			1
1 year & 2 years -----			1
1 year & 4 years 6 months -----			2
1 year & 4 years 10 months -----			2
1 year 1 month & 5 years -----			1
1 year 6 months & 2 years 5 months -----			1
1 year 6 months & 2 years 8 months -----			1
2 years & 3 years -----			4
2 years 3 months & 4 years 3 months -----			1
2 years 5 months & 4 years 10 months & 5 years 10 months -----			1
2 years 6 months & 4 years 5 months -----			2
2 years 6 months & 6 years -----			1
2 years 6 months & 10 years -----			1
3 years & 5 years on each of 2 sentences -----			1
3 years 5 months & 20 years 4 months -----			1
3 years 6 months & 5 years -----			3

TABLE No. 4. (Continued)

4 years & 4 years -----	3
4 years & 17 years -----	2
4 years 4 months & 4 years 4 months -----	1
4 years 6 months & 4 years 6 months -----	3
4 years 7 months & 4 years 10 months -----	1
4 years 8 months & 5 years -----	1
5 years & \$1,000.00 fine -----	1
5 years 1 month & 5 years 7 months -----	1
7 years & \$1,000.00 fine -----	1
7 years & 8 years 6 months -----	1
Total -----	534

Showing terms of Sentence  
Indeterminate

1 year to 1 year and 6 months -----	3
1 year to 2 years -----	2
1 year to 3 years -----	3
1 year to 10 years -----	1
1 year and 1 month to 2 years and 2 months -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	2
1 year and 2 months to 3 years -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 3 years and 2 months -----	1
1 year and 2 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	3
1 year and 2 months to 4 years -----	5
1 year and 2 months to 5 years -----	5
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	5
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	2
1 year and 3 months to 3 years and 3 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 4 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 3 months -----	4
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	6
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----	5
1 year and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 5 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
1 year and 7 months to 5 years -----	1
1 year and 8 months to 5 years -----	5
2 years to 2 years and 9 months -----	1
2 years to 3 years -----	3
2 years to 3 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years to 4 years -----	6
2 years to 5 years -----	5

TABLE No. 4 (Continued)

2 years to 5 years and 5 months -----	1
2 years to 6 years -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	4
2 years and 3 months to 6 years -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 6 years -----	2
2 years and 4 months to 11 years -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 4 months -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	4
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	6
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	5
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	20
2 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 4 years -----	1
3 years to 5 years -----	1
3 years to 6 years -----	1
3 years to 6 years and 2 months -----	1
3 years to 7 years -----	1
3 years to 7 years and 3 months -----	1
3 years to 8 years -----	1
3 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 10 years -----	1
3 years to 15 years -----	1
3 years and 1 month to 5 years and 1 month -----	1
3 years and 2 months to 4 years and 5 months -----	2
3 years and 2 months to 5 years -----	2
3 years and 2 months to 6 years and 2 months -----	3
3 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	5
3 years and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	2
3 years and 4 months to 6 years and 4 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	2
3 years and 6 months to 6 years -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	3
3 years and 6 months to 7 years and 2 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 8 months to 9 years and 4 months -----	1
3 years and 9 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	3
3 years and 10 months to 8 years -----	1
4 years to 6 years -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 4 months -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 8 years -----	2
4 years to 9 years -----	1

TABLE No. 4 (*Continued*)

4 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 2 months to 8 years and 2 months -----	4
4 years and 3 months to 8 years and 3 months -----	1
4 years and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 6 years -----	1
5 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	3
5 years to 7 years and 8 months -----	1
5 years to 8 years -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 5 months -----	2
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	5
5 years to 9 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years -----	31
5 years to 10 years and 2 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	7
5 years to 15 years -----	1
5 years and 4 months to 10 years and 4 months -----	1
5 years and 9 months to 10 years -----	3
6 years to 10 years -----	3
6 years to 15 years -----	1
6 years and 2 months to 11 years and 3 months -----	1
6 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	2
6 years and 6 months to 13 years and 2 months -----	1
7 years to 10 years and 9 months -----	2
7 years to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years to 14 years -----	11
7 years to 14 years and 3 months -----	1
7 years to 15 years -----	8
7 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 2 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 4 months to 15 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 14 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	2
7 years and 6 months to 15 years -----	2
7 years and 6 months to 15 years and 3 months -----	1
8 years to 10 years -----	1
8 years to 12 years -----	1
8 years to 15 years -----	2
8 years to 15 years and 5 months -----	1
8 years to 16 years -----	4
8 years to 16 years and 1 month -----	1
8 years to 20 years -----	1
8 years and 2 months to 16 years and 4 months -----	1
9 years to 19 years and 1 month -----	1
9 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years to 20 years -----	2
9 years and 2 months to 18 years and 4 months -----	1

TABLE No. 4 (Continued)

9 years and 6 months to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 19 years and 6 months -----	2
9 years and 10 months to 19 years and 8 months -----	1
10 years to 12 years -----	1
10 years to 15 years -----	1
10 years to 19 years -----	4
10 years to 19 years and 3 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 4 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	13
10 years to 19 years and 9 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 11 months -----	1
10 years to 20 years -----	16
10 years to 25 years -----	1
12 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
20 years to 25 years and 6 months -----	1
20 years to 40 years -----	2
20 years to Life -----	74
1 year 6 months to 3 years 4 months & 6 years to 10 years --	1
2 years 6 months to 4 years & \$100.00 fine -----	1
2 years 6 months to 5 years & \$200.00 fine -----	1
4 years to 9 years & \$1,000.00 fine -----	1
5 years to 15 years & \$500.00 fine -----	1
15 years to 25 years & 7 years 6 months -----	1
20 years to Life & 9 years -----	1
Total -----	435

*Recapitulation*

Determinate sentences -----	534
Indeterminate sentences -----	435

Total ----- 969

	Years	Months
Average of determinate sentences -----	7	9.8
Average of minimum sentences -----	7	3.9
Average of maximum sentences -----	9	.2

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing Occupations When Convicted*

Artist -----	1	Blacksmiths -----	7
Accountant -----	1	Barbers -----	27
Actor -----	1	Bartenders -----	2
Auto Mechanics -----	12	Brakeman -----	1
Bakers -----	14	Bricklayers -----	10
Banker -----	1	Boilermakers -----	6

TABLE No. 5 (Continued)

Bootblack -----	1	Miner -----	1
Bookbinder -----	1	Moulders -----	4
Bookkeepers -----	18	Musicians -----	7
Butchers -----	13	Moving Picture man -----	1
Butlers -----	4	Newsdealers -----	2
Cabinetmaker -----	1	Nurses -----	3
Carpenters -----	26	Painters -----	34
Chauffeurs -----	27	Photographer -----	1
Conductors -----	2	Peddlers -----	2
Clerks -----	51	Presser -----	1
Compositor -----	1	Pressman -----	3
Confectioners -----	2	Plumbers -----	13
Cooks -----	36	Plumber's Helpers -----	3
Coopers -----	2	Polishers -----	2
Collar-turners -----	2	Porters -----	16
Drivers -----	35	Plasterers -----	3
Drug Clerk -----	1	Printers -----	10
Druggist -----	1	Railroad Men -----	8
Dyer -----	1	Real Estate Man -----	1
Electricians -----	15	Roofers -----	3
Elevator Men -----	6	Sailors -----	6
Engineers -----	4	Salesmen -----	10
Farmers -----	27	Saloonkeepers -----	4
Firemen -----	26	Scale Tester -----	1
Foremen -----	2	Secretaries -----	3
Florists -----	2	Shoemakers -----	22
Gardeners -----	4	Soldier -----	1
Glovemakers -----	2	Spinner -----	1
Harnessmaker -----	1	Stevedores -----	3
Horseshoer -----	1	Steamfitters -----	9
Hostlers -----	3	Stenographers -----	3
Ironworkers -----	12	Stone-cutters -----	5
Janitors -----	2	Superintendents -----	2
Jeweler -----	1	Tailors -----	48
Junkman -----	1	Teamsters -----	31
Kitchenworkers -----	2	Telephone Operator -----	1
Laborers -----	170	Tile-layer -----	1
Laundrymen -----	2	Tinsmiths -----	7
Lather -----	1	Typegrinder -----	1
Liveryman -----	1	Upholsterers -----	2
Locksmith -----	1	Undertaker -----	1
Masons -----	4	Waiters -----	27
Machinists -----	35	Watchman -----	1
Mechanics -----	14	Weavers -----	2
Merchants -----	6	Woodturner -----	1
Messenger -----	1	No Occupation -----	2
Millers -----	2		
			<hr/>
Total -----			969

TABLE No. 6.  
*Showing Age When Convicted*

Sixteen -----	1	Forty -----	16
Seventeen -----	11	Forty-one -----	9
Eighteen -----	10	Forty-two -----	7
Nineteen -----	25	Forty-three -----	8
Twenty -----	42	Forty-four -----	8
Twenty-one -----	48	Forty-five -----	7
Twenty-two -----	52	Forty-six -----	5
Twenty-three -----	46	Forty-seven -----	4
Twenty-four -----	60	Forty-eight -----	13
Twenty-five -----	56	Forty-nine -----	3
Twenty-six -----	65	Fifty -----	7
Twenty-seven -----	57	Fifty-two -----	1
Twenty-eight -----	77	Fifty-three -----	2
Twenty-nine -----	51	Fifty-four -----	4
Thirty -----	40	Fifty-five -----	1
Thirty-one -----	18	Fifty-six -----	2
Thirty-two -----	35	Fifty-eight -----	1
Thirty-three -----	33	Fifty-nine -----	1
Thirty-four -----	30	Sixty -----	1
Thirty-five -----	21	Sixty-three -----	1
Thirty-six -----	24	Sixty-five -----	2
Thirty-seven -----	18	Sixty-seven -----	2
Thirty-eight -----	19	Sixty-nine -----	6
Thirty-nine -----	19		
		Total -----	969

TABLE No. 7.  
*Showing Nationalities of Inmates*

<i>United States</i>			
Alaska -----	1	Minnesota -----	2
Arkansas -----	1	Mississippi -----	1
Alabama -----	4	Missouri -----	3
Connecticut -----	5	New Jersey -----	13
California -----	1	New York -----	556
Dist. of Columbia -----	1	North Carolina -----	9
Florida -----	5	Ohio -----	3
Georgia -----	5	Oklahoma -----	1
Illinois -----	5	Pennsylvania -----	26
Indiana -----	1	Rhode Island -----	2
Iowa -----	2	South Carolina -----	11
Kentucky -----	2	Tennessee -----	5
Louisiana -----	1	Texas -----	4
Maine -----	1	Vermont -----	5
Maryland -----	3	Virginia -----	26
Massachusetts -----	9		
Michigan -----	5	Total -----	719

TABLE No. 7 (*Continued*)*Foreign Countries*

Algeria -----	2	Ireland -----	5
Armenia -----	1	Italy -----	106
Austria -----	20	Japan -----	1
Brazil -----	1	Mexico -----	2
Canada -----	5	Norway -----	2
Chile -----	1	Poland -----	6
Cuba -----	1	Roumania -----	5
Denmark -----	2	Russia -----	32
England -----	6	Scotland -----	3
Finland -----	1	Servia -----	1
France -----	3	Spain -----	1
Galicia -----	1	South America -----	1
Germany -----	13	Sweden -----	4
Greece -----	6	Switzerland -----	5
Holland -----	1	West Indies -----	8
Hungary -----	4		
		Total -----	250

*Recapitulation*

Born in the United States -----	719
Born in Foreign Countries -----	250
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Degree of Education*

Academic -----	4
Common School -----	832
No Education -----	133
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing Whether Inmates Were Employed or Idle When  
Convicted*

Employed -----	665
Idle -----	304
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing Family Relations of Inmates*

Married -----	331
Widowers -----	34



TABLE No. 10 (*Continued*)

Divorced -----	5
Single -----	599
	<hr/>
Total -----	969
The 370 married, widowers and divorced men have children.	395
Reared at home -----	900
Reared by strangers -----	69
	<hr/>
Total -----	969

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Number of Commitments Against Total Number in Prison*

First offense -----	299
First time in Clinton Prison, having served in other penal institutions -----	596
In Clinton Prison once before -----	56
In Clinton Prison twice before -----	14
In Clinton Prison three times before -----	3
In Clinton Prison four times before -----	1
	<hr/>
Total -----	969

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

Once -----	318
Twice -----	139
Three times -----	58
Four times -----	34
Five times -----	10
Six times -----	5
Seven times -----	2
Eight times or more -----	2
Catholic Protectory -----	36
Catholic Protectory twice -----	4
Catholic Protectory three times -----	1
Elmira -----	197
Elmira twice -----	4
	<hr/>
Total -----	860

*In Jails, Workhouses and Houses of Refuge*

Once -----	185
Twice -----	40
Three times -----	17
Four times -----	8
Five times -----	7

TABLE No. 11 (Continued)

Six times -----	2
Total -----	<u>259</u>

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Inmates received and Discharged During the Year*

Received -----	672
Discharged -----	872
Excess of discharged over received -----	200
Population June 30, 1919 -----	1,169
Population June 30, 1920 -----	969
Decrease during the year -----	200

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Whether Inmates Received During the Year Were Employed*

Employed -----	421
Idle -----	251
Total -----	<u>672</u>

TABLE No. 14

*Showing Habits of Life of Inmates Received During the Year*

Intemperate -----	50
Moderate -----	472
Abstainers -----	150
Total -----	<u>672</u>
Use tobacco in some form -----	617
Do not use tobacco -----	55
Total -----	<u>672</u>

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing Religion of Inmates Received During the Year*

Catholic -----	360
Protestant -----	224
Hebrew -----	75
Mohammedan -----	1
None -----	12
Total -----	<u>672</u>

TABLE No. 16.

*Showing Previous Convictions of Inmates Received During the Year*

First offense -----	199
First time in Clinton Prison, having served in other penal institutions -----	14
In Clinton Prison once before -----	3
In Clinton Prison twice before -----	1
Total -----	217

*In Other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

Once -----	111
Twice -----	56
Three times -----	25
Four times -----	9
Five times -----	5
Six times -----	3
Eight times or more -----	1
Catholic Protectory -----	29
Catholic Protectory twice -----	2
Catholic Protectory three times -----	0
Elmira -----	94
Elmira twice -----	4
Total -----	339

*In Jails, Workhouses and Houses of Refuge*

Once -----	82
Twice -----	17
Three times -----	6
Four times -----	2
Five times -----	2
Total -----	109

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing Family Relations of Inmates Received During the Year*

Married -----	258
Single -----	403
Widowers -----	11
Total -----	672

These 269 married men and widowers have 201 children.

STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
CLINTON COUNTY.        } ss. :

I, Francis H. Pierce, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. PIERCE,  
*Chaplain.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 30th day of August, 1920.

JOHN E. DOUGLAS,  
*Notary Public.*

# EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to herewith submit the fourteenth annual report of the Clinton Prison School.

Number of Men in Prison July 1, 1919 .....	969
Number of Men received from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	672
Total .....	1,641
Number of men in school from July 1, 1919 .....	306
Number of men admitted to school from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	281
Total .....	587

## *Enrollment by months*

July .....	350
August .....	295
September .....	288
October .....	275
November .....	268
December .....	274
January .....	292
February .....	249
March .....	266
April .....	240
May .....	225
June .....	182
Aggregate attendance for the year .....	57,137
Number of days that school was in session .....	255½
Average daily attendance .....	223.62

## *Number of Men in School during the year*

Foreign born .....	241
Native born—Foreign parents .....	153
Native born—Native parents	
(a) White .....	128
(b) Black .....	65
Total .....	587

## *Number of Men in School during the year*

Illiterate on entering .....	96
------------------------------	----

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CLASSIFICATION	ENTERING	LEAVING	NOW IN SCHOOL
Standard 1 -----	96	35	15
Standard 2 -----	50	21	18
Standard 3 -----	41	46	15
Standard 4 -----	167	72	17
Standard 5 -----	90	92	36
Standard 6 -----	96	79	14
Standard 7 -----	39	43	15
Stenography -----	28	22	--
Bookkeeping -----	27	24	10
Mechanical			
Drawing -----	3	13	--
Total -----	587	447	140

*Nationalities in School during the year*

Italian -----	121
Russian -----	50
German -----	12
Austrian -----	19
British -----	16
Greek -----	3
American	
(a) White -----	279
(b) Black -----	66
All others -----	21
Total -----	587

*Age of Men in School during the year*

Under 20 -----	40
Between 20 and 30 -----	347
Between 30 and 40 -----	164
Between 40 and 50 -----	33
Over 50 -----	3
Total -----	587

*Number of Men leaving School during the year*

Transferred to other institutions -----	73
Transferred to hospital -----	31
Paroled or discharged from prison -----	78
To work outside—farm—camp etc. -----	102
Completed school course -----	87
For other reasons -----	76
Total -----	447

The number of men in the prison school during the past year has been below normal. The fact that there has been fewer men in prison has had a tendency to decrease the school attendance, but the difficulty in securing suitable teachers for the work has been the main cause. Several times entire classes have been dismissed from school attendance because there has been no one to teach them.

The character of the work done in the school during the past year has been above the average. Out of the 447 men dismissed from school, 72 were from the fourth standard and 273 from standards above the fourth. Out of the above number 45 completed the English course, 11 the bookkeeping course, 14 the French course and 9 a course in stenography also seven a course in shop mathematics and mechanical drawing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHAS. D. VAN ORDEN,  
*Head Teacher.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
CLINTON COUNTY.       } ss.:

I, Chas. D. Van Orden, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) CHAS. D. VAN ORDEN,  
*Head Teacher.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 9th day of August, 1920.

JOHN E. DOUGLAS,  
*Notary Public.*





**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRISON OFFICIALS**  
**OF**  
**GREAT MEADOW PRISON**  
**COMSTOCK, N. Y.**

---

**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.**



## WARDEN'S OFFICE

COMSTOCK, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,  
Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith submit the tenth annual report of this Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

### *Population*

We closed the year with a population of 529, while the average population for the year was 479.

During the year there were received from Sing Sing 289, from Auburn 71, and from Clinton 170.

Full details as to population are contained in the reports of the Chaplain and Clerk.

### *Health*

As in the past, this year has been marked with general good health. During the month of February there were over one hundred cases of La Grippe, most of which were very mild, though a few developed pneumonia, but from which all made rapid recoveries.

There was one death during the year, caused by Botulism poisoning due to the eating of meat received from outside private sources.

There were quite a number of minor surgical operations during the year, but no serious cases.

Eye glasses are furnished to all of the inmates who need them, and the visiting dentist sees that their teeth are well looked after.

The Rochlitz Water Still for treating syphilitic cases we find a valuable addition to our equipment.

There were six transfers during the year to Dannemora State Hospital, and five were transferred to Clinton Prison Hospital for treatment for tuberculosis.

The location of this Institution in the foot hills of the Adirondacks, with its pure air, good water, and the almost universal out door work of the inmates tends to show a marked improvement in the physical condition of the men, while the discipline of this place, mild yet firm tends to a marked moral improvement, making the men more fit to take up the outside positions provided for them when they leave this place, and to show that they can "make good."

Full details as to the medical department will be found in the report of the Prison Physician.

*Discipline*

There has been practically no trouble of a disciplinary nature during the year. The disputes and differences among the men has very seldom led to any fighting, and the men show themselves very amenable to discipline, orders being cheerfully obeyed and carried out promptly in all cases. There was one escape during the year.

*Farm and Industrial Department*

The report of the Clerk sets forth the net results of the Industries during the year.

Much stone was crushed for road work.

Work on the new school building which we expect to finish this year is progressing rapidly. The new cow barn is also nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for use before cold weather.

The old chicken house near the Warden's residence has been torn down, and a new one 100 feet in length has been built a little way to the east of the Principal Keeper's cottage.

Extensive repairs have been made to the Warden's residence, a new floor having been laid in the upper story, and plumbing and lighting put in, thus giving several additional sleeping rooms, and repairs to the roof necessitated putting in over 500 new slate, other repairs and painting also having been done.

Numerous improvements have also been made at the prison, a new boiler having been installed, and a complete overhauling is being done of the entire heating system, and the boiler house being put in complete repair.

New offices have been provided for the various departments, being larger and better equipped, and bringing the several departments closer together and enabling the officials to keep in closer touch with one another, also an Automatic intercommunicating telephone system is being installed with fifty stations. The electric lighting system has been completely overhauled, and new lights put in which is a great improvement.

The Mitchell House which was bought a year ago to be made over into apartments for the officers, and for the reconstruction of which the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$2,500.00 will be pushed forward to completion, and at least three apartments will be ready for occupancy early in the fall. Also work will be begun on cottages for the officers for which an appropriation has been made.

The sewage disposal plant which was in very bad condition is being practically rebuilt which work the inmates are doing well.

Work which we are expecting to start in the fall will be a second unit of the new cow barn, and we also expect to build a

driveway from the highway to the main entrance at the west side of the prison. This is something that is very necessary, and which when completed will be a splendid improvement.

In regard to farming operations; about the same acreage has been under cultivation this year as last. The crops are all in fine condition and compare very favorably with the neighboring farms.

The net profits of the farm for the year as shown by the Clerk's report were \$4,645.20.

### *Road Work*

Much work has been done on State Roads with Inmate labor during the past year, three gangs having been sent to camps at a distance from the prison, beside the work being done on the Comstock-Granville road, known as State Route No. 22.

One gang was sent to Hamilton County, on the Wells-Hamilton road, where about 8,700 linear feet of road was completed. Another gang was sent to the town of Moreau to repair the Spiers Falls road, which was done in a manner that brought forth expressions of the highest approval from the town authorities. Still another gang was sent to Elmira where considerable new road was constructed.

On the Comstock-Granville job about a mile of road has been completed during the past year, and work is progressing rapidly. During the winter stone was gotten out and drawn to the side of the road to be used as sub-base which is now being put in and covered. It is expected during the coming season to get this road completed to North Granville where it will join the concrete road now being built between that place and Middle Granville.

### *School*

The Head Teacher's report shows a good attendance during the past year, the men showing great interest in their studies and making satisfactory progress.

In closing I wish to thank the Prison Department for the cooperation which has been afforded me since coming to this Institution, and I would also express my appreciation of the hearty support which the officers and employees have given.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM HUNT,

*Agent and Warden.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

*As of June 30, 1920.*

**RESOURCES**

Machinery and Equipment of Industries		
Equipment -----		\$9,591.87
Merchandise Inventories of Industries		
Material and Supplies -----	\$1,085.09	
Goods in Process -----	469.98	
Finished Goods -----	12,887.50	14,442.57
		<hr/>
Accounts Receivable of Industries -----		5,665.31
Cash, as per Abstract -----		14,258.39
		<hr/>
		\$43,958.14

**LIABILITIES**

Prison Capital Fund Surplus Cash, Balance July 1, 1919 -----		\$31,482.18
Add, Net Earnings of Industries -----		10,254.30
Add, Interest on Bank Balance -----		107.50
Add, Convicts' Compensation Received ---		725.85
		<hr/>
		\$42,569.83
Deduct, Convicts' Compensation Paid ---	\$2,166.15	
Deduct, Per Operating Report -----	5,609.10	7,775.25
		<hr/>
		\$34,794.58
Add, Convicts' Deposits and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund,		
Convicts' Deposits -----	\$5,668.86	
Miscellaneous Earnings -----	2,359.71	\$8,028.57
		<hr/>
Add, Maintenance Appropriation, Balance		1,029.57
Add, Other Appropriations -----		105.17
		<hr/>
		\$43,958.14

TABLE No. 1.

*Abstracts of the Total Cash Receipts and the Total Cash Expenditures for Maintenance, with the Average Number of Convicts for each Month, at Great Meadow Prison, From July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	Treasurer's Draft	Salaries of Officers	Expend. for Ord. Support	Total Expenditures	No. at Close of Month	Daily Average
1919						
July -----	\$19,589.68	\$7,841.55	\$10,143.35	\$17,984.90	431	430
August -----	20,363.23	7,940.95	12,104.12	20,045.07	449	435
September -----	19,584.20	8,079.28	10,365.21	18,444.49	425	437
October -----	21,001.94	7,887.86	14,698.47	22,586.33	421	410
November -----	21,883.61	8,074.67	12,471.89	20,546.56	474	441
December -----	17,661.94	8,073.43	17,829.22	25,902.65	549	511
1920						
January -----	23,658.91	8,316.75	12,490.97	20,807.72	518	535
February -----	16,561.62	8,301.54	7,663.04	15,964.58	548	545
March -----	18,782.75	8,332.27	12,876.70	21,208.97	508	528
April -----	22,760.17	8,308.72	10,615.82	18,924.54	492	498
May -----	19,254.35	8,311.36	12,813.66	21,125.02	466	479
June -----	21,900.26	8,320.91	15,511.38	23,832.29	529	509
Total -----	\$243,005.66	\$97,789.29	\$149,583.83	\$247,373.12		

TABLE No. 2.

*Statement of Expenditures by Estimates, showing Expenses per Convict for Twelve Months, per Month and Per Day, in Great Meadow Prison, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

ESTIMATE	Total Amount of Expenditures	Average Per Convict Per 12 Mos.	Average Per Convict Per Month	Average Per Convict Per Day
Personal Service, (Chap. No. 602) -----	\$5,287.53	\$11.02	.91	.0301
Personal Service -----	92,501.76	192.71	16.06	.5265
Food -----	53,882.58	112.25	9.35	.3067
Fuel, Light, Power and Water -----	35,593.35	74.15	6.18	.2026
Clothing -----	23,112.82	48.15	4.01	.1316
Household Supplies -----	7,679.00	16.09	1.34	.0437
Medical and Surgical Care, Equipment & Supplies -----	1,740.88	3.72	.31	.0099
Farm and Garden -----	149.95	.30	.03	.0009
Roads, Grounds and Walks -----	92.11	.20	.02	.0006
General Administration -----	4,674.82	9.74	.81	.0266
Office Expenses -----	2,514.56	5.24	.44	.0143
Traveling Expenses -----	6,175.80	12.86	1.07	.0351
-----	3,381.82	7.04	.58	.0192
-----				
----- and Re- -----	8,529.01	17.75	1.48	.0485
-----				
Total -----	\$245,315.99	\$511.04	42.59	1.3963

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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES

The Daily average number of Convicts in Great Meadow Prison during the year ending June 30, 1920 was -----	480
Total Amount of Expenditures for the support of Great Meadow Prison for the same period was -----	\$245,315.99
The average expenditure per convict for twelve months was -----	511.04
The average expenditure per convict for one month was -----	42.59
The average expenditure per convict for one day was -----	1.3963
Total Expenditures for Ordinary Support for Twelve Months was -----	\$147,526.50
Expenditures for Ordinary Support per convict for Twelve Months was -----	307.31
Expenditures for Ordinary Support per convict for One Month was -----	25.62
Expenditures for Ordinary Support per convict for One Day was -----	.8397

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the number of Convicts Received and Discharged in each Month, at Great Meadow Prison, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

Month	Received	Discharged	Excess Received	Excess Discharged
1919				
July -----	33	33	--	--
August ---	47	29	18	--
September -	--	25	--	25
October ---	40	44	--	4
November -	95	42	53	--
December -	114	35	79	--
1920				
January --	3	34	--	31
February --	58	27	31	--
March ----	6	43	--	37
April -----	2	21	--	19
May -----	1	27	--	26
June -----	121	58	53	--
Totals -	520	418	244	142

OPERATING REPORT OF INDUSTRIES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, FROM JULY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1920.

INDUSTRIES

	Farm Crops	Dairy	Swine	Horses	Poultry	Mat Shop	Rent & Light	Crusher	Ice Plant	Car- penter	Total for 12 Months
Gross Sales.....	8,378 84	8,590 33	3,742 58	302 80	142 81	5,171 92	1,168 43	10 85	87 71		27,595 77
Net Sales.....	8,378 84	8,590 33	3,742 58	302 80	142 81	5,171 92	1,168 43	10 85	87 71		27,595 77
Cost of Goods (See Below)...	240 19	10,639 54	2,884 96	3,861 54	226 34	3,287 86	249 41	1,048 08		512 65	22,950 57
Total Net Earnings.....	8,138 65	2,049 21	857 62	3,558 74	83 53	1,884 06	919 02	1,087 73	87 71	512 65	4,645 20
Inventories, at Beginning of Period.....											
Materials and Supplies.....		3,855 00	2,191 00	4,036 00	20 67	1,089 26					11,191 93
Goods in Process.....						1,115 38					1,115 38
Finished Goods.....	998 50										998 50
Total Inventories.....	998 50	3,855 00	2,191 00	4,036 00	20 67	2,204 64					13,305 81
Add Direct Costs.....											
Materials and Supplies.....	5,723 81	6,768 79	2,552 96	3,479 04	378 17	2,539 46	120 95	530 50		512 65	22,596 33
Transfers.....	5,872 50	3,910 00									
Citizen Labor .....	135 00	135 00	135 00	1,962 50		98 83	123 46	552 00			1,200 00
Other Direct Costs.....	55 38	5 75		270 00				2 58			291 00
	1,040 19	14,674 54	4,878 96	9,747 54	398 84	4,842 98	249 41	1,048 08		512 65	37,393 14
Deduct Inv. end Period.....											
Materials and Supplies.....						1,085 09					1,085 09
Goods in Process.....	800 00	4,035 00	1,994 00	5,886 00	172 50	469 98					469 98
Finished Goods.....											12,887 50
Direct Cost.....	240 19	10,639 54	2,884 96	3,861 54	226 34	3,287 86	249 41	1,048 08		512 65	22,950 57

# ABSTRACT

OF CASH BALANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

RECEIPTS	PRISON HIGHWAY LABOR FUND	PRISON CAPITAL FUND	CONVICTS' DEPOSITS AND MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS FUND	GENERAL CASH					TOTALS FOR 12 MONTHS TO JUNE 30 1920
				MAINTENANCE	OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	INDUSTRIES	CONVICTS' COMPENSATION	DEPOSIT REFUNDS	
Accounts Received Collected.....	1,398 00	24,706 64							24,706 66
Convicts' Compensation transferred..		725 85	20,666 26						725 85
Convicts' Deposits.....				84 73					20,666 26
Boarding Employees.....			355 11						84 73
Miscellaneous Earnings.....		107 50	118 79						355 11
Interest on Bank Balance.....									226 29
State Treasurer.....				257,865 64					257,865 64
Miscellaneous Refunds.....				3,097 90	79 05			19 61	3,196 56
Town Commissioner.....	1,398 00								1,398 00
Total .....	1,398 00	25,539 99	21,140 16	261,048 27	79 05	27,008 38	2,091 81	19 61	309,225 08
Transfers on Estimate .....					1,085 62			17,266 12	47,361 98
Balance of Cash per previous Report		5,224 84	3,924 36	1,714 65	44 38	111 58	471 90	637 68	12,629 39
Total Receipts...	1,398 00	30,764 83	25,064 52	262,762 92	1,209 05	27,119 96	2,473 71	17,923 41	369,216 40
EXPENDITURES									
Maintenance.....				247,373 12					247,373 12
Industrial Costs.....					15,963 86	24,087 33			24,087 33
Special Appropriation.....								17,698 24	15,963 86
Convicts' Deposits .....							2,166 15		17,698 24
Convicts' Compensation.....									2,166 15
State Treasurer .....	44 78								44 78
Total Expenditures.....	44 78			247,373 12	15,963 86	24,087 33	2,166 15	17,698 24	307,328 48
Transfers on Estimates.....	1,353 22	29,010 19	17,266 12	529 82	106 17	3,082 63	307 56	230 17	47,629 53
Balance Cash on hand June 30th, 1920	1,398 00	1,764 64	7,798 40						14,258 39
		30,764 83	25,064 52	247,902 94	16,069 03	27,119 96	2,473 71	17,923 41	369,216 40

## STATEMENT

*Showing number of Convicts in Great Meadow Prison on the 1st of July, 1919, also the number received and discharged during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

Number of State Prisoners in Prison July 1, 1919 -----	421
Number received from Sing Sing Prison -----	286
Number received from Auburn Prison -----	71
Number received from Clinton Prison -----	173
Total -----	951
Number discharged by Commutation for Good Conduct --	24
Number discharged by Special Commutation -----	1
Number discharged by Expiration of Sentence -----	77
Number discharged by Court Order -----	1
Number Escaped -----	1
Number transferred to Sing Sing Prison -----	63
Number transferred to Clinton Prison -----	33
Number transferred to Auburn Prison -----	23
Number transferred to Dannemora State Hospital -----	6
Deaths -----	1
Number Paroled -----	192
Number of State Prisoners in Prison June 30, 1920 -----	529
Total -----	951

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts and Expenditures for Convicts Deposits and Miscellaneous Earnings Fund, during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1920.*

MONTH	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Balance, on hand June 30, 1919 --	\$4,562.04	
July -----	1,767.41	\$1,362.33
August -----	1,744.20	
September -----	883.03	2,666.88
October -----	1,083.97	1,118.46
November -----	1,891.65	1,149.81
December -----	3,203.94	1,194.14
1920		
January -----	1,617.88	1,581.77
February -----	1,788.80	1,906.64
March -----	1,482.90	1,652.58
April -----	1,419.86	1,532.83
May -----	1,220.43	1,586.56
June -----	3,036.09	1,514.13
Cash Balance on Hand, June 30, 1920 -----		8,436.08
Total -----	\$25,702.20	\$25,702.20

STATE OF NEW YORK,     }  
WASHINGTON COUNTY.   } ss.:

I, Robert A. Hall, being duly sworn, depose and say; that I am Clerk of Great Meadow Prison, at Comstock, N. Y., and that the foregoing annual report for the Fiscal Year from June 30, 1919 to July 1, 1920 is, in all respects, true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ROBERT A. HALL,  
Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this 1st day of August, 1920.

CLARENCE L. GRIPPEN,  
Asst. Clerk.



TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING OUT-HOSPITAL TREATMENT

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Number of applicants for treatment	1,394	1,228	1,291	1,183	1,235	1,439	1,554	1,569	1,382	1,219	1,143	1,098
Number treated	1,374	1,214	1,247	1,149	1,223	1,421	1,536	1,543	1,357	1,171	1,115	1,078
Consultations not treated	20	14	47	47	12	26	18	26	25	48	28	20
Daily average on applicants	46.4	27.9	43.1	39.9	41.5	48	44	52.9	46.2	40.9	38.3	36.9
Daily average number treated	45.4	27.9	43.1	39.3	41.5	47.8	43.7	52.9	45.7	40.9	38.3	36.6
Daily average not treated	.7	.5	1.5	1.5	.4	.9	.6	.9	.8	1.6	.1	.7
Number excused from work	22	18	23	20	12	22	8	74	11	11	20	17
Number in Prison on 1st of each mo.	421	430	449	424	420	477	549	518	547	509	490	465
Number of Prescriptions	1,406	1,395	1,590	1,318	1,539	1,839	2,225	2,587	2,024	1,861	1,645	1,673

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

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TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING IN-HOSPITAL TREATMENT

Number of inmates on last of month	431	449	425	421	477	549	518	548	511	492	466	529
Received during the month	43	47	00	40	95	114	3	58	6	2	1	121
Discharged during the month	33	29	25	44	42	39	34	27	43	21	27	58
Number in Hospital on first of month	1	2	2	2	5	1	1	4	9	3	2	1
Received in Hospital during month	6	4	5	10	10	9	8	129	5	3	8	5
Discharged from Hospital during mo.	6	4	6	8	13	8	5	129	11	2	11	5
Number of deaths during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE No. 4.

*Prescriptions Dispensed for Out-Hospital Use*

TABLETS	PACKAGES
Acetyl Salicylic Acid -----	1,420
Alkaline Antiseptic -----	59
Acetphenetidin -----	40
Blauds -----	75
Capaiba Cubeb & Santal -----	42
Cough Tablets -----	602
Coryza -----	627
Charcoal & Pepsin -----	99
Calomel -----	65
Cathartic -----	2,567
Diarrhea -----	81
Digestive (Aromatic) -----	244
Hexamethylene-Tetramine -----	432
Migraine -----	872
Nitroglycerine, Compound -----	42
Podophyllin -----	32
Phenacetine & Salol -----	261
Quinine -----	95
Soda Bicarbonate -----	112
Soda Mint -----	315
Sedative -----	120
Salol -----	248
Triple Bromide -----	234
Silers (Antiseptic) -----	312
Special Prescriptions -----	638
Total -----	9,434

LIQUIDS	BOTTLES
Asthma Mixture -----	44
Alkaline Antiseptic Solution -----	129
Cough Syrup -----	1,282
Castor Oil -----	316
Camphorated Oil -----	245
Cotton Seed Oil -----	62
Dobell's Solution -----	74
Diuretic Mixture -----	29
Iron Quinine & Strychnine -----	208
Liniment -----	532
Milk of Magnesia -----	48
Magnesium Sulphate Solution -----	1,232
Potassium Compound -----	184
Potassium Permanganate Solution -----	102
Pepsin & Bismuth Mixture -----	92



TABLE No. 4 (*Continued*)

Rhubarb & Soda Mixture -----	262
Rheumatic Mixture -----	198
Special Prescriptions -----	597
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>5,630</b>

OINTMENTS	BOXES
Belladonna -----	16
Blue -----	42
Carbolized Vaseline -----	32
Eczema -----	22
Hemorrhoidal -----	76
Sulphur -----	25
Vaseline -----	209
Oxide Zinc -----	198
Yellow Oxide Mercury -----	7
Special Prescriptions -----	45
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>637</b>

*Miscellaneous Prescriptions and Treatments*

Antiseptic Dressings -----	1,839
Arch Supporters -----	20
Elastic Stockings -----	6
Ear Treatments -----	573
Eye Treatments -----	364
Eye Shades -----	25
Iodine Treatments -----	1,296
Magnesium Sulphate (Powder) -----	583
Milk Diets -----	967
Plasters -----	77
Physical Examinations -----	315
Suspensories -----	37
Suppositories -----	42
Trusses -----	7
Wasserman Test -----	83
Special Powders -----	210
Special Treatments -----	587
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>7,041</b>
<b>Total Prescriptions and Treatments -----</b>	<b>22,748</b>

## RESUME

Applicants at morning Clinic -----	18,834
Hospital Patients -----	208
Sick in Cell -----	1,612

TABLE No. 6.

## DIAGNOSIS OF CASES IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR

*Medical*

DIAGNOSIS	Total	Recovered	Imp.	Not Imp.	Died
Auto-intoxication, Intestinal -----	3	3	--	--	--
Asthma, Chronic -----	1	--	1	--	--
Botalism Poisoning -----	3	2	--	--	1
Conjunctivitis, Double -----	1	1	--	--	--
Conjunctivitis -----	3	3	--	--	--
Conjunctivitis, Acute -----	1	1	--	--	--
Cotarrhal Jaundice -----	1	1	--	--	--
Constipation, Chronic -----	1	--	1	--	--
Eczema -----	1	1	--	--	--
Furuncle of Ear -----	1	1	--	--	--
Gastritis, Acute -----	4	4	--	--	--
Gastritis, Chronic -----	6	--	6	--	--
Gastralgia -----	1	1	--	--	--
Gastric, Crises -----	1	1	--	--	--
Iritis -----	1	1	--	--	--
La Grippe -----	119	119	--	--	--
Lumbago -----	2	2	--	--	--
Malaria -----	1	1	--	--	--
Neuralgia, Intercostal -----	1	1	--	--	--
Neurasthenia -----	1	1	--	--	--
Otitis, Media -----	1	1	--	--	--
Pneumonia, Lobar -----	4	4	--	--	--
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary -----	1	--	--	1	--
Thermic Fever -----	1	1	--	--	--
Rheumatism, Chronic -----	1	--	1	--	--
Renal Calculus -----	1	1	--	--	--

TABLE No. 7.

*Surgical Cases*

Appendicitis, Chronic -----	1	--	1	--	--
Appendicitis, Acute -----	3	1	2	--	--
Appendectomy, (Operation) -----	1	1	--	--	--
Abscess, Inguinal -----	1	1	--	--	--
Abscess, Ischiorectal -----	2	2	--	--	--
Abscess, Superior Maxillary -----	1	1	--	--	--
Ankylosis, Knee -----	1	1	--	--	--
Cystic Tumor, (Operation) -----	2	2	--	--	--
Circumcision, (Operation) -----	2	2	--	--	--
Contusion of Amputated Stump -----	1	1	--	--	--
Fracture, Nose -----	1	1	--	--	--
Hemorrhage of Varicose Vein of Leg -----	1	1	--	--	--
Hemorrhage of Eye -----	1	1	--	--	--

TABLE No. 7 (Continued)

DIAGNOSIS	Total	Recovered	Imp.	Not Imp.	Died
Hemorrhage, Urethral -----	1	1	--	--	--
Hemorrhage, Maxillary -----	1	1	--	--	--
Hemorrhoids, (Operation) -----	2	2	--	--	--
Infection, Wrist -----	1	1	--	--	--
Infection, Hand -----	1	1	--	--	--
Orchitis -----	1	1	--	--	--
Laceration, Knee -----	1	1	--	--	--
Laceration, Neck -----	1	1	--	--	--
Laceration, Ischiorectal -----	1	1	--	--	--

TABLE No. 8.

*Dentist Report*

Bridges -----	6
Fillings -----	146
Gold Crowns -----	7
Gums Treated -----	222
Full Sets of Teeth -----	1
Partial Plates -----	1
Plates Repaired -----	3
Pivot Teeth -----	1
Teeth Cleaned -----	7
Teeth Extracted -----	113
Teeth Treated -----	429
Miscellaneous Treatments -----	114
Total -----	1,050

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing Syphilitic Cases Received During Year*

Number of inmates in Prison during year -----	951
Number of Wasserman Test taken at this Prison during Year -----	83
Number of inmates having Syphilis -----	182
Average per cent. having Syphilis -----	.19

*Results of Wasserman Test:*

1 Plus -----	15
2 Plus -----	19
3 Plus -----	17
4 Plus -----	131
Total Syphilitic Cases -----	182
Doubtful -----	75
Negative -----	694

*Treatment of Syphilitic Cases*

Injection of Salicylate of Mercury -----	354
Intravenous Injection of Arsphenamine -----	192
Internal medication (Each bottle 21 doses), bottles -----	184

TABLE NO. 10  
SHOWING TRANSFERS OF INSANE TO DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL

No.	NAME	Color	Nation- ality	Crime	Term	Date of Sentence	Date of Transfer	Diagnosis
4698	E. Gethecker		Amer.	Rape 2nd	1-6 2-5	3 16 18	7 2 19	Manic Depressive
4362	Benny Redman		Amer.	Mans. 1st	10-20	6 39 11	7 2 19	Dementia Praecox
4787	Frank Ryan		Amer.	Burg. 3rd	5-6	8 28 16	7 2 19	Alcoholic Psychosis
4917	Charles Fisher		Rus.	G. L. 1st	1-5	2 3 19	7 28 19	General Paralysis
4971	Antonio Tobbi		Italian	Assault 2nd	2-6 4-6	2 19 19	10 15 19	Paranoia Conditions
4654	Joseph Hammond	w 38	Amer.	Burg. 3rd	2-0	7 10 18	10 27 19	Psychosis with Consti- tutional Psychopathic Inferiority

TABLE No. 11  
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

No.	Name	Col.	Age	Crime	Term	Ent. Pris.	Ent. Hosp.	Date of Death	Diagnosis
5082	Lewis Lefkowitz	W	19	Carrying Pistol	2-6-0	7-2-19	1-29-19	2-15-20	Botalism Poisoning

Botalism poisoning caused by the eating of meat received from individual outside sources.

STATE OF NEW YORK,        }  
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. } ss. :

I, Harley Heath, Physician at Great Meadow Prison, Comstock, Washington County, New York, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARLEY HEATH,  
*Prison Physician.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 1st day of July, 1920.

ROBERT A. HALL,  
*Clerk.*

**CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE**COMSTOCK, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the Tenth Annual Report of the Chaplain's Department of Great Meadow Prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

*Religious Services*

The religious services have been conducted regularly each Sunday by the following religious bodies: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Christian Science. The attendance has been fair and the attitude of the men toward the services has been cordial and reverent. No single case of disturbance or inattention has occurred at any of the services, and we feel that they have added to the good discipline of the prison and have helped in the keeping up of the morale of the men.

From time to time outside factors have been brought in and have materially added to the interest of the services, especially music, the singing being joined in most heartily by the inmates.

Supplementing the various services Bibles and religious literature of varied character have been distributed and a constant and serious effort has been made to influence the inmates to higher and better things.

The Roman Catholic inmates have been ministered to by the Rev. Father Neville of Granville, N. Y., and the Hebrew inmates by Rabbi H. M. Lasker, of Troy, N. Y., both of whom have rendered efficient and faithful service.

*Library*

The Library is in good condition, the room occupied is large, well lighted and answers every purpose. Books can be handled quickly under the system used in their distribution and there is no doubt of the fact that the inmates appreciate the efforts of the state in providing them with good reading matter. We are in full accord with the idea that plenty of good reading is a marked factor in making endurable the life of a prisoner.

We have added about one hundred books during the year and some have been laid aside worn out.

The special feature of procuring books of study for the men from the State Library has been continued with good results as the demand has constantly increased, and we are sometimes surprised at the number and quality of the books demanded by

the inmates. We have to thank the State Librarian for his uniform courtesy in this matter.

The Monthly and Weekly Magazines, quite a feature of this Library, are as popular as ever and the demand for them is constant as the men are eager to keep posted on the current events of the day. The list comprises 54 of the best Magazines in the country and covers the entire field of Current Literature.

*The Following Magazines are Subscribed for and Kept in Active Circulation With Some Others that are Received*

Adventure	Moving Picture World
Ainslee's	National Geographic
All Story Weekly	North American Review
American	Outlook
Argosy	Physical Culture
Atlantic Monthly	Pictorial Review
Blue Book	Popular Magazine
Bookman	Popular Mechanics
Catholic World	Red Book
Century	Review
Cosmopolitan	Review of Reviews
Current History	Romance
Current Opinion	Saturday Evening Post
Everybody's	Scientific American
Good Houskeeping	Scribner's
Green Book	Short Stories
Harper's	Smart Set
Hearst's	Smith's
Illustrated World	Sunset
Judge	Top Notch
Ladies Home Journal	Travel
Leslie's	Vanity Fair
Literary Digest	Variety
McClure's	Vogue
Metropolitan	Wide World
Munsey's	World's Work

*The Library Contains the Following*

Fiction -----	1,134
Poetry and Drama -----	77
Travel -----	67
Essays -----	97
History -----	143
Biography and Autobiography -----	81
Reference -----	246
Science -----	31
Religious -----	121
Hebrew -----	205
Miscellaneous -----	107



# GREAT MEADOW PRISON

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Christian Science -----	53
Italian -----	1
French -----	5
Spanish -----	15
German -----	73
Swedish -----	8
<hr/>	
Total -----	2,464

Hereto appended will be found statistical tables covering the men in prison at the close of the fiscal year.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) RICHARD ABBOT,

Chaplain, Great Meadow Prison.

## TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Total Number of Inmates in Prison June 30, 1920*

### *Showing Races*

White -----	462
Negro -----	67
<hr/>	
Total -----	529

### *Showing Degree of Education*

Collegiate -----	2
Academic -----	2
High School -----	1
Common School -----	117
Read and Write -----	295
Read Only -----	3
No English Education -----	21
Illiterate -----	86
Not Given -----	2
<hr/>	
Total -----	529

### *Showing Family Relations of Inmates*

Married -----	203
Single -----	306
Widowers -----	14
Divorced -----	3
Not Given -----	3
<hr/>	
Total -----	529

203 married men, 14 widowers and 3 divorced men have 157 children.

*Showing Habits of Life*

Used Liquor Freely -----	53
Used Liquor Moderately -----	464
Did Not Use Liquor -----	12
<hr/>	
Total -----	529
Percentage of abstainers -----	2.3
Used Tobacco -----	480
Did Not Use Tobacco -----	49
<hr/>	
Total -----	529
Percentage of Tobacco Users -----	90.73

*Showing Religion*

Protestants -----	165
Roman Catholics -----	305
Greek Catholics -----	3
Hebrews -----	48
Mohammendans -----	1
No Religion -----	7
<hr/>	
Total -----	529

TABLE No 2.

*Showing Counties Where Convicted*

Albany -----	49	Onondaga -----	3
Allegany -----	1	Ontario -----	1
Bronx -----	23	Orange -----	6
Broome -----	1	Orleans -----	1
Cattaraugus -----	2	Oswego -----	2
Cayuga -----	3	Otsego -----	1
Chautauqua -----	1	Queens -----	21
Chenango -----	1	Rensselaer -----	11
Clinton -----	1	Richmond -----	3
Columbia -----	4	Rockland -----	2
Delaware -----	1	St. Lawrence -----	4
Dutchess -----	5	Saratoga -----	8
Erie -----	7	Schenectady -----	17
Essex -----	3	Schoharie -----	2
Franklin -----	2	Steuben -----	1
Fulton -----	3	Suffolk -----	3
Greene -----	5	Sullivan -----	3
Kings -----	63	Tioga -----	3
Monroe -----	1	Ulster -----	4
Montgomery -----	1	Warren -----	2
Nassau -----	6	Washington -----	2
Niagara -----	1	Westchester -----	12
New York -----	226	<hr/>	
Oneida -----	7	Total -----	529

**TABLE No. 3**  
*Showing Crimes for Which Convicted*  
*Against Person*

Abduction .....	6
Assault 1st degree and attempts .....	12
Assault 2nd degree and attempts .....	64
Assault 2nd degree as 2nd offense .....	1
Bigamy .....	7
Bigamy and Perjury .....	1
Compulsory prostitution of women .....	4
Incest .....	2
Manslaughter 1st degree .....	36
Manslaughter 1st degree and abortion .....	1
Manslaughter 2nd degree .....	10
Murder 2nd degree .....	12
Rape 1st degree and attempts .....	15
Rape 2nd degree and attempts .....	31
Rape 1st degree and attempts and assault 2nd degree .....	2
Rape 1st and 2nd degrees and assault .....	1
Placing a female in a house of prostitution with intent to live such life .....	1
Inducing a female to reside with him for the purpose of prostitution .....	1
Total .....	<u>207</u>

*Against Property*

Arson 1st degree and attempts .....	2
Arson 2nd degree and attempts .....	2
Arson 3rd degree .....	3
Burglary 1st degree and Grand Larceny 1st degree .....	1
Burglary 2nd degree and Attempts .....	7
Burglary 3rd degree and Attempts .....	47
Burglary 3rd degree and Attempts as 2nd offense .....	6
Burglary 2nd degree and Petit Larceny .....	2
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 1st degree .....	1
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 2nd degree .....	11
Burglary 3rd degree and Grand Larceny 2nd degree and Criminally Receiving Stolen Property .....	1
Burglary 3rd degree and Petit Larceny .....	8
Burglary 3rd degree and Petit Larceny as 2nd Offense .....	2
Burglary 3rd degree and Perjury .....	1
Criminally receiving stolen property .....	18
Forgery 2nd degree and attempts .....	10
Forgery 2nd degree and Grand Larceny 2nd degree .....	1
Grand Larceny 1st degree and attempts .....	30
Grand Larceny 2nd degree and attempts .....	80
Grand Larceny 2nd degree as 2nd offense .....	1
Total .....	<u>234</u>

*Against Person and Property*

Robbery 1st degree and attempts -----	34
Robbery 2nd degree and attempts -----	13
Robbery 3rd degree and attempts -----	22
Total -----	69

*Miscellaneous*

Blackmail -----	2
Carrying a concealed weapon -----	1
Carrying a pistol after a conviction of a crime -----	4
Extortion and attempts -----	3
Maiming -----	1
Possessing Burglary instruments after conviction of a crime	1
Violating Section 1897 Penal Law -----	1
Felonious Malicious Mischief Vio. Sec. 1433, Sub. 1, P. L. --	1
Robbery 1st degree Grand Larceny 1st degree and Assault	
2nd degree as 1st offense -----	2
Robbery 1st degree G. L. 2nd degree and Assault 2nd degree	1
Abandonment of child, Violation Sec. 480 P. L. -----	1
Abduction and Attempt Rape 1st degree -----	1
Total -----	19

*Recapitulation*

Crimes Against Person -----	207
Crimes Against Property -----	234
Crimes Against Person and Property -----	69
Miscellaneous -----	19
Grand Total -----	529

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Terms of Sentences**Determinate*

1 year and 3 months ---	1	3 years and 2 months ---	1
1 year and 6 months ---	5	3 years and 3 months ---	3
1 year and 8 months ---	1	3 years and 5 months ---	1
1 year and 9 months ---	1	3 years and 7 months ---	1
1 year and 10 months --	1	3 years and 6 months ---	5
2 years -----	9	3 years and 8 months ---	1
2 years and 1 month ---	1	3 years and 10 months --	2
2 years and 3 months ---	1	4 years -----	7
2 years and 4 months ---	1	4 years and 4 months ---	1
2 years and 6 months ---	20	4 years and 6 months ---	8
2 years and 8 months ---	1	4 years and 8 months ---	2
3 years -----	9	4 years and 10 months --	4

TABLE No. 4. (*Continued*)

4 years and 11 months --	2	9 years and 6 months ---	1
5 years -----	10	10 years -----	3
5 years and 1 month ---	1	12 years and 7 months ---	1
5 years and 2 months ---	1	14 years -----	1
6 years -----	2	14 years and 8 months ---	1
6 years and 6 months ---	4	19 years -----	1
7 years -----	1	40 years -----	1
8 years -----	2	Life -----	2
9 years -----	1		
Total -----			122

Average Length of Sentence 4 years and 6 months

The above average of the definite sentences is given exclusive of two natural life prisoners.

*Showing Terms of Sentences*

*Indeterminate*

1 year to 2 years -----	4
1 year to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year to 5 years -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years -----	3
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	1
1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	4
1 year and 4 months to 1 year and 8 months -----	1
1 year and 5 months to 2 years and 5 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 4 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 2 years and 8 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 3 years -----	8
1 year and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	2
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 5 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	1
1 year and 6 months to 5 years -----	1
1 year and 8 months to 4 years -----	1
1 year and 9 months to 3 years -----	1
1 year and 9 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	1
1 year and 10 months to 3 years -----	1
2 years to 2 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years to 3 years -----	3
2 years to 3 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years to 4 years -----	21
2 years to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	2
2 years to 5 years -----	11
2 years to 10 years -----	1
2 years and 1 month to 4 years and 2 months -----	1
2 years and 1 month to 5 years -----	2

TABLE No. 4 (*Continued*)

2 years and 2 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 2 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 3 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	3
2 years and 3 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 3 months to 5 years -----	2
2 years and 4 months to 3 years and 5 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 4 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 4 months to 5 years -----	2
2 years and 5 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	1
2 years and 5 months to 4 years and 11 months -----	1
2 years and 5 months to 5 years -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 6 months -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 3 years and 7 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years -----	3
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 2 months -----	1
2 years 6 months to 4 years and 6 months -----	26
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 7 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 9 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 4 years and 10 months -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 5 years -----	56
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 2 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 5 years and 4 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 6 years -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	2
2 years and 6 months to 7 years and 6 months -----	1
2 years and 6 months to 15 years -----	1
2 years and 8 months to 3 years and 8 months -----	1
2 years and 11 months to 6 years -----	1
3 years to 4 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years to 5 years -----	2
3 years to 5 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years to 6 years -----	19
3 years to 6 years and 4 months -----	1
3 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 7 years -----	3
3 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
3 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years to 10 years -----	4
3 years to 10 years and 7 months -----	1
3 years to 14 years -----	1
3 years and 2 months to 6 years and 2 months -----	1
3 years and 2 months to 6 years and 4 months -----	1
3 years and 3 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	3
3 years and 5 months to 5 years -----	1
3 years and 6 months to 6 years and 6 months -----	1

TABLE No. 4 (*Continued*)

3 years and 6 months to 7 years -----	5
3 years and 6 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
3 years and 10 months to 7 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years to 6 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years to 7 years -----	1
4 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 7 years and 9 months -----	1
4 years to 8 years -----	8
4 years to 8 years and 6 months -----	2
4 years to 10 years -----	1
4 years to 15 years -----	2
4 years and 2 months to 8 years and 2 months -----	2
4 years and 2 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
4 years and 4 months to 8 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 5 months to 8 years and 5 months -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 8 years -----	1
4 years and 6 months to 9 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 9 months to 9 years and 8 months -----	1
4 years and 10 months to 8 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years to 6 years and 9 months -----	1
5 years to 7 years -----	2
5 years to 7 years and 6 months -----	2
5 years to 8 years -----	3
5 years to 8 years and 1 month -----	2
5 years to 9 years and 2 months -----	1
5 years to 9 years and 6 months -----	10
5 years to 9 years and 7 months -----	1
5 years to 10 years -----	22
5 years to 12 years -----	1
5 years to 15 years -----	1
5 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	1
5 years and 5 months to 9 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 8 years and 9 months -----	1
6 years to 10 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 10 years and 1 month -----	1
6 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years to 10 years -----	1
7 years to 14 years -----	1
7 years to 14 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 3 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 4 months to 10 years -----	2
7 years and 5 months to 14 years and 5 months -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 10 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 11 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 12 years -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 12 years and 6 months -----	1
7 years and 6 months to 14 years and 6 months -----	2
7 years and 6 months to 15 years -----	1

TABLE No. 4 (*Continued*)

7 years and 6 months to 20 years -----	1
8 years to 12 years -----	1
8 years to 14 years -----	1
8 years to 15 years -----	2
8 years to 16 years and 4 months -----	1
8 years to 17 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years to 18 years and 3 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 18 years and 6 months -----	1
9 years and 6 months to 19 years -----	1
9 years and 9 months to 14 years and 4 months -----	1
10 years to 15 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 16 years and 3 months -----	1
10 years to 16 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 17 years and 6 months -----	1
10 years to 17 years and 11 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 6 months -----	8
10 years to 19 years and 7 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 9 months -----	1
10 years to 19 years and 11 months -----	1
10 years to 20 years -----	6
10 years and 6 months to 20 years and 6 months -----	1
6 years to 10 years -----	1
6 years to 12 years -----	3
7 years to 15 years -----	2
7 years to 20 years -----	1
20 years to Life -----	10
Total -----	407

*Recapitulation*

Determinate Sentences -----	122
Indeterminate Sentences -----	407
Grand Total -----	529

TABLE No. 5

*Showing Occupation When Convicted*

Accountants -----	5	Brakemen -----	2
Ammunition Worker -----	1	Bricklayer -----	1
Auto Mechanics -----	7	Brush Maker -----	1
Bakers -----	8	Butchers -----	5
Barbers -----	11	Cabinet-maker -----	1
Bargemen -----	3	Carpenters -----	15
Blacksmiths -----	5	Chauffeurs -----	26
Boilermaker -----	1	Clerks -----	21
Bookkeepers -----	4	Coachman -----	1
Bootblack -----	1	Cooks -----	18
Buttonmaker -----	1	Decorator -----	1



TABLE No. 5 (Continued)

Drivers -----	18	Operator (Wireless Telg.)	1
Driver's Helper -----	1	Painters -----	6
Driller -----	1	Packer -----	1
Electricians -----	3	Paperbox Maker -----	1
Electrician's Helpers -----	3	Paver -----	1
Elevator Runners -----	5	Pawnbroker -----	1
Engineers -----	6	Peddler -----	1
Farmers -----	19	Piano Worker -----	1
Finisher -----	1	Physician -----	1
Firemen -----	11	Pipefitters -----	4
Foremen -----	2	Plasterer -----	1
Furrier -----	1	Plumbers -----	3
Glove Cutters -----	2	Plumber's Helpers -----	2
Grocer -----	1	Porters -----	3
Hatter -----	1	Pressers -----	2
Hospital Attendants -----	2	Printers -----	4
Hostler -----	1	Railroad Men -----	2
Hotel Keeper -----	1	Real Estate Broker -----	1
Interpreter -----	1	Restaurant Men -----	2
Iron Worker -----	1	Roofer -----	1
Janitors -----	2	Sailors and Seamen -----	5
Laborers -----	118	Salesmen -----	7
Laundryman -----	1	Sawyer -----	1
Lawyer -----	1	Shoemakers -----	6
Longshoremen -----	15	Sheet Metal Worker -----	1
Machinists -----	24	Soldiers -----	2
Machinist's Helpers -----	8	Stenographer -----	1
Manager -----	1	Steamfitters -----	3
Manufacturers -----	2	Tailors -----	10
Marble Polisher -----	1	Teacher -----	1
Masons -----	3	Teamsters -----	7
Mechanics -----	6	Tinsmith -----	1
Merchants -----	3	Undertaker -----	1
Mill Hands -----	3	Upholsterers -----	2
Motormen -----	2	Underwear Cutter -----	1
Moulders -----	2	Vulcanizer -----	1
Musician -----	1	Waiters -----	12
Newspaperman -----	1	Watchmaker -----	1
Nurses -----	3	Wood Worker -----	1
Oiler -----	1	Window Cleaner -----	1
Operator (Machine) -----	1	Without Occupation -----	4
Operators (Moving Pict.) -----	2		
			<hr/>
			Total ----- 529

TABLE No. 6

*Showing Age at Time of Conviction*

Seventeen -----	7	Nineteen -----	23
Eighteen -----	11	Twenty -----	26

TABLE No. 6 (Continued)

Twenty-one -----	20	Forty-three -----	5
Twenty-two -----	39	Forty-four -----	1
Twenty-three -----	38	Forty-five -----	3
Twenty-four -----	24	Forty-six -----	3
Twenty-five -----	29	Forty-seven -----	2
Twenty-six -----	24	Fifty -----	3
Twenty-seven -----	17	Fifty-one -----	3
Twenty-eight -----	23	Fifty-two -----	4
Twenty-nine -----	28	Fifty-three -----	3
Thirty -----	21	Fifty-four -----	1
Thirty-one -----	19	Fifty-five -----	2
Thirty-two -----	19	Fifty-seven -----	1
Thirty-three -----	9	Fifty-eight -----	2
Thirty-four -----	26	Fifty-nine -----	2
Thirty-five -----	12	Sixty -----	2
Thirty-six -----	8	Sixty-one -----	1
Thirty-seven -----	7	Sixty-three -----	1
Thirty-eight -----	10	Sixty-four -----	2
Thirty-nine -----	14	Sixty-five -----	3
Forty -----	13	Sixty-six -----	1
Forty-one -----	10	Not Given -----	1
Forty-two -----	6		
			<hr/>
Total -----			529

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Nativity of Convicts

United States

Alabama -----	2	New Jersey -----	9
Arkansas -----	1	New York -----	221
Connecticut -----	1	North Carolina -----	5
California -----	2	Ohio -----	2
Delaware -----	1	Pennsylvania -----	12
Florida -----	4	Rhode Island -----	2
Georgia -----	3	South Carolina -----	13
Illinois -----	5	Tennessee -----	3
Indiana -----	1	Texas -----	3
Louisiana -----	3	Vermont -----	1
Maine -----	3	Virginia -----	6
Maryland -----	4	West Virginia -----	2
Michigan -----	1	Unknown -----	1
Massachusetts -----	5		
Missouri -----	2		
			<hr/>
Total -----			318

Foreign Born

NATIVITY	ALIEN	NAT. CITIZEN	TOTAL
Argentine Republic -----	2	--	2
Austria -----	19	--	19

TABLE No. 7 (*Continued*)

NATIVITY	ALIEN	NAT. CITIZEN	TOTAL
British West Indies -----	2	--	2
Canada -----	6	--	6
China -----	1	--	1
Denmark -----	2	--	2
England -----	4	--	4
Germany -----	9	--	9
Greece -----	3	--	3
Hungary -----	4	1	5
Ireland -----	4	--	4
Italy -----	104	1	105
Poland -----	7	--	7
Porto Rico, W. I. -----	4	--	4
Russia -----	31	--	31
Scotland -----	1	--	1
Spain -----	3	--	3
Sweden -----	2	--	2
Switzerland -----	1	--	1
	—	—	—
Total -----			211

*Recapitulation*

Native Born -----	318
Alien -----	209
Naturalized Citizens -----	2
	—
Grand Total -----	529

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing whether Idle or Employed when Crime was Committed*

Employed -----	387
Idle -----	142
	—
Total -----	529

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing number of Commitments against total number in Prison*

## PART I.

First offenders -----	299
First time in Great Meadow Prison, having been in other Penal Institutions -----	226
Second time in Great Meadow Prison -----	4
	—
Total -----	529

PART II.

*In other Prisons, Penitentiaries and Reformatories*

(A) Foreign Prisons

Once -----	0
Twice -----	0

(B) Penitentiaries and Prisons

Once -----	42
Twice -----	21
Three times or more -----	9

(C) Catholic Protectory

Once -----	4
Twice -----	1

(D) Other Reformatories

Once -----	20
Twice -----	1
Three times or more -----	1

Total -----	99
-------------	----

PART III.

*In Jails, Workhouses and Industrial Schools*

(E) Jails

Once -----	44
Twice -----	2
Three times or more -----	1

(F) Workhouses

Once -----	15
Twice -----	2

(G) Industrial Schools

Once -----	0
Twice -----	1

Total -----	65
-------------	----

PART IV.

*Miscellaneous*

Catholic Protectory and House of Refuge -----	1
Catholic Protectory, House of Refuge, Reformatory and Penitentiary -----	1
Catholic Protectory, House of Refuge and Penitentiary --	1
House of Refuge and Penitentiary -----	2
Jail, Workhouse and Reformatory -----	1

Jail and Penitentiary -----	7
Jail, Reformatory and Penitentiary -----	1
Penitentiary, Industrial School and Reformatory -----	2
Penitentiary and Reformatory -----	18
Penitentiary, Reformatory and Workhouse -----	2
Penitentiary and Workhouse -----	5
Penitentiary, Reformatory, Workhouse and Jail -----	1
Military Prison -----	1
Catholic Protectory and Reformatory -----	4
Reformatory and Workhouse -----	5
House of Refuge (Twice) -----	3
Juvenile Asylum and Reformatory -----	1
St. Joseph's Home and Reformatory -----	1
Catholic Protectory (Three times) and House of Refuge --	1
Penitentiary (Three times) and Reformatory -----	1
Penitentiary, House of Refuge and Reformatory -----	1
House of Refuge and Workhouse -----	1
Penitentiary (Twice), House of Refuge and Reformatory (Twice) -----	1
<hr/>	
Total -----	62
Total of those in other Penal Institutions -----	226

STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
WASHINGTON COUNTY. } ss. :

I, Richard Abbott, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) RICHARD ABBOTT,  
Chaplain.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 27th day of July, 1920.

NATHANIEL S. McHENRY,  
Notary Public.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

COMSTOCK, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the Eighth Annual Report of Great Meadow Prison School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) EARL P. MURRAY,  
*Head Teacher.*

Number of men in prison June 30, 1919 .....	421
Number of men received from June 30, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	530
Total .....	951
Number of men in school June 30, 1919 .....	80
Number of men admitted into school from June 30, 1919 to June 30, 1920 .....	160
Number of men re-admitted .....	3
Total .....	243

*Attendance by Months*

July .....	1,544	January .....	3,080
August .....	1,468	February .....	2,818
September .....	1,495	March .....	3,279
October .....	1,664	April .....	2,851
November .....	1,388	May .....	3,072
December .....	2,060	June .....	2,955
Aggregate attendance for the year .....	27,674		
Number of days school in session during year .....	306		
Average daily attendance .....	90.44%		

*Number of Men in School*

Foreign born .....	153
Native born of foreign parents .....	17
Native born of native parents	
Black .....	51
White .....	22
Total .....	243

*Number of Men in School*

Illiterate on entering -----	59
Unable to read and write English -----	44

CLASSIFICATION	ENTERING	RE-ENTERING	LEAVING
Standard 1 -----	54	1	21
Standard 2 -----	22	1	12
Standard 3 -----	22	1	9
Standard 4 -----	28	7	29
Standard 5 -----	23	1	49
Stenography Class ----	11	0	12
Total -----	160	11	132

Number of Illiterates in prison during the year -----	84
---	----

*Nationalities in School during year*

Italian -----	84
Russian -----	35
German -----	4
British -----	1
French -----	0
Austrian -----	14
American	
White -----	39
Black -----	51
All others -----	15
Total -----	243

*Age of Men in School during the year*

Under 20 -----	14
Between 20 and 30 -----	108
Between 30 and 40 -----	89
Between 40 and 50 -----	20
Over 50 years -----	12
Total -----	243

*Number of Men Leaving School during year*

Transferred -----	17
Paroled -----	38
For other reasons -----	77
Total -----	132

## REMARKS

The progress during the year has been pleasing, and the interest shown by the men in their school work has been en-

couraging—many men expressing their gratitude for the school privilege accorded them.

The business classes in bookkeeping and stenography which were discontinued last year, on account of the exceedingly low population of the prison, may be reorganized again soon.

The population of the prison has been and still is very low. The school enrollment is correspondingly low.

Our school work has been carried out along the lines prescribed by the course of study adopted by the Conference of Head Teachers.

The addition of visual instruction to our regular class work has greatly increased the interest in the school subjects, and the efficiency of the work. During the year we have made use of about 1,400 slides on various subjects loaned us by the Education Department.

The teaching staff consists of four inmate teachers at present, all of whom are conscientiously working for the success of the school, and for the help of their fellow men.

A forum has been organized and conducted by some of the men interested in self improvement. Meetings are held in the early evening, and questions of public interest are discussed. Lectures are given, sometimes illustrated by stereopticon slides, by the different members, on travel, history, and industrial subjects.

The cooperation and support given the school work by the present Warden has been of great help in maintaining our fine attendance record, and in the general success of the school, for which I wish to express my grateful appreciation.

To make the school work more effective I would suggest that the making of parole be made dependent to a certain extent upon the progress made in school. This, I believe, would serve as an incentive to those men who have little interest in improving themselves or their conditions while in prison.

Respectfully yours,

(*Signed*) EARL P. MURRAY,

*Head Teacher.*



STATE OF NEW YORK,    }  
WASHINGTON COUNTY. } ss. :  
                                  -  
                                  A

I, Earl P. Murray, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(*Signed*)   EARL P. MURRAY,  
*Head Teacher.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 7th day of August, 1920.

(*Signed*)   H. WILEY,  
*Notary Public.*



***Sixty-first Annual Report***

***of the***

**MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT**

***of the***

***Matteawan State Hospital***

**BEACON, NEW YORK**

***For the Fiscal Year  
Ending June 30, 1920***

## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

---

### MANAGER

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,      *Superintendent of State Prisons*

### RESIDENT OFFICERS

RAYMOND F. C. KIEB, M. D.      *Medical Superintendent*

JOSEPH W. MOORE, M. D.      *First Assistant Physician*

GEORGE A. SHARP, M. D.      *Senior Assistant Physician*

LEWIS J. SMITH, M. D.      *Senior Assistant Physician*

GEORGE T. POLK, M. D.      *Assistant Physician*

A. STUART FERGUSON, M. D.      *Assistant Physician*

VACANCY      *Medical Intern*

WILLIAM A. THOMAS      *Steward*

## MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

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BEACON, N. Y. *August 15, 1920*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,*  
*Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

In accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Chapter 27, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

A year ago we looked toward the future with an expectation that the troublesome features of hospital administration during the world conflict would no longer exist and that relief would come with the period of reconstruction. Our forecast has thus far failed to bear fruit and the year just closed has presented problems as trying as those met with during the preceding years. High prices prevailed throughout the year, deliveries were slow, employment conditions did not improve and our overcrowding increased. The year, therefore, has been an eventful one in many respects and as we look back it is hard to appreciate that the hospital functioned without more serious upsets and it is gratifying to note what can be accomplished under adverse conditions. There were periods when we actually had a smaller number of employees than during the world war and the percentage of trained employees was decidedly lower. Recently industrial depression has been noted in the labor market so that many problems resulting from lack of employees will probably not be met again in many years.

Assuming that our labor problem will soon be solved we still have several major problems to meet, namely, water supply, housing of medical officers and provision for meeting the most serious administrative difficulty—proper segregation and classification of our patients.

Our water supply at present is obtained from artesian wells and pumped to distributing tanks. While the water is potable it shows an abnormally high coefficient of hardness with the result that the hot water lines are not serviceable after a couple of years. The boilers are likewise greatly affected so that the

present supply is anything but economical in addition to its inadequacy.

The medical officers reside in the administration building under the same conditions which existed when the hospital was opened. Conditions have changed vastly in thirty years in the medical profession and the number available is decreasing every year. Where many candidates presented themselves in years past, it is impossible to obtain officers today. The hospitals suffer because more attractive salaries are available in other fields of medical activities. Years ago many unmarried physicians could be obtained but now it is difficult to obtain even a married physician. Furthermore, it is no longer possible to insist that an officer must remain unmarried. If he marries the chances are that he will leave the service and this is especially true at this hospital as there is no suitable provision for housing married men. We have had four married staff officers living on one floor and two in single rooms. These conditions are intolerable. It is apparent that homelike living surroundings must be provided if we are to hold our staff officers and we certainly cannot expect to obtain new men under present conditions. The question of housing for medical officers is recommended for early attention.

For the past several years I have referred to the serious overcrowding of patients but thus far no relief has been provided. Years ago the problem of housing the population of a hospital for the criminal insane was carefully considered and this hospital was constructed with proper provision for the various types of cases. Since that date there has been no change and today some wards are 100 per cent. overcrowded. Furthermore we continue to receive the same proportion of dangerous patients and transfer the harmless to other hospitals so that we have the additional problem of overcrowding with dangerous patients without any provision for distribution. Naturally we now have troublesome patients on every ward which necessitates the most careful supervision with an additional number of employees. When the hospital was opened there were 261 patients to occupy the space now used for 738 and we have housed 790. Our certified capacity is now placed at 549 so that there was an actual overcrowding of 189 at the close of the year and it had been as high as 241. The seriousness becomes more apparent when it is considered that we have largely reduced the harmless element by transfers to other hospitals. Conditions in the women's group are more normal as we had 122 patients at the end of the year or only 14 above the certified capacity. I had hoped that the State Hospital Development Commission would make an intensive survey of the situation but they were unable to reach this hospital during the present year. I have repeatedly referred to the fact that the so-called misdemeanant insane practically constitutes a separate group of cases. When the Development Commission considers

this hospital I feel that a new group of buildings should be provided for this class. A reception building with diagnostic clinic for the intensive study of all admissions should be a part of this group as well as suitable provision for the acutely sick and surgical cases. In addition wards should be provided for our so-called misdemeanants. The capacity of the present male group should be increased by the erection of two additional ward units as provided in the original block plan. The latter should be provided without delay and the matter is most earnestly recommended for your attention and consideration.

The following tabular information will show the change of our census during the year.

*Movement of Patients*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Number of patients, July 1, 1919 -----	758	134	892
Admitted during year -----	115	12	127
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number treated -----	873	146	1,019
Discharged during year -----	135	24	159
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining June 30, 1920 -----	738	122	860

Daily average population 903.308

Following are the sources of admission:

*Places Whence Admitted*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Number of patients, July 1, 1919 -----	798	134	892
Albany County Penitentiary -----	2	--	2
New York County Penitentiary -----	36	--	2
New York State Prison for Women, Auburn	--	1	1
N. Y. S. Reformatory for Women, Bedford	--	3	3
Onondaga County Penitentiary -----	4	--	4
Westchester County Penitentiary -----	3	--	3
Rensselaer County Jail -----	1	--	1
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island -----	3	2	5
Bronx County, Order of Court -----	1	--	1
Chemung County, " " " -----	2	--	2
Dutchess County, " " " -----	2	--	2
Erie County, " " " -----	1	1	2
Fulton County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Greene County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Herkimer County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Kings County, " " " -----	7	1	8
Livingston Co., " " " -----	1	--	1
Nassau County, " " " -----	1	--	1

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
New York County, " " " -----	34	3	37
Niagara County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Oneida County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Onondaga County, " " " -----	2	--	2
Rensselaer Co., " " " -----	--	1	1
Rockland County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Schenectady Co., " " " -----	1	--	1
Suffolk County, " " " -----	2	--	2
Sullivan County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Warren County, " " " -----	1	--	1
Washington Co., " " " -----	1	--	1
Transferred from Manhattan State Hos- pital -----	1	--	1
Transferred from Central Islip State Hos- pital -----	1	--	1
Transferred from St. Lawrence State Hos- pital -----	1	--	1
Total -----	115	12	127

The average daily population was 903.308, an increase of practically 25 over the previous year when it was 879.789. The number of admissions was 14 higher than last year and one less than a year ago. Last year I called attention to the difference noted in ten years in that the number of men was increasing while the women admissions was decreasing. This year is no exception as there were only 12 women, a decrease of 5, and 115 men, an increase of 19. Ten years ago there were only 69 men and 18 women. The percentage of male admissions has steadily increased so that the resulting overcrowding in the male group has become an embarrassing administrative problem.

The total number of admissions was 127, an increase of 19 men and a decrease of 6 women from last year. A further analysis shows 72 or fifty-seven per cent. were committed directly by the Courts of original jurisdiction. The number of court cases has been steadily increasing which shows that the psychiatric consideration of cases before conviction is receiving more attention. The number of cases received from penal institutions was practically the same as last year. It is a regrettable feature of the administration of our inferior courts that more attention is not paid to the question of the mental status of those charged with violations of social ordinances before sentence. If a most superficial psychiatric examination was made of the prisoners produced before our Magistrates' Courts in the Metropolitan district and in the larger upstate cities many cases of paresis, deteriorated alcoholics and advanced dementia praecox would be diagnosed and placed under proper hospital care. This would likewise materially assist us in dealing with our problem of



overcrowding. The admission of several ex-service men was noted during the year. Most of these had been rejected as unfit in training camps and it cannot be said that their service was entirely responsible for their delinquency. In some cases the policy of the government would seem to have been short sighted. They eliminated these men from service because of mental disease and allowed them to go forth as free social units irrespective of the type of mental disease. In some instances crimes against person were committed which should have been avoided by provision for the proper care of the discharged soldier.

### *Method of Commitment*

Under section 454 of the Code of Criminal Procedure there was only 1 commitment. Attention has been called to the infrequency of commitments under this section and this fact has been a source of gratification from an administrative standpoint. Formerly the question of insanity was not made an issue until the time of trial and a jury would occasionally acquit a defendant on the ground of insanity where there might have been some doubt if the matter had been thoroughly investigated previous to trial. It also occasionally happened that relatives were anxious to have a defense of insanity at the time of trial but after acquittal on the ground of insanity they objected strenuously to the commitment to a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. For this reason commitments under this section were a source of trouble especially where the defendant was charged with a capital offense.

Under section 659 of the Code of Criminal Procedure wherein the defendant, under indictment, pleads not guilty with a specification of insanity 35 men and 3 women were committed. This was an increase of 3 over the previous year. Commitments under this section are most favorable from the hospital standpoint as the case receives a thorough investigation by a legally appointed commission and in this way we are in possession of a complete history of the case when the patient arrives at the hospital.

Under section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure wherein the defendant appears to be insane and the Court investigates the question of insanity before trial 27 men and 3 women were committed. This was 5 more than a year ago and the number of commitments under this section have been steadily increasing. This factor is decidedly encouraging as it shows a disposition on the part of the courts and prosecuting officers to initiate an investigation of the mental status of cases thereby avoiding detention in jails for several months awaiting trial. Last year we called attention to the fact that a few people arrested for vagrancy or disorderly conduct and obviously insane had been committed under this section. The criminal act charged was

simply a manifestation of their abnormal mental status and I question whether a commitment should be made to this hospital as they were neither troublesome, dangerous nor homicidal. They should have been committed to a civil hospital as their mental status does not differ in any way from the average civil commitment and after they arrive here there is no legal provision whereby a transfer can be made.

Under section 118, Chapter 27 of the Consolidated Laws relating to persons in penal institutions serving a sentence of more than 1 year for a felony there was only one commitment. The organic law provides that female felons shall be committed to this hospital but there have been practically no commitments in recent years. Under the same section 14 men and 3 women were committed who were serving indefinite terms with a maximum term of 3 years. The commitments under this section again show a falling off from the previous year and this decrease has been noted for several years. This is undoubtedly explained by the fact that the population of all penal institutions has been reduced during recent years. This condition undoubtedly is only temporary as war time conditions with the high wages and industrial activity has prevented many of the constitutional psychopaths from being in conflict with our social laws. It is quite probable that the period of readjustment will find an increasing number of commitments from penal institutions caused by this class who will be unable to cope with the problems presented during a period of industrial depression. During recent years commitments under this section have been the source of more or less annoyance in view of the fact that they have been sentenced for an indefinite period. The prognosis in most of these cases is unfavorable and if they happen to be non-residents or aliens or patients desiring repatriation they must be held until the expiration of the maximum term of sentence. It is obvious, therefore, that our dangerous problem of overcrowding is accentuated by the fact that possible discharges are held up for many months.

Under the same section and chapter relating to those serving a sentence of a year or less 35 men and 2 women were committed. The commitments under this section are interesting as there were 12 more than last year or an increase of practically 50 per cent. whereas the women were 5 lower. The unusual increase among the men is undoubtedly an early example of what may be expected during the period of readjustment. Attention has been called to these cases for several years and they have been designated as the misdemeanor insane. Most of these patients are suffering with general paresis or show rather advanced deterioration and a most casual examination before sentence would have revealed their abnormal status. During the period of industrial activity and lack of man power it is quite probable that some of these were able to hold employment but as employment

conditions return to normal they naturally cannot hold their positions. They often wander about and are arrested charged with vagrancy or being a tramp. The crime charged is simply a manifestation of their abnormal mental status, and their inability to exist as free social units. It frequently happens that some of these have wandered away from civil hospitals and the superintendents of these hospitals assert that they are unsatisfactory cases in their hospitals owing to their wandering tendencies. They certainly do not exhibit dangerous tendencies and it would seem that a separate institution should be provided for their care.

Under section 121, Chapter 27 of the Consolidated Laws which authorized the transfer of those cases held on criminal orders in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the State Hospital Commission or cases with history of previous residence in a penal institution that still exhibit criminal tendencies 3 male patients were admitted. Two of these were held on criminal orders charging crimes against property while 1 had previously been in a pennal institution. The requests for transfers under this section however were numerous and we are deeply indebted to the State Hospital Commission for their cooperation as they would have undoubtedly ordered other transfers if they had not appreciated the dangerous overcrowding at this hospital. Attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that our provisions for the safe treatment of the dangerous and homicidal type of patients have been overtaxed and it is practically impossible for us to make provision for any patients showing dangerous tendencies.

### *Legal Status of Population*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Remaining July 1, 1919 -----	418	474	892
Admitting during year -----	56	71	127
<hr/>			
Number under treatment -----	474	545	1,019
Discharged during year -----	107	52	159
<hr/>			
Remaining June 30, 1920 -----	367	493	860

The number of court cases again shows an increase while the number of those classified as convicts shows a decrease of over ten per cent. The increase of the Court cases is partially explained by the fact that a large percentage of our cases are not recoverable and the further fact that court cases cannot be transferred to other hospitals nor is there any method whereby they can be paroled as the law provides for their return to the committing court when recovery occurs. More latitude is possible with those classified as convicts and during the year just closed we made many transfers from this class to hospitals under

the jurisdiction of the State Hospital Commission. Of the 367 classified as convicts about twenty-three per cent. were still serving their sentence and the others had completed the sentence originally imposed but were detained at this hospital because their mental status would not warrant their discharge. Despite the fact that we transferred many to other hospitals there were a number still remaining that were eligible for transfer if accommodations were available in the other hospitals.

### *The Alien Insane*

We anticipated that more activity would be noted with our alien insane populations after the cessation of war time activities but thus far the period of reconstruction has shown little or no activity. Naturally deportations were impossible during the war period but little improvement has been noted during the past year with a result that a serious burden has been imposed upon all institutions treating mental cases. It is regrettable that our State institutions must harbor these patients and if steps are not taken by the Federal Government to bring about the deportation of the alien insane it would seem that the overcrowding in our State institutions should be relieved by some provision on the part of the Federal Government for the care and treatment of this class. We have a great number of deportable cases at this hospital on whom warrants have been served and in some instances a second warrant. They still remain at the hospital and there is no evidence of relief in sight. The problem of overcrowding at this hospital would be materially relieved if there was some provision whereby deportable aliens could be transferred to a federal hospital after verification. If this were done I seriously question whether these cases would remain for months and years as a charge upon the Federal Government.

We examine all of our alien admissions thoroughly to ascertain the possibility of deportation and it is to be hoped that the Department of Labor will take active steps in the near future for the deportation of this class. Our admissions show not only a number of deportable aliens but likewise aliens who have been in this country a few months or years longer than the deportable period. In many instances they undoubtedly showed evidences of mental disease previous to the expiration of the deportable period but these were not active enough to warrant investigation. We endeavor to obtain all of the facts in these cases with the idea of bringing about their repatriation. We likewise receive a number of patients who are bona fide residents of other States and many of these cases are returned. The Bureau of Deportation of the State Hospital Commission is the clearing house for these activities. When the history is obtained we immediately place the facts before this bureau and they are to be commended for their activity and we are deeply indebted to them for their

assistance. Many patients have been discharged from this hospital as a result of their activities and the true economic value of their assistance is not appreciated. The State is saved not only the maintenance cost of these patients for a number of years but likewise a construction problem that would cost thousands of dollars. This bureau is a most desirable unit in the problem of the care and treatment of the insane by the Commonwealth and it is difficult to foresee how deportations, repatriations and return of non-residents could be brought about without the assistance of this central body.

The following statistical data refers to the alien insane.

*Admissions*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Born in United States -----	52	3	55
Foreign Born:			
(a) Naturalized -----	18	6	24
(b) Alien -----	45	3	48
<hr/>			
Total -----	115	12	127

The following table shows the nativity of foreign born patients admitted during the year.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Austria -----	6	--	6
British West Indies -----	4	1	5
Canada -----	1	--	1
Denmark -----	1	--	1
Egypt -----	1	--	1
England -----	3	2	5
Germany -----	5	--	5
Greece -----	1	--	1
Hungary -----	2	--	2
India -----	1	--	1
Ireland -----	5	1	6
Italy -----	14	1	15
Lithuania -----	1	--	1
Mexico -----	1	--	1
Norway -----	1	--	1
Russia -----	11	4	15
Servia -----	1	--	1
South America -----	1	1	1
Spain -----	2	--	2
Switzerland -----	1	--	1
<hr/>			
Total -----	63	9	72

Of the 127 patients admitted 72 were foreign born and only 24 had been naturalized. The percentage of foreign born aliens

is slightly higher than last year and this increasing has been noted for several years. If there is no further restrictive legislation it is quite probable that we will see a still further increase in alien admissions if immigration returns to the pre-war standard. Of the 55 native born admissions 33 were born in the State of New York. Of the 860 remaining at the end of the year 393 were of foreign nativity and of this number 289 were aliens. Of the 4,475 admitted since the opening of the hospital 1,892 were born in foreign countries so that it is apparent that the percentage of foreign born has been increasing during the recent years. Of the 55 native born patients there were 20 with both parents foreign born, 2 with fathers foreign born, 4 with foreign born mothers.

*Psychoses on Admission*

The following table shows the psychoses represented by patients admitted during the year:

	FIRST ADMISSION			RE-ADMISSION		
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Alcoholic psychoses -----	18	1	19	1	--	1
Dementia Praecox -----	25	2	27	11	1	12
Epileptic psychosis -----	4	--	4	1	--	1
General paralysis -----	13	1	14	2	--	2
Manic depressive psychosis -----	8	--	8	13	--	13
Paranoia -----	--	1	1	--	1	1
Psychoses due to drugs -----	1	1	2	--	--	--
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis -	2	--	2	--	--	--
Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority ----	4	2	6	--	1	1
Psychoses with mental deficiency	6	--	6	1	--	1
Psychoses with somatic disease --	--	1	1	--	--	--
Senile psychoses -----	4	--	4	--	--	--
Not Insane -----	1	--	1	--	--	--
Total -----	86	9	95	29	3	32

The following table shows the forms of insanity (a) of patients admitted to this hospital by order of court of criminal jurisdiction or transferred by State Hospital Commission, (b) or patients undergoing sentence of one year or less than one year, and (c) convicts undergoing sentence of more than one year or indefinite terms:



	(a)	(b)	(c)
Alcoholic psychoses -----	11	8	1
Dementia praecox -----	21	14	4
Epileptic psychoses -----	5	--	--
General paralysis -----	5	11	--
Manic-depressive psychoses -----	14	3	4
Paranoia -----	1	--	1
Psychoses due to drugs -----	--	1	1
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis -----	1	1	--
Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority -----	4	--	3
Psychoses with mental deficiency -----	5	2	--
Psychoses with somatic disease -----	1	--	--
Senile psychoses -----	3	1	--
Not Insane -----	1	--	--
Total -----	72	41	14

The table of psychoses on admission does not show any important differences from that of last year. The percentages are slightly altered by a considerable increase of the Manic-Depressive cases. The number of these cases received varies greatly from year to year but this variation is without significance. The disease consists of recurrent attacks of insanity which may be separated by a few weeks or by many years. It cannot be predicted how long the interval will be nor do outside circumstances seem to have much to do with bringing on attacks. The incidence of these cases in our statistics is therefore a very uncertain matter. Of the 21 cases of manic-depressive psychosis 13 had been previously under treatment in other hospitals.

The alcoholic group has remained practically the same as last year, fifteen per cent. this year, fifteen and seven-tenths per cent. last year. As I have pointed out in previous reports there has been a gradual reduction in alcoholic cases during several years past. As but five and one-half months have elapsed since prohibition went into effect, it is too early to expect the result to show in our admissions as we receive chiefly the chronic type. In the hospitals for the civil insane, however, there has been a distinct falling off in admissions of alcoholic psychoses already noticeable. A fact of interest in our alcoholic group is that 18 out of the 20 or ninety per cent. were foreign born of foreign born parents and only 3 had been naturalized. This may mean, of course, that Americans have a natural or acquired immunity to alcohol but it is much more probably due to the fact that Americans as a rule have come to be temperate or abstemious in the use of liquor while the great majority of foreigners are still daily and excessive users of alcoholic drinks. I believe that if prohibition is a success there will be a reduction not only of alcoholic psychoses but of other groups. Among the dementia

praecox cases, for instance, in the 27 histories which we were able to obtain there were 11 which showed excessive alcoholism in the parents. Although it cannot be proved that alcohol has a deleterious effect on the brain of the offspring there are many clinical facts that point in that direction and future statistics for other psychoses during prohibition will be quite as interesting as those for alcoholic psychoses. The average age of our alcoholic admissions was 39 which is further evidence that definite psychoses are produced only by years of indulgence. As might be expected, a large proportion of this group had been arrested for crimes of violence.

There were more cases of General Paralysis admitted during the past year than in the previous year although the percentage was somewhat lower. At the risk of being trite I must again call attention to the absurdity of sending patients of this type to the Matteawan State Hospital. The crimes or misdemeanors charged were in all cases minor offenses due to the dilapidated mental state of the paretic. This hospital was not intended for such cases. They are not dangerous but on the other hand they soon become helpless and it adds greatly to our risks for they are constantly apt to be injured by other patients. I cannot too strongly urge that the courts in New York City (all but 2 were from the Metropolitan district) should adopt some means of sending cases of paresis to hospitals for the civil insane where the crowding is less, where the other patients are of a less dangerous class and where better facilities are provided for handling such patients.

The other groups of cases admitted do not require special mention. Some facts regarding nativity, however, are worth calling to your attention. The predominance of foreign born among the alcoholic cases has already been mentioned. Among the paretics the same condition is noted. Only 2 of these patients were born in this country and 1 of those was of foreign parentage. We know from the observations of Kraepelin that alcohol probably plays an important part in producing paresis and the same remarks might be made about these cases as was made about the alcoholics. Syphilis, the sine qua non of paresis is probably as prevalent in this country as elsewhere, in fact, the disease was introduced into Europe from this country by Columbus' sailors, but the added factor of the change from a foreign country to the whirl and struggle of New York City undoubtedly accounts in large measure for the greater number of foreigners who succumb to paresis. In dementia praecox, too, the percentage of foreign born is high. Sixty-seven per cent. were born in other countries and seventy-nine per cent. were of foreign parentage. West Indian Negroes are especially prone to dementia praecox and are always found represented in this group in our State hospitals in numbers out of all proportion to the ratio they bear to general population. They contributed over ten per cent. to



our dementia praecox cases in the past year. The Hebrew race furnished twenty-one per cent. In contrast to the groups just mentioned are the mental deficiency cases with fifty per cent. foreign born and most conspicuously the large manic-depressive group in which we find the foreigners comprise only twenty-eight per cent. Our statistics are entirely too small to draw any conclusions from these facts but it allows of an inference that native Americans are less prone to the degenerative types of insane and to alcoholic insanity than are foreigners, and that they are more apt to have the benign, non-deteriorating psychoses.

The subject of nativity just mentioned leads me to further remarks upon our alien population. As shown in another table there has been another large increase in proportion of foreign-born admitted. As foreigners are more apt to have deteriorating psychoses it is to be expected that they will accumulate more rapidly than natives as permanent population. That this is true is shown by a steady increase which has occurred in the number of aliens remaining in the hospital. When one realizes that we received in this past year 72 aliens to 55 native-born and that only 33 of the 127 admissions were natives of New York State it is evident that this State is burdened with much more than its share in caring for the insane and defectives of other countries and States. The only organized effort at a correction of this condition has been the work of the Bureau of Deportation of the State Hospital Commission and I cannot too highly commend their work. Without this bureau the individual State Hospital Superintendent would find it very difficult to conduct the correspondence in securing the acceptance of an alien or non-resident by his native State or country and the transportation arrangements, especially on steamships, practically necessitates that a bureau of this kind be maintained in New York City. If their services were not available it would mean that very many aliens and non-residents who are not a proper charge on the State of New York would remain in our State Hospitals and be a tremendous expense to the tax-payers.

#### *Discharges*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Recovered -----	23	4	27
Much Improved -----	7	3	10
Improved -----	21	4	25
Unimproved -----	8	--	8
Not Insane -----	1	--	1
Died -----	28	8	36
Transferred -----	47	5	52
Total -----	135	24	159

Our census at the end of the year showed 860, 32 less than

the first day of the year. Our actual number of discharges was 159 and 61 more than during the preceding year. The difference is largely explained by transfers to hospitals under the jurisdiction of the State Hospital Commission. Our organic law provides that term expired patients or the so-called misdemeanant class can be transferred provided they show no criminal or dangerous tendencies. The proper interpretation is naturally a stumbling block and superintendents of other hospitals are generally averse to accepting transfers. Their objections have been strengthened in recent years owing to the general overcrowding in all hospitals for the care of mental disease. The overcrowding at this hospital became so serious during the recent year that the State Hospital Commission generously provided for the transfer of 47 men and 5 women. In each instance the patient, as well as the case history, was carefully examined by a representative of the Commission or the civil hospital, to determine the question of fitness. In some instances an order of transfer was issued so that the patient could be paroled from a civil hospital under the jurisdiction of an aftercare agent. Last year only 4 cases were transferred so that an apparent increase in the number of discharges means that there was otherwise little or no difference. While the census shows an actual decrease, the administrative problems are by no means lessened. For several years we have been transferring harmless patients so that our percentage of more troublesome patients has been steadily increasing with the result that we have patients requiring careful supervision on every ward. This means that the supervisory force must be strengthened and that safety can only be guaranteed by having active, reliable and trustworthy employees. It also shows the fallacy in standardizing the number of patients to an employee. Naturally, the greater percentage of troublesome patients demands more employees and the problem is intensified where there are no wards of the patients of the parole type. Paroles are not authorized by our organic law and attention has been previously called to this fact. While the benefits of the parole system might not be as advantageous as in many hospitals, still we frequently meet cases where a parole might show considerable therapeutic value. Our patients are detained by police power and owing to the type of patients our policy must be conservative. I believe, however, that a parole system for the so-called misdemeanant class would be mutually advantageous. Furthermore, there are cases held under criminal orders who have not recovered but undoubtedly they could adjust themselves as free social units under proper supervision if there were legal provision for parole. It would seem that this matter should have careful study and that a system of parole should be provided for suitable cases at this hospital. Our recovery rate, as usual, is rather low in comparison with other hospitals. Consideration of recovery rates is decidedly unsatisfactory and unfair as several

essential elements have such an important bearing. We must exercise a policy of conservatism and the question of constitutional make up is always carefully weighed when question of discharge is under consideration. At best our outlook from the curative standpoint is not as favorable as the percentage of recoverable types of psychoses on admission is low. Our admissions from a prognostic standpoint show a large percentage suffering from chronic mental diseases and many with well defined paranoid trends so that the chances for discharge are lessened. Naturally, the outlook for recovery in these cases is unfavorable.

*Disposition of Those Discharged Recovered*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Released, terms expired, custody of relatives or friends -----	5	4	9
Returned to New York County Penitentiary	6	--	6
Returned to Onondaga County Penitentiary	1	--	1
Returned to Renselaer County Jail -----	1	--	1
Returned to custody of New York County Sheriff -----	6	--	6
Returned to custody of Oneida County Sheriff -----	1	--	1
Returned to the custody of Orange County Sheriff -----	1	--	1
Returned to the custody of Westchester County Sheriff -----	1	--	1
Released, Indictment dismissed, custody of relatives or friends -----	1	--	1
Total -----	23	4	27

The above tabulation shows that 5 men and 4 women of misdemeanor class whose term of sentence had expired were released to the custody of relatives or friends. Eight men were returned to penal institutions to serve unexpired sentences. Nine were discharged to the custody of County Sheriffs on court orders after certificates of mental restoration had been presented by the Hospital. In 1 court case we obtained a dismissal of the indictment and an order authorizing discharge to the custody of relatives in his native State. This patient was then returned by the State Bureau of Deportation.

*Disposition Of Those Discharged Much Improved*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Released, term expired, custody of relatives or friends -----	1	3	4
Released, indictment dismissed, custody of relatives or friends -----	1	--	1

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Released, indictment dismissed, returned to homes in other States by State Bureau of Deportation -----	3	--	3
Released, indictment dismissed, repatriated by State Bureau of Deportation -----	2	--	2
Transferred to Manhattan State Hospital	1	--	1
Total -----	8	3	11

Four whose sentences had expired were discharged to the custody of responsible relatives who were capable of providing suitable supervision. In one court case the same disposition was made by obtaining dismissal of indictment and order of authorization. In 5 cases we obtained dismissal of pending indictments and authorization of discharge to the State Bureau of Deportation. Two of these were repatriated and 3 were returned to their native States. One was transferred by the State Hospital Commission after arrangements had been made for parole from that institution. This was a case illustrating the value of parole system at this hospital. We frequently have cases that could be paroled for a time under proper supervision and the State would be saved the cost of their maintenance.

*Disposition Of Those Discharged Improved*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Released, term expired, custody of relatives or friends -----	6	2	8
Released, indictment dismissed, repatriated by State Bureau of Deportation -----	4	1	5
Released, indictment dismissed, custody of relatives or friends in other States by State Bureau of Deportation -----	2	--	2
Returned, custody of County Sheriff, writ of habeas corpus sustained -----	2	--	2
Released, indictment dismissed, custody of relatives or friends -----	1	--	1
Released, term expired, deported by U. S. Department of Labor -----	1	1	2
Released, indictment dismissed, transferred to hospitals in native State by State Bureau of Deportation -----	2	--	2
Transferred to other State Hospitals by State Hospital Commission -----	21	5	26
Escaped -----	3	--	3
Total -----	42	9	51

Six men and 2 women whose sentences had expired were discharged to the custody of responsible relatives. In five cases

we obtained dismissal of indictments and authorizations for discharge to the State Bureau of Deportation for repatriation. During the war period it was impossible to obtain the repatriation of aliens desiring to return to their native countries and many obstacles are now presented. When conditions improve there are many patients that should be repatriated and I trust that the activities of the Bureau will be broader within a few months. In 4 other cases we obtained dismissal of indictments and authorizations for discharge of non-residents to the Bureau of Deportation, 2 going to relatives and 2 to hospitals in their native States. Two aliens whose sentences had expired were discharged to the United States Department of Labor for deportation. Two were returned to custody of County Sheriffs after writs were sustained. In 1 case we obtained a dismissal of indictment and order authorizing discharge to custody of parents. Three escaped from custody. Twenty-six were transferred to civil hospitals by the State Hospital Commission. These were quiet working patients belonging to the co-called misdemeanor class and their sentences had expired.

*Disposition of Those Discharged Unimproved*

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Transferred to other institutions -----	25	--	25
Transferred to hospitals in other States by State Bureau of Deportation -----	4	--	4
Released, indictment dismissed, repatriated to Jugo-Slavia, Bureau of Deportation -----	1	--	1
Released, indictment dismissed, deported by United States Department of Labor -----	1	--	1
Released, term expired, deported by U. S. Department of Labor -----	1	--	1
Escaped -----	1	--	1
Total -----	33	--	33

Four non-residents were transferred to hospitals in their native States by the State Bureau of Deportation. Of this number 3 were term expired misdemeanants and we obtained dismissal of pending indictment in the other case. Two aliens were deported by the United States Department of Labor, 1 a term expired case and the other a court case where we obtained authorization after dismissal of indictment. One alien was repatriated by the State Bureau of Deportation after we obtained the necessary legal authorization as he was a court case. One wandered away from the farm. He was a term expired misdemeanor having been sentenced originally for being a tramp and he was subsequently sentenced for vagrancy. Twenty-five were transferred to other State hospitals by the State Hospital Commission.

*Deaths*

The causes of death follow in tabular form:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Acute septic peritonitis -----	--	1	1
Arterior-sclerosis -----	1	--	1
Broncho pneumonia -----	--	3	3
Cardio vascular disease -----	2	--	2
Cerebral hemorrhage -----	--	1	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis -----	1	--	1
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis -----	2	--	2
Empyema -----	1	--	1
Epilepsy -----	1	--	1
General paralysis -----	6	2	8
Lobar pneumonia -----	3	--	3
Miliary tuberculosis -----	1	--	1
Myocarditis -----	1	--	1
Pyelo-nephritis -----	1	--	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis -----	8	1	9
Total -----	28	8	36

Percentage of deaths based on whole number treated ---- 3.533  
 Percentage of deaths based on daily average population 3.985  
 Percentage of deaths based on admissions ----- 28.346  
 Percentage of cases coming to autopsy ----- 50.

The number of deaths showed a decrease of 9 or twenty per cent. and was lower than for several years. This was an encouraging feature as we were greatly handicapped during the year by shortage of help which might be reflected in the standard of care if most careful vigilance was not exercised. We made a special endeavor to see that the hospital wards were always properly manned and the staff officers devoted special attention to the detection of any evidences of physical disease. If any abnormal symptomatology was noted the patient was immediately placed in a hospital ward and these preventive measures reflected improvement in the general health of our population. Perusal of the tabulation of causes of death again reveals the fact that general paresis is practically the predominating cause of death. Eight patients or twenty-two per cent. were afflicted with paresis. Most of these were in advanced stages when admitted and the most casual examination should have revealed their abnormal mental status. They were all misdemeanants and had been convicted of offenses which were simply manifestations of the disease with which they were afflicted. It is to be hoped that the improvement noted in recent years in the care of social offenders will sometime include a casual examination of the so-called wandering class when presented before the Inferior Courts. This hospital was never intended for this class of pa-



tients but they must be committed after they have been convicted. The number of deaths from tuberculosis shows a decided increase and is undoubtedly an aftermath of the influenza epidemic which prevailed a year ago. We have continued to use every sanitary safeguard against the spread of tubercular infection but the problem becomes steadily more trying owing to the unsatisfactory housing resulting from overcrowding. Of those who died 4 had been in the hospital less than 3 months; 4 less than 9 months; 3 less than 2 years; 4 less than 3 years; 5 less than 4 years; 3 less than 10 years; 7 less than 20 years; 1 less than 25 years; 3 less than 30 years and 2 for over 30 years. The longest period was 32 years, 3 months, 25 days. The period of residence again shows the early deaths of cases of general paresis. One case had only been here 21 days. It is my opinion that none of these cases should ever reach this hospital. The death rate is usually lower in a hospital caring for the criminal insane and years ago we rarely had a death before a residence of several years. While our death rate is low we feel that cases of general paresis should not be included.

*Period Of Residence Of Court Cases*

There were 52 court cases discharged during the year, the largest number in recent years. This group comprises the cases held on criminal orders, having been adjudged insane while held on a criminal charge before trial or acquitted on the ground of insanity. Nine were returned to the jurisdiction of the committing courts on certificates of recovery and 2 after writs of habeas corpus had been sustained. In 20 cases we obtained dismissal of indictments and court orders authorizing discharge after satisfactory arrangements had been made for proper supervision. Of this number 2 deportable aliens were returned to their native country by the United States Department of Labor and 7 aliens were repatriated by the State Bureau of Deportation. Nine were non-residents and they were either discharged to the custody of relatives or placed in designated hospitals in their native State through the cooperation of the State Bureau of Deportation. Two were discharged to the custody of relatives in this State. Three escaped from custody, 2 while working outside and 1 through the assistance of a faithless employee. One charged with murder, first degree, was returned as a malingerer and he later accepted a plea of manslaughter, first degree. Seventeen or thirty-three per cent. died. The tabulated details follow.

*Court Cases Certified as Recovered, Returned to County Sheriffs and Placed at Disposal of Courts*

CASE NO.	CRIME	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
3466	Arson, 1st -----	6	9	24
3378	Sodomy -----	3	11	12

3941	Carrying Concealed weapons -----	3	2	10
3971	Robbery, 1st -----	2	11	27
4090	Rape, 2nd -----	2	11	27
4146	Grand Larceny 2nd, Receiving 2nd --	2	3	4
4168	Assault, 2nd -----	1	7	24
4215	Forgery, 2nd -----	1	5	18
4267	Assault, 2nd -----	--	9	19

*Court Case, Indictment Dismissed, Released to Custody  
Of Relatives, Condition Recovered*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
4118	Arson, 3rd -----	2	4	14

*Court Case, Indictments Dismissed, Released to Custody  
Of Relatives, Condition Much Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
3467	Murder, 1st -----	6	9	20
3503	In default of undertaking as disor- derly person -----	6	11	26
3754	Carrying a pistol -----	5	2	22
4216	Breach of promise -----	1	6	11

*Court Cases, Indictments Dismissed, Returned to Other  
Countries by Bureau of Deportation,  
Condition Much Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
4111	Grand Larceny, 1st -----	2	3	2
4266	Assault, 2nd -----	1	6	9

*Court Cases, Indictments Dismissed, Returned to Other  
Countries by Bureau of Deportation,  
Condition Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
3078	Murder, 1st -----	11	8	3
3897	Assault, 3rd -----	4	3	2
4169	Vagrancy -----	2	3	29



4168	Vagrancy -----	2	3	29
4195	Robbery, 1st -----	1	9	2
4360	Arson, 1st -----	--	4	28

*Court Cases, Writs of Habeas Corpus Sustained and  
Returned for Trial, Condition Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
3660	Burglary, 2nd -----	5	7	2
4272	Maiming, etc -----	1	0	0

*Court Cases, Indictments Dismissed, Sent to State  
Hospitals in Other States, Condition Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
4271	Grand Larceny, 1st -----	1	8	19
4435	Grand Larceny, 2nd -----	--	4	4

*Court Cases, Indictments Dismissed, Released to Custody of  
Relatives, Condition Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
3653	Rape, 1st -----	6	0	9
4115	Grand Larceny, 1st -----	2	1	19
4371	Rape, 1st & 2nd -----	--	10	4

*Court Cases, Escaped, Condition Improved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
3476	Assault, 2nd -----	7	3	3
3937	Burglary, 3rd -----	3	7	22
4145	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	1	11	5

*Court Case, Indictment Dismissed, Sent to State Hospital in  
Native State, Condition Unimproved*

		LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
CASE NO.	CRIME			
4374	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	--	8	22

*Court Cases, Indictments Dismissed, Deported by U. S.  
Department of Labor, Condition Unimproved*

CASE NO.	CRIME	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
4219	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	1	8	9
4249	Manslaughter -----	1	7	5

*Court Case, Returned to New York City Prison,  
Condition not Insane*

CASE NO.	CRIME	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
4248	Murder, 1st -----	1	8	17

*Court Cases That Died*

CASE NO.	CRIME	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE		
		YEAR	MONTH	DAY
1283	Assault, 1st -----	32	3	29
1294	Assault, 1st -----	30	4	19
1600	Assault, 2nd -----	25	6	10
1611	Murder, 1st -----	25	2	15
1996	Vagrancy -----	22	9	23
2688	Murder, 1st -----	15	6	19
2862	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	13	4	18
3076	Assault, 2nd -----	11	2	27
3443	Murder, 1st -----	7	6	1
3892	Murder, 1st -----	3	11	14
4104	Murder, 2nd -----	2	7	17
4176	Burglary, 3rd -----	2	2	16
4178	Grand Larceny, 1st -----	2	1	25
4241	Murder, 1st, Assault, 1st, Carrying dangerous weapons -----	1	5	24
4307	Grand Larceny, 1st, Receiving 1st --	--	9	10
4391	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	--	6	14
4432	Assault, 1st & 2nd -----	--	2	22

The following tabular arrangement will show the psychoses of all patients discharged during the year ending June 30, 1920.

PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

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PSYCHOSES	Recovered			Much Improved			Improved			Unimproved			Dead			TOTAL
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Alcoholic psychoses -----	4	--	4	3	--	3	9	4	13	4	--	4	4	--	4	28
Dementia Praecox -----	--	--	--	2	--	2	18	2	20	20	--	20	10	3	13	55
General Paralysis -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	4	--	4	6	2	8	15
Epileptic Psychosis -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	2
Manic depressive psychosis -----	3	2	5	--	--	--	3	1	4	--	--	--	2	--	2	11
Paranoia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	1	3
Psychoses with constitutional psycho- pathic inferiority -----	9	--	9	1	1	2	2	1	3	--	--	--	1	1	1	15
Psychoses with mental deficiency -----	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	1	7	--	--	--	3	--	3	19
Psychoses due to drugs -----	2	1	3	1	--	1	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Involuntional melancholia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Senile psychoses -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	2	3
Not Insane -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total -----	23	4	27	8	3	11	45	9	54	30	--	30	28	8	36	159

*Writs Of Habeas Corpus*

During the past year we have been served with 42 writs of habeas corpus for patients but this number does not represent the number of court appearances that were necessary as many secured adjournments, often to other places, making the total number of hearings come to 88. The majority of hearings were held in Poughkeepsie, 16 miles from Beacon, but 14 were in other parts of the State often requiring absence over night. In previous reports I have called attention to the great number of writs of habeas corpus to which this hospital is compelled to respond and have recommended a limitation to the securing of repeated writs by our litigious paranoiacs. During the past year, for instance, one patient had 7 writs with 12 hearings, another 5 with 10 hearings. Twenty-nine patients had writs but out of the 88 hearings 50 were had by 6 patients, or an average of over 8 hearings apiece. The expense to the State, not alone in traveling expenses but in the time of officers and attendants, involved in presenting these cases on writs is very large and the greater part of it unnecessary.

Three writs were sustained during the year. One of these was not opposed by the hospital and by agreement with the district attorney of Oneida County the indictment was dismissed and the patient released to the custody of relatives as the circumstances seemed to warrant such action although complete recovery had not taken place. One case of dementia praecox was presented on a writ in New York County, the writ was sustained and the patient returned for trial. While out on bail he participated in a hold-up and when again arraigned behaved in a very abnormal manner. In spite of this he was sentenced to 10 years in Sing Sing. I consider this a perversion of justice due to the assumption by the courts of the function of passing upon the mental condition of persons who have been found insane by physicians with psychiatric experience. Another case was that of an inferior young man from Rensselaer County who secured a hearing in Brooklyn. The writ was sustained and he was returned to Troy for trial. He was soon released and has written letters to former associates in the hospital which show that he is far from normal. I have heard that he is again in trouble, and his whole history shows that he is incapable of maintaining himself without some form of custody.

*Medical Staff*

There is no unusual comment to be made in reference to the clinical work during the year except that it has been marvelously well done. The staff officers have been greatly handicapped but they worked arduously and zealously with the only thought of bettering the unfortunates under their care. They have all taken

a most healthy interest in their work and I have only words of praise for their assistance and cooperation.

The problem of obtaining competent and efficient medical officers for State institutions should have serious consideration. Years ago there were many applicants for competitive examination for the position of medical interne. Today it is practically impossible to obtain even assistant physicians without competitive examination. The outlook for the future is dark and the standard of the hospital service must suffer if suitable candidates cannot be recruited. Many elements undoubtedly enter into the question but no relief can be anticipated until better salaries are provided as well as homelike housing arrangements approaching conditions in community life.

Captain George A. Sharp, Psychiatrist of the First Division returned from Germany early in July and Senior Lieutenant George T. Polk was released from naval service. They returned to their hospital duties with new enthusiasm and they added materially to our staff accomplishments during the year.

Dr. James M. Bernhardt was appointed medical interne November 13, 1919 and later was promoted to the grade of assistant physician. He resigned March 20, 1920 to enter the field of private practice. He has been in military service and his services here demonstrated that he would have made a most capable staff officer for the hospital. Unfortunately conditions in other fields were more alluring. The State can ill afford to lose men of his type but they cannot be attracted under present conditions.

### *Employees*

Last year I dwelt at some length on the employment conditions at this hospital and I can only reiterate that we cannot hope to obtain the proper type of employees unless we provide a basic wage schedule commensurate with the responsibilities and dangers involved. We thought that our labor troubles had ended after the trying experiences during the world conflict but the year just closed has shown no improvement. Our soldiers returned, stayed for short periods and then accepted more congenial and lucrative employment elsewhere. Others accepted employment with no idea of remaining and we were forced to employ some who had rendered undesirable service in other institutions. At the end of the year we actually had 8 less employees than a year ago and 4 less than 2 years ago. Furthermore most of the vacancies were on ward service so it is plain that we were dangerously undermanned. All will agree that more employees are necessary in a hospital for the criminal insane and they must be reliable and trustworthy. Furthermore, the first principle of safe supervision demands that ward service must be properly covered. The natural result was that all constructive work was

at a standstill. We frequently were unable to grant time off, vacations were curtailed and outside employees were detailed to ward service. What would have happened if we did not have a number of old employees who loyally accepted the additional burdens and frequently worked overtime is hard to tell. They exhibited a wonderful spirit of self sacrifice that I am sure is not appreciated by people outside of the hospital service.

A new employee is of little value until he has had at least a year's service and we are not recruiting many who reach this period of dependability. During the year just closed we actually employed 150 while 156 left by resignation or discharge. These changes were chiefly under ward service and we lost a few of our older men who were attracted by high wages elsewhere. If it had not been for the pension system we undoubtedly would have lost more of our older men and then operation would have been practically impossible. The reason for the above unsatisfactory conditions does not require any investigation. The duties of ward service or direct supervision of the insane are by no means agreeable or pleasant. The hours of labor are long in unnatural surroundings and there is the ever present possibility of a dangerous assault. The pay is inadequate and the chances of promotion are few. Naturally employees are taken on who have no thought of remaining and they do not show a normal healthy interest. Another more trying element is the so-called "hospital floater." He is acquainted with the unfavorable conditions prevailing and if reprimanded or requested to show more interest in his work he resigns and moves on to the next hospital knowing full well that employment awaits him. Naturally this class stirs up indifference and inefficiency which provides a serious administrative problem. Unfortunately this class is increasing and some steps should be taken to eliminate them entirely from the hospital payrolls. They are a menace at this hospital and they virtually make a mockery of discipline. The only solution is a wage schedule sufficiently attractive to retain the high class man. I personally believe that the position of attendant should likewise be placed under competitive civil service.

I do not wish to infer that the employees at this hospital are not loyal or disinterested in the general welfare of the institution. I refer largely to the ward service division of our personal service under position of attendants. We have many of the highest type of attendants and under the other groups of personal service I seriously question whether the commonwealth can boast of more loyal and zealous employees than at this hospital.

### *Occupation and Recreation*

For several years the question of occupational therapy has received increasing consideration in all State hospitals. It is now looked upon as one of the chief therapeutic agents in the care

and treatment of mental cases. All will agree that inactivity deters recovery and promotes restlessness and irritability. This is especially noticeable at this hospital and it has been the policy of the administrative officers for years to encourage employment wherever possible. Unfortunately occupational therapy cannot have broad application at this hospital which is permissible in hospitals for the care and treatment of the so-called civil insane. We have endeavored to adapt occupational therapy as far as the element of safety will permit with our population. The results have been highly gratifying from every standpoint. Under mental and physical employment there are practically no patients who cannot be reached even though advanced deterioration is noted and the improvement resulting is often very remarkable. The results obtained are two fold. The work accomplished by the patients has a distinct economic value and naturally results in a reduction of maintenance cost. Furthermore, the patients elevated by occupational therapy from a state of profound deterioration requiring considerable personal attention to a condition where they are clean and tidy are decidedly less expensive as wards of the State. Naturally to develop occupational therapy requires reliable, trustworthy and painstaking employees. If the employees are not interested the economic results are materially lessened so it follows that a proper salary schedule should be provided so that the best type of employees can be retained in the service of the hospital. Our activities during the past year have been no different than heretofore unless perhaps in the matter of individualization. I believe that the greatest good results from outdoor occupation and it is regrettable that we have thus far not been able to offer outside employment to many of our patients owing to the dangers of escape. If the time arrives when we can recruit a proper corps of employees it is probable that more patients will benefit by outside employment. In addition to the outside work especially on the farm we have general housework, cooking, dining room work and the patients assist all of the mechanics, firemen, electrician, painter, mason, tailor and shoemaker. Each case is carefully considered before employment is offered and they are placed at different types of employment depending upon their mental status. They all pass through the ward training unit. The value of their work is high in addition to the therapeutic element.

It has long been appreciated that the greatest benefit from occupational therapy can only be gained after proper attention has been given to recreation. We, therefore, endeavor to provide all the entertainment possible with our limited funds. The motion pictures continue to meet with favor and afford the most satisfactory entertainment. The phonograph is also greatly appreciated. The patients are encouraged to play dominoes, checkers, chess and cards on the wards and in the summer time hand ball and base ball are greatly enjoyed. Good natured



rivalry is stimulated and a most healthy reaction is noted. We endeavor to have numerous contests in the different sports and one or two field days are provided. We have continued to have afternoon tea parties for the women patients which have been greatly enjoyed and the men have had ward smokers. We also had the usual Christmas activities and a true Christmas spirit prevailed. This spring we initiated a new activity, namely, inviting the outside baseball teams to meet our combined team of patients and employees. The patients have all been greatly interested and this added attraction bids well to furnish great enjoyment and diversion for our population.

### *Religious Services*

There has been no change in reference to the religious instruction of our patients. The hospital has no resident chaplain but provision is made whereby any patient can receive religious instruction in accordance with his particular belief. Services are held regularly by the various Protestant clergymen of the City of Beacon and the hospital is considered as an out-mission of the St. Joachim's Catholic church and the rector or his assistant conducts services at stated intervals. They also visit the sick and are ever ready to answer any call. The Jewish inmates are under the guidance of the Jewish synagogue of Newburgh, N. Y., and regular services are conducted. They all take a commendable interest in our patients and their friendly sympathy and advice to those under our charge frequently simplifies administrative problems. Their assistance is deeply appreciated and I seriously question whether more beneficial results would follow if we had a residential chaplain who was present all of the time.

### *Maintenance*

The total expenditures during the year reached a total of \$351,575.45. This represented a yearly per capita cost of \$389.21 as compared with \$357.38 for the previous year. An increase was anticipated and even at this figure we were only able to compass the most necessary purchases. Where we expected to have declining markets, prices continued to increase so that many necessities for the comfort of our population as well as renewals to offset deterioration of plant could not be purchased. A most casual study of our expenditures will, I feel, reveal the same efficient and economic administration noted in former years. We are operating under the segregated budget plan and comparison with former years is impossible owing to changes in basic classifications. Formerly repairs of an extraordinary nature as well as special and unusual equipment renewals were covered by special appropriations and were not considered in determining the yearly per capita cost. Now all are made a part of the general



maintenance charges so that comparative studies of maintenance cost are practically impossible. Last year the annual per capita cost for personal service was \$145.01 whereas this year it was \$166.14 an increase of \$16.13. Food cost \$110.70 compared with \$103.24, an increase of \$7.46 for a year for each patient. This meant an expenditure of thirty and one quarter cents for food stuffs daily for each patient or a trifle more than a cent daily above last year. The balance of the increase of \$7.50 on a per capita basis was distributed throughout the other sub-divisions. Everyone is familiar with market conditions during the last year so I feel that our operation showed a conservative cost.

The following data reveal operative costs in detail and careful analysis and study are solicited. It seems to me that even superficial consideration will substantiate our claim of operation on the lowest economic basis consistent with reasonable efficiency. The Steward and his assistant are deserving of special commendation for their efforts to keep necessary expenditures within available appropriations without lowering the standard of the hospital.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

#### *Receipts*

Balance on hand July 1, 1919 .....	\$692.66
Received from Comptroller on estimate .....	354,258.16
Proceeds of Sundry Sales .....	855.60
	<hr/>
Total .....	<u>\$355,806.42</u>

#### *Expenditures*

Personal Service .....	148,019.53
Personal Service, part 2 .....	495.50
Employees' 10 per cent. Increase .....	1,564.93
Food .....	100,000.00
Fuel, Light, Power and Water .....	27,999.92
Clothing .....	17,499.87
Medical and Surgical Care, Supplies and Equipment ..	1,199.70
Farm and Garden .....	15,799.88
Roads, Grounds and Walks .....	699.01
General Administration .....	2,399.83
Office Expenses .....	2,200.00
Traveling Expenses .....	1,399.81
Fixed Charges and Contributions .....	3,797.83
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, Repairs and Replacement of Mechanical Equipment ----	9,999.77
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures .....	<u>\$351,575.45</u>

Remitted to State Comptroller (Sundry Sales) -----	855.60
Remitted to State Comptroller—Balance 1918-1919	
Appropriation -----	1,786.62
Balance on hand June 30, 1920. -----	1,588.75
<b>TOTAL -----</b>	<b>\$355,806.42</b>

### *Expenditures for Maintenance*

The following classification of the expenditures shows the total cost of the maintenance in the several departments of the Hospital and the yearly and weekly per capita cost in each.

ESTIMATES	Weekly Per Capita	Annual Per Capita	Total Cost For the Year
Personal Service -----	\$3.134005	\$163.863853	\$148,019.53
Personal Service part 2 -----	.010178	.548539	495.50
Employees' 10% Increase ----	.033131	1.732443	1,564.93
Food -----	2.117290	110.702470	100,000.00
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -	.592837	30.997090	27,999.92
Clothing -----	.370517	19.373093	17,499.87
Furniture, Furnishings, and Household Supplies -----	.391692	20.480135	18,499.87
Medical and Surgical Care, Supplies and Equipment ----	.025396	1.328118	1,199.70
Farm and Garden -----	.334523	17.491132	15,799.88
Roads, Grounds & Walks ----	.014798	.773833	699.01
General Administration ----	.050806	2.656712	2,399.83
Office Expenses -----	.046578	2.435492	2,200.00
Traveling Expenses -----	.029575	1.549648	1,399.81
Fixed Charges & Contribu's	.080409	4.204357	3,797.83
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, Repairs & Replace- ment of Mechanical Equip't	.211722	11.070166	9,999.77
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>\$7.443457</b>	<b>\$389.207081</b>	<b>\$351,575.45</b>

The average purchase price, per capita, cost per year, and quantity consumed of staple articles of food for the year ending June 30, 1920 is shown in the following table:

ARTICLES	Average Pur. Price	Per Capita Cost	Quantity Consumed
Fresh meats, per lb.	.1396709	18.89405	122,267
Fresh meats, per lb.	Hospital Products	Hospital Products	33,692
Poultry, per lb.	.465992	.367561	712 1-2
Poultry, per lb.	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	3,422
Wheat, flour, per bbl.	11.836667	25.198415	1,980

# MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

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Wheat, flour, per bbl.	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	21
Rye flour, per bbl.	8.30	.091884	10
Butter, per lb.	.5864593	19.64196	30,254
Milk, per qt.	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	181,923
Cheese, per lb.	.296405	1.693497	5,161
Eggs, per dozen	.48673	5.802804	10,769
Eggs, per dozen	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	2,609
Tea, per lb.	.227051	.627759	2,497
Coffee, per lb.	.336972	4.308607	11,550
Sugar, per lb.	.116108	4.42796	34,449
Fresh Fish, per lb.	.0583555	1.453545	22,500
Potatoes, per bu.	2.73369	5.641043	1,864
Potatoes, per bu.	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	2,361
Beans, per bu.	4.85264	.671509	125
Beans, per bu.	Hospital Product	Hospital Product	39

## PATIENTS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

### *Receipts*

Balance on hand July 1, 1919 -----	\$3,027.04
Received during the year -----	5,324.84
	<hr/>
	\$8,351.88

### *Expenditures*

Expenditures, and balances paid -----	\$4,090.21
Balance on hand June 30, 1920 -----	4,261.67
	<hr/>
	\$8,351.88

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND

*Re-Appropriated 1920, Chap. 165, Laws 1920, Part 5*

	Bal. on Hand June 30, 1919	Rec'd and Expnd'd	Balance on Hand
(Chap. 151, Laws 1918.)			
B. B. Forcing House, Silo, etc.	\$904.12	-----	\$904.12
C. C. Women's Group, Side- walks, Grading and Fencing	600.00	-----	600.00
D. D. Additional Accommoda- tion for Tubercular Inmates	6,000.00	-----	6,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	\$7,504.12	-----	\$7,504.12

*Re-Appropriated 1920, Chap. 582, Laws 1920, Part 4*

(Chap. 151, Laws 1918.)

A. A. Repairs -----	\$3,537.68	\$3,039.21	\$498.47
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*Re-Appropriated 1920, Chap. 165, Laws 1920, Part 5*

(Chap. 151, Laws 1918.)

E. E. Repairs -----	\$378.13	-----	*\$378.13
F. F. Re-Modeling Old Cow Barn	5.28	5.28	-----
G. G. Dining Room & Kitchen (Women's Building)			
(\$60,000.00 Authorized.) ---	22,558.87	-----	22,558.87
H. H. Re-Construction of Bakery	429.39	236.16	193.23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	\$23,371.67	\$241.44	\$23,130.23

*Chapter 177, Laws 1919, Part 5*

Painting -----	\$2,500.00	\$1,761.89	\$738.11
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*Re-Appropriated 1919, Chap. 177, Laws 1919, Part 5*

(Chap. 181, Laws 1917.)

Repairs to Block & Infirmary	\$582.83	-----	\$582.83
Repairs to Boilers & Pump --	97.04	95.29	*1.75
Repairs to Roofs, Gutters and Leaders -----	5.60	5.60	-----
Re-Construction of Bakery ----	206.00	-----	206.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	\$891.47	\$100.89	\$790.58

*Chapter 165, Laws 1920, Part 3*

Fertilizer & Lime Shed -----	\$500.00	-----	\$500.00
Water, Supply & Equipment --	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	\$10,500.00	-----	\$10,500.00

\*Lapsed Balances.

*Farm and Garden*

Last year we called attention to the change in farm accounting and the fact that the farm year was changed to end with the calendar year. The changes have been highly satisfactory and the various institutional farm reports can be easily analyzed and compared. The period covered by this report shows the activities for the farm year ending December 31, 1919.

Perusal of the tabular data in the appendix of this report

covering the operation of our farm is invited. The acreage under cultivation including haylands was 396.05 and the gross profit \$23,693.64. The net profit after deducting interest on investment at five per cent. or \$6,215.19 and maintenance of employees at \$2,894.49 was \$15,583.96. The financial result of operation can be briefly shown as follows:

Balance December 31, 1918 -----	\$121,687.20
Expenditures for maintenance and operation ---	27,445.16
Employees maintenance -----	2,894.49
Interest on investment at 5% -----	6,215.19
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$158,242.04
Value of farm and garden products -----	\$46,905.30
Inventory December 31, 1919 -----	126,920.70
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$173,826.00
Gain from operation for year -----	\$15,583.96

The above results were highly satisfactory as the growing season was unfavorable and we were hampered by shortage of employees. If well trained employees are not available it naturally follows that the results from inmate labor are minimized. The crops generally were fair. Potatoes were more or less of a failure owing to blight and some were not even dug. This condition was general throughout this section. The fruit crop was poor owing to early frosts. The berry crop was unusually large and they were greatly enjoyed by our patients. All garden products showed a good return.

Our dairy herd made a good showing. The last test showed no reactors and the milk records are improving. Swine likewise showed a better return and we had fresh pork throughout the winter season. Poultry operation was again expensive owing to the high cost of feed and the crediting of eggs at a figure far below the market value.

We have continued to improve the farm land wherever possible. A number of old tree stumps were removed and considerable rock was blasted out from the land. This rock was crushed as well as several stone fences removed from the farm and the crushed stone used to repair the farm roads. Drainage was continued so that we now have practically no "wet spots" on our land. The new greenhouse was also completed which will be a great addition to our farm.

Farm operation was frequently upset by shortage of help and changes among the employees. At times there was marked interference as we could not provide necessary patients owing to lack of employees to guard them. This resulted in more responsibility and added labor for the regular farm employees. They worked overtime cheerfully and their interest and enthusi-

asm merits special commendation. The Steward, head farmer, gardener and all of the farm and garden employees are deserving of great praise for their loyalty and cooperation during this trying period.

### *Requirements*

The most serious problem at this hospital for several years has been overcrowding due to lack of housing facilities. I have repeatedly called attention to the dangers existing and the imperativeness of providing additional ward and dormitory space. The basic question is the determination of the future capacity of the hospital and whether the so-called misdemeanant insane shall be cared for in a separate hospital or a new group at this hospital. We anticipated a survey by the State Hospital Development Commission but thus far we have not been reached on their program. It is quite probable that some action will be taken during the ensuing year so I have eliminated requests for a new group with diagnostic clinic as well as provision for water supply. Construction work has been at a standstill for years and for several years we have had no appropriations for permanent betterments. It is probable that next year we will endeavor to erect the dining room and kitchen building, women's group, in the event that labor conditions improve. We are again submitting practically the same essential requests and they should have prompt attention. Our principal requirements may be briefly summarized as follows:

### *New Construction*

Completion Dining Room and Kitchen Building (Women's Group) -----	\$35,000.00
Living Quarters for Superintendent & Medical Staff --	28,000.00
Shop Building -----	6,000.00
New Laundry Building -----	35,000.00
New Wards Women's Group -----	85,000.00
New Male Wards, Ninety patients -----	90,000.00
Farm Colony -----	40,000.00
Paint Shop -----	4,000.00
Building for Storage of rags and paper -----	500.00
Fire House -----	2,500.00
New Root Cellar -----	3,500.00
Farm Implements & Storage Building -----	4,200.00

### *Acquisition of Real Estate*

Additional Land -----	15,000.00
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### *Miscellaneous*

Fire protection -----	5,500.00
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Road roller and scarifier -----	6,000.00
Unclimbable boundary fence -----	10,000.00
New telephone system with Underground Conduit ---	4,500.00
Reclamation of farm land -----	2,000.00
New 20 horse power boiler for piggery -----	1,300.00
Renewals and betterments in furniture -----	3,500.00
Replacements and addition to kitchen equipment ----	3,000.00
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>\$384,500.00</b>

### *Repairs*

Repairs to line fence & renewal of cemetery fence ----	\$2,000.00
Repairs to main sewer outlet -----	1,800.00
Repairs to steam lines -----	2,200.00
Repairs to plumbing -----	2,500.00
Repairs to electric light and telephone line -----	3,500.00
Repairs to roofs -----	3,000.00
Repairs to laundry and equipment -----	3,000.00
Painting -----	2,500.00
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>\$20,500.00</b>

### *Acknowledgements*

During the past year the Hospital has gained many new friends and former aids have continued to extend helpful service. There have been so many courtesies extended to the Hospital that it would be impossible to cite even the noteworthy so I take this means of expressing, in behalf of the patients, our deep appreciation of all favors. We are thankful for the receipt of the various periodicals which have been furnished gratuitously and for all of the reading matter which has been sent to the Hospital. We are also deeply indebted to those who gave their time so freely for the entertainment of the patients and for the many other services that have been accorded to promote the general happiness and welfare of the hospital. We were especially grateful during the Christmas season for the many contributions to the General Christmas fund which brought Christmas joy to many friendless patients.

### *Visitations*

During the past year the war time limitation on visitation was lifted and the hospital has been open to the general public for visitation and inspection. Visitation is encouraged as we feel that the visitor will go away with a favorable opinion of the standard of the care and treatment of our patients. Many come with a feeling of dread looking upon Matteawan as a dingy prison with all of the inmates locked in single cells and they are

amazed to see our patients housed in large open wards reading or playing games in a peaceful manner or perhaps enjoying a game of baseball in the exercising courts. They also are greatly impressed with our general housekeeping and favorable comment is received.

The hospital has had the usual visitations by yourself and your assistants, the State Hospital Commission and their Medical Inspector. Their reports have been placed in your hands and show clearly and concisely their findings on the various inspection dates. We have also been visited by representatives of various other State Departments and by many from other States who are interested in psychiatric problems. I deeply appreciate the helpful suggestions and favors which have been extended by all and the healthy interest shown has brightened many administrative difficulties.

I am especially grateful to the staff officers, employees and attendants for their continued loyalty and support. Their assistance and zeal has made operation possible during a trying year and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge that they were largely responsible for the successful results of last year.

I likewise deeply appreciate your advice, cooperation and support and I trust that my management of the hospital may warrant the continuance of your approval.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) RAYMOND F. C. KIEB,

*Medical Superintendent.*



# APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
GENERAL STATEMENT

Established by act of Legislature in 1855 as the State Lunatic Asylum for Insane convicts. Opened for patients at Auburn, February 2, 1859. In 1869 the title of the Institution was changed by an act of the Legislature to the State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals. Removed to Matteawan, N. Y., by an act of 1886. Buildings opened for patients at Matteawan, N. Y., April 25, 1892. In 1893 the title of the Institution was changed to Matteawan State Hospital.

Total acreage of grounds and Buildings -----	482.49
Value of real estate including buildings and equip- ment (Appraisal 1911) -----	1,180,563.38
Acreage under cultivation including hay lands ----	396.05
Total disbursements for maintenance -----	351,575.45
Daily average population -----	903.308
Annual per capita cost for maintenance -----	389.21

Medical Service

Number of Physicians, including Superintendent and Internes -----	6
Ratio of Physicians, to patients -----	1 to 150.55
Annual per capita cost of medical service -----	\$16.02

Employees

	M	F	Total
Total number of employees -----	138	40	178
Ratio of all employees to patients ----	1	to	5.07
Number of nurses and attendants on wards -----	89	23	112
Ratio of all nurses and attendants on wards to patients -----	1	to	8.07
Number of day nurses and ward attend- ants -----	69	19	88
Ratio of day nurses and ward attendants to patients -----	1	to	10.15
Number of night nurses and ward attend- ants -----	20	4	24
Ratio of night nurses and ward attend- ants to patients -----	1	to	37.63
Number of attendants detailed to outside work -----			12
Annual per capita cost of all employees			146.86
Minimum rate of wages paid nurses ---	52.50	42.50	
Maximum rate of wages paid nurses ---	82.50	72.50	
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants	47.50	37.50	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants	77.50	67.50	

Estimated value of farm and garden products -----	54,529.40
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Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year -----	10,188.73
--	-----------

*Fuel and Light*

Total cost for the year -----	\$23,920.31
Annual per capita cost -----	26.48

	BITUMINOUS	ANTHRACITE
Total number of tons of coal consumed	4,071	370
Average purchase price per ton -----	5.64	9.07

*Farm Products*

Alfalfa, green	70.4365	tons	5.00	352.18
Beef, dressed	3,550	lbs.	.16186	575.61
Corn, ear	794.28	bu.	1.25	992.85
Clover, green	6.555	tons	5.00	32.77
Chicken, dressed	1,060.5	lbs.	.30	318.15
Ducks, dressed	1,266.75	lbs.	.30	380.03
Ensilage	225	tons	5.00	1,125.00
Eggs	2,609 1-12	doz.	.546726	1,426.41
Geese, dressed	1,066.75	lbs.	.25	266.68
Guinea Fowl, dressed	42	lbs.	.30	12.60
Hides	806	lbs.	.561339	452.44
Hay, Clear Timothy	54 470	tons	18.00	980.46
Hay, mixed	57.9125	tons	16.00	926.60
Hay, Clover	3.35	tons	16.00	53.60
Hay, Alfalfa	107.410	tons	20.00	2,148.20
Lamb	485	lbs.	.25	121.25
Milk	181,923.4	qts.	.10	18,192.34
Mangel, Wurzels	104.985	tons	6.00	629.91
Mangel, Wurzel Tops	1.975	tons	1.00	1.98
Oats and Peas, green	2.145	tons	5.00	10.73
Oats, green	17.848	tons	5.00	89.24
Oats	1,124.06	bu.	.70	786.84
Pork, dressed	25,483	lbs.	.235798	6,008.86
Potatoes	2,361.06	bu.	2.083606	4,919.52
Post, chestnut	126		.20	25.20
Rye	55.1785	bu.	1.25	68.97
Rye, green	52.825	tons	5.00	264.12
Straw	51.328	tons	10.00	513.29
Turkey, dressed	30	lbs.	.35	10.50
Veal, dressed	4,174	lbs.	.282208	1,177.94
Wheat	824	bu.	2.20	1,812.80
Wood, cord	24	cords	5.00	120.00
Wool	200	lbs.	.2970	59.40

Total -----	\$44,855.47
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*Garden Products*

Apples, eating	7.74	bu.	1.00	7.71
Asparagus	4,109	lbs.	.15	616.35
Blackberries	950	qts.	.12	114.00
Beans, string	6,742	lbs.	.03	202.26
Beans, pea	39.33	bu.	4.50	176.99
Beans, Lima green	439	lbs.	.04	17.56
Beets	13,644	lbs.	.01	136.44
Beet greens	3,394	lbs.	.01	33.94
Brussels, Sprouts	308	lbs.	.10	30.80
Cherries	19	qts.	.10	1.90
Currants	298 1-2	qts.	.12	35.82
Cabbage	956.82	cwt.	.75	717.62
Carrots	68,232	lbs.	.01	682.32
Cauliflower	1,725	lbs.	.05	86.25
Celery	3,977	lbs.	.05	198.85
Chard, Swiss	5,135	lbs.	.01	51.35
Corn, green	435.24	cwt.	1.25	544.06
Cucumbers	3,426	lbs.	.03	102.78
Egg plant	3,951	lbs.	.07	276.57
Endive	288.5	lbs.	.08	23.08
Grapes	252	lbs.	.03	7.56
Lettuce	3,695	lbs.	.04	147.80
Melons, Musk	1,725	lbs.	.05	86.25
Melons, Water	3,667	lbs.	.02	73.34
Onions	140.46	bu.	1.00	140.46
Onions, green	25,319	lbs.	.03	759.57
Plums	3.32	bu.	1.00	3.32
Peaches	40.53	bu.	1.67826	68.02
Pears	5.66	bu.	1.00	5.66
Parsley	62	lbs.	.05	3.10
Parsnips	1,193	lbs.	.015	17.90
Peas, green	2,399	lbs.	.04	95.96
Peppers	560	lbs.	.10	56.00
Raspberries, black	156	qts.	.12	18.72
Raspberries, red	1,660	qts.	.15	249.00
Radishes	493	lbs.	.025	12.33
Rhubarb	17,704	lbs.	.025	442.60
Strawberries	9,543	qts.	.12	1,145.16
Spinach	3,789	lbs.	.03	113.67
Squash, summer	81.65	cwt.	.50	40.83
Squash, winter	8.80	cwt.	1.50	13.20
Tomatoes	991.85	cwt.	1.50	1,487.78
Turnips	48,597	lbs.	.01006	486.27
Vegetable, oysters	2,708	lbs.	.03	81.24
Vegetable, marrow	12,301	lbs.	.50 c	61.51

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**\$9,673.93**

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

*Tailor's Report*

Aprons, White -----	324
Aprons, Ticking -----	57
Bags, Broom -----	83
Bags, Laundry -----	31
Bag, Mail, Canvas -----	1
Bags, Storeroom -----	24
Bases, Baseball -----	3
Camisoles -----	21
Caps, Khaki -----	10
Coats, Cloth -----	646
Coats, Khaki -----	43
Coats, White -----	90
Covers, Basket, Ticking -----	16
Covers, Stand, Muslin -----	8
Drawers, Canton Flannel, pr. -----	1
Dusters -----	60
Gowns, Surgical -----	12
Mittens, pr. -----	439
Overalls, Khaki, pr. -----	6
Overalls, White, pr. -----	20
Overcoats -----	30
Pads, Ironing Board -----	17
Pillow Slips -----	1,570
Sheets, Double -----	31
Sheets, Floor, Ticking, Laundry -----	24
Sheets, Unbleached -----	1,741
Shirts, Hickory -----	926
Shirts, Night -----	180
Shirts, Khaki, Baseball -----	10
Shirts, Negligee -----	14
Sneaks, pr. -----	119
Suit, Men's, Special -----	1
Suspenders, pr. -----	457
Ticks, Mattress -----	247
Ticks, Pillow -----	361
Ties, Neck -----	104
Towels, Bath -----	1,263
Towels, Dish -----	976
Towels, Huck -----	156
Towels, Roller -----	308
Towels, Special -----	24
Towels, Surgical -----	128
Trousers, Cloth, pr. -----	1,114
Trousers, Khaki, pr. -----	98
Trousers, White, pr. -----	8

Trousers, Khaki, Baseball, pr. -----	10
Underwear, Canton Flannel, suit -----	1
Vests, Men's -----	354

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

*Sewing Room Report*

Aprons, Gingham -----	848
Bandages, Gauze, yds. -----	150
Chemises -----	357
Curtains -----	2
Drawers -----	303
Dresses, Gingham -----	327
Gowns, Night -----	70
Napkins, Table -----	24
Petticoats -----	317
Shrouds, -----	13
Table Cloths -----	6

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

*Shoemaker's Report*

	MADE	PAIRS
Brogans -----		158
Shoes, Canvas -----		8
Shoes, Cloth -----		5
Shoes -----		20
Shoes, Scout -----		3
Slippers -----		100

## REPAIRS

Blacksmith's Apron -----	1
Boots -----	1
Harness Pieces -----	211
Horse Blankets -----	9
Horse Whip -----	1
Shoes -----	3,158
Slippers -----	282

*Kitchen Report*

Apples, Canned, gal. -----	341
Beans, String, Canned, qts. -----	5
Beets, Pickled, qts. -----	3 1-2
Cherries, Canned, qts. -----	40
Chilli Sauce, qts. -----	25 3-4
Corn, Canned, qts. -----	2 1-2

Grape Juice, bot. -----	15
Grape Conserve, glasses -----	12
Jam, Raspberry, glasses -----	5
Jam, Strawberry, glasses -----	91
Jam, Strawberry, gal. -----	25 1-2
Jelly, Crab Apple, glasses -----	65
Jelly, Quince, glasses -----	6
Jelly, Grape, glasses -----	103
Jelly, Currant, glasses -----	109
Jelly, Raspberry and Currant, glasses -----	8
Jelly, Raspberry, glasses -----	50
Lard, lbs. -----	489
Huckleberries, qts. -----	16
Peach Marmalade, qts. -----	1 1-2
Peaches, Pickled, qts. -----	8 1-2
Pears, Canned, qts. -----	57
Pears, Spiced, qts. -----	4
Pears, Pickled, qts. -----	8
Pickles, Cucumber, qts. -----	14
Pickles, Mustard, qts. -----	4 1-2
Pickles, Green Tomato, qts. -----	18
Pickles, Watermelon, lbs. -----	8
Pickles, Spanish, bbls. -----	22
Plums, Canned, qts. -----	7
Raspberries, Canned, qts. -----	73 1-2
Rhubarb, Canned, qts. -----	37
Sauer Kraut, bbls. -----	60
Strawberries, Canned, qts. -----	88
Tomatoes, gal. -----	1,628

TABLE No. 1

*Showing Crimes Committed by those Admitted During  
the Year Ending June 30, 1920, and Since the  
Opening of the Hospital, February 2, 1859*

Crimes	DURING YEAR SINCE OPENING			
	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
Abandonment -----	1	--	5	1
Abduction -----	--	--	7	2
Abortion and Manslaughter 2nd ----	--	--	--	1
Advertising counterfeit money -----	--	--	1	--
Arson -----	--	2	47	54
Arson 2nd -----	--	--	--	4
Arson, 2nd Vio. Sec. 190, Penal Law -	--	--	--	1
Arson, 3rd -----	--	2	--	10
Arson, attempted at -----	--	1	22	6
Arson, and attempted at suicide ----	--	--	--	1
Assault -----	--	5	124	148
Assault, 2nd -----	1	6	13	38
Assault, 3rd -----	3	--	30	8
Assault attempted at -----	--	--	1	2
Assault and abduction -----	--	--	1	--
Assault and attempt at rape -----	--	1	--	3
Assault and battery -----	--	--	40	19
Assault and burglary -----	--	--	5	--
Assault and grand larceny -----	--	--	1	--
Assault and intoxication -----	--	--	1	--
Assault, felonious -----	--	--	1	--
Assault to do bodily harm -----	--	--	41	29
Assault to do harm -----	--	--	32	--
Assault to rape -----	--	--	12	1
Assault to rob -----	--	--	3	1
Assault to steal -----	--	--	2	--
Assault with intent to kill -----	--	--	19	48
Assault, 1st and 2nd -----	--	7	1	70
Assault, 1st and carrying con. weapons	--	1	--	1
Assault, 1st and forgery, 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Assault, 1st and 3rd -----	--	--	--	2
Assault, 2nd and attempt at rape ----	--	--	--	1
Begging by means of a child -----	--	--	1	--
Bigamy -----	--	--	10	5
Bigamy and perjury -----	--	--	--	1
Blackmail -----	--	--	--	6
Breach of peace -----	--	--	--	2



Crimes	DURING YEAR		SINCE OPENING	
	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
Burglary -----	--	--	432	64
Burglary, 2nd -----	--	1	--	3
Burglary, 3rd -----	--	5	4	22
Burglary, attempt at -----	--	--	46	6
Burglary and attempt at rape -----	--	--	1	--
Burglary, assault and robbery -----	--	--	2	--
Burglary and larceny -----	--	--	42	11
Burglary and larceny, attempt at -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary and misdemeanor -----	--	--	2	--
Burglary and robbery, 1st -----	--	--	1	--
Burglary 1st and assault to kill -----	--	--	1	--
Burglary, 2nd and grand larceny -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 2nd and grand larceny 2nd -----	--	--	--	2
Burglary, 2nd and petit larceny, 2nd and receiving -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 2nd and petit larceny, and receiving -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 3rd and carrying concealed weapons -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 3rd and grand larceny, 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 3rd grand larceny, 2nd and receiving -----	--	2	--	5
Burglary, 3rd and grand larceny, 3rd -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 3rd larceny and receiving -----	--	--	--	4
Burglary, 3rd and petit larceny -----	--	1	1	4
Burglary, 3rd and receiving -----	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 3rd and receiving, 2nd -----	--	1	--	1
Carrying burglar's tools -----	1	--	3	1
Carrying concealed weapons -----	--	--	20	19
Challenging to a duel -----	--	--	--	1
Common gambler -----	1	--	1	--
Conspiracy -----	--	--	1	--
Counterfeiting -----	--	--	3	--
Cruelty to animals -----	--	--	--	1
Cruelty to children -----	--	--	1	--
Desertion -----	--	--	1	--
Destroying property -----	--	1	5	5
Discharging firearms -----	--	--	--	1
Disorderly conduct -----	14	1	172	12
Drunk and disordely -----	--	--	2	--
Entering a prison with intent to effect and facilitate the escape of a person therein held upon a				

Crimes	DURING YEAR		SINCE OPENING	
	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
charge of felony -----	--	--	1	--
Escaping from lawful custody -----	--	--	2	--
Extortion -----	--	--	3	--
Extortion, attempt at -----	--	--	--	2
Failure of bail to keep peace -----	--	--	1	3
False pretense -----	--	--	6	1
False registration -----	--	--	1	1
Felony -----	--	--	3	--
Forgery -----	--	--	26	14
Forgery, 2nd -----	--	--	2	7
Forgery, attempted at -----	--	--	3	--
Habitual drunkard -----	--	--	2	--
Homicide -----	--	--	--	1
Impairing morals of minor -----	--	--	5	--
Incest -----	--	--	2	1
Indecent exposure -----	2	--	9	--
Injury to property -----	--	--	10	8
Inmate of disorderly house -----	--	--	1	--
Intoxication -----	--	--	108	17
Keeping disorderly house -----	--	--	4	2
Kidnapping -----	--	--	2	6
Larceny -----	--	--	--	1
Larceny, attempt at -----	--	--	36	5
Larceny, and attempt at rape -----	--	--	1	--
Larceny from person -----	--	--	2	--
Larceny, grand -----	--	3	443	89
Larceny, grand, 1st and receiving -----	--	1	1	5
Larceny, grand, 1st and 2nd -----	--	1	--	1
Larceny, grand, 2nd -----	--	5	5	19
Larceny, grand, 2nd and attempt at -----	--	1	--	3
Larceny, grand, 2nd, assault, 1st and receiving, 2nd -----	--	1	--	1
Larceny, grand, 2nd, burglary, 3rd -----	--	--	1	2
Larceny, grand, 2nd and receiving -----	--	1	1	7
Larceny, grand, 2nd and forgery, 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Larceny, petit -----	5	--	217	12
Larceny, petit, and receiving -----	--	--	1	--
Libel -----	--	--	--	2
Maiming -----	--	--	--	2
Malicious annoyance -----	--	--	7	2
Maliciously destroying real property -----	--	--	3	2
Manslaughter -----	--	--	68	19
Manslaughter, 2nd -----	--	--	--	1

CRIMES	DURING YEAR SINCE OPENING			
	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
Mayhem -----	--	--	2	--
Misconduct, habitual, at State Industrial School and New York House of Refuge -----	--	--	6	--
Misdemeanor -----	--	--	6	5
Murder -----	1	10	56	228
Murder, attempt at -----	--	--	11	17
Murder, 1st and 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Murder, 2nd -----	--	--	58	13
Murder, 1st, assault 1st and 2nd -----	--	1	--	1
Mutiny -----	--	--	1	--
Non-Support -----	--	--	--	1
Obstructing railroad -----	--	--	2	6
Ommission to give security to keep peace -----	--	--	--	1
Passing counterfeit money -----	--	--	5	--
Perjury -----	--	--	5	7
Poisoning, attempt at -----	--	--	--	1
Possession slung shot -----	1	--	1	--
Prostitution -----	--	--	30	--
Prostitution and soliciting -----	--	--	1	--
Publishing a libel -----	--	1	--	1
Rape -----	--	--	47	12
Rape, 2nd -----	--	--	--	2
Rape and abduction -----	--	--	1	3
Rape, attempt at -----	--	--	10	13
Rape, 1st and 2nd -----	--	2	--	3
Rape, 1st and 2nd, assault 2nd, and abduction -----	--	--	--	1
Rape, 2nd and assault, 2nd -----	--	1	--	4
Rape, 2nd, assault, 2nd and abduction -----	--	--	--	1
Receiving stolen goods -----	--	--	27	1
Receiving stolen goods and burglary -----	--	--	1	--
Receiving stolen goods, larceny and burglary -----	--	--	1	--
Receiving stolen goods and petit larceny -----	--	--	--	1
Resisting officer -----	--	--	2	1
Robbery -----	--	--	106	16
Robbery, attempt at -----	--	--	9	2
Robbery, and petit larceny -----	--	--	3	--
Robbery, highway -----	--	--	30	--
Robbery, 1st, assault, 1st and 2nd -----	--	--	--	1

## DURING YEAR SINCE OPENING

CRIMES	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
Robbery, 1st, grand larceny, 1st, assault, 2nd and receiving ----	--	--	--	1
Robbery, 1st, attempt grand larceny, 1st and assault, 1st -----	--	1	--	1
Robbery, 2nd -----	--	--	1	1
Robbery, 2nd, assault, 3rd and petit larceny -----	--	--	--	1
Robbery, 2nd, grand larceny, 1st and assault 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Seduction -----	--	--	1	--
Sodomy -----	--	--	14	26
Sodomy, attempt at -----	--	--	2	1
Sodomy and assault, 2nd -----	--	--	--	1
Soliciting alms -----	--	--	1	--
Suicide, attempt at -----	--	--	3	15
Suicide, attempt at, and assault -----	--	--	--	1
Threatening life -----	--	--	--	1
Threatening to assault -----	--	--	--	1
Tramp -----	1	--	55	5
Trespass -----	--	--	2	1
Unlawful entry -----	--	--	16	--
Unlawful possession of hypodermic syringe -----	2	--	2	--
Unlawful possession & selling drugs --	--	--	1	--
Vagrancy -----	17	--	330	43
Vagrancy and prostitution -----	1	--	2	--
Violation of Chap. 439, Laws of 1892 --	--	--	2	--
Violation of Chap. 490, Laws of 1885 --	--	--	14	--
Violation of Chap. 546, Laws of 1896 --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Chap. 24, Laws of 1910 --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Chap. 659, Laws of 1910 --	--	--	3	--
Violation of Internal Revenue Laws --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Liquor Tax Law -----	--	--	--	1
Violation of Section 1, Penal Code --	1	--	1	--
Violation of Section 43, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 119, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 150, Penal Code --	1	--	1	--
Violation of Section 288, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 289, Penal Code --	--	--	3	--
Violation of Section 291, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 316, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 322, Penal Code --	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 382, Penal Code --	--	--	--	1

CRIMES	DURING YEAR		SINCE OPENING	
	Convicted	Un-Convicted	Convicted	Un-Convicted
Violation of Section 405, Penal Code -	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 412, Penal Code -	--	--	--	1
Violation of Section 426, Penal Code -	--	--	2	--
Violation of Section 483, Penal Code -	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 484, Penal Code -	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 505, Penal Code -	--	--	2	--
Violation of Section 551, Penal Code -	--	2	1	3
Violation of Section 559, Penal Code -	--	--	--	1
Violation of Section 654, Penal Code -	--	--	--	2
Violation of Section 675, Penal Code -	--	--	4	1
Violation of Section 720, Penal Code -	--	--	2	--
Violation of Section 887a, Penal Code	1	--	3	--
Violation of Section 934, Penal Code -	--	1	--	1
Violation of Section 975, Penal Code -	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1140, Penal Code	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1141, Penal Code	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1202, Penal Code	--	--	--	1
Violation of Section 1433, Penal Code	1	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1458, Penal Code	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1530, Penal Code	--	--	2	--
Violation of Section 1746, Penal Code	--	--	8	--
Violation of Section 1752, Penal Code	--	--	7	--
Violation of Section 1896, Penal Code	--	--	1	--
Violation of Section 1897, Penal Code	--	--	2	4
Violation of Section 1897, Penal Code and burglary, 3rd -----	--	--	1	1
Violation of Section 1990, Penal Code	1	--	3	--
Violation of Section 685, Chap. 378, Laws of 1897 -----	--	--	2	--
Violation of Section 89, Chap. 659, Laws of 1910 -----	--	--	1	--
*Unascertained -----	--	--	--	9
Cases showing criminal tendencies transferred from other State Hospitals, Order State Hos- pital Commission, Chap. 121, Laws of 1910 -----	1	2	44	18
Total -----	56	71	3,115	1,360

\*Crime not stated in order of commitment.

TABLE No. 2

*Showing Crimes Committed by Those Discharged During the  
Year Ending June 30, 1920*

CRIMES	Recovered	Much Improved	Improved	Unimproved	Dead	Not Insane	Total
Arson, 1st -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Arson, 3rd -----	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Assault, 1st -----	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
Assault, 2nd -----	3	1	2	1	2	--	9
Assault, 3rd -----	--	--	1	2	1	--	4
Assault, 1st and 2nd -----	--	--	1	2	2	--	5
Assault, 1st and 2nd and Carrying Dangerous Weapons -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Breach of Peace -----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 1st -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Burglary, 2nd -----	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Burglary, 3rd -----	--	--	2	--	1	--	3
Carrying concealed weapons ----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Carrying a Pistol -----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Common Gambler -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Crime against nature -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Disorderly Conduct -----	4	2	7	4	--	--	17
Ex-Convict -----	--	--	2	--	1	--	3
Forgery, 2nd -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Indecent Exposure -----	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Injury to Property -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Keeping Disorderly House -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Larceny, grand, 1st -----	--	1	1	--	1	--	3
Larceny, grand, 2nd -----	--	--	4	--	--	--	4
Larceny, grand, attempt 2nd ----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Larceny, grand, receiving 1st ---	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Larceny, grand, 2nd, Receiving stolen property 2nd -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Larceny, petit -----	2	1	1	2	2	--	8
Maiming -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Manslaughter, 1st -----	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Murder, 1st -----	--	1	1	--	4	1	7
Murder, 2nd -----	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
Murder, 1st, assault, 2nd, carrying dangerous weapons -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Prostitute -----	1	--	1	--	1	--	3
Public Intoxication -----	--	--	2	1	2	--	5
Rape, 1st -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1

CRIMES	Recovered	Much Improved	Improved	Unimproved	Dead	Not Insane	Total
Rape, 2nd -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Rape, 1st & 2nd -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Robbery, 1st -----	1	--	1	--	--	--	2
Receiving stolen property 2nd ---	1	--	1	--	--	--	2
Sodomy -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Suicide, attempt -----	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Trespassing on R. R. property ---	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Tramp -----	--	--	--	5	--	--	5
Unlawful poss. drugs -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unlawful poss. firearms -----	1	--	1	--	--	--	2
Unlawful poss. heroin -----	--	1	2	--	--	--	3
Unlawful entry -----	1	--	--	1	--	--	2
Unlawful poss. hypodermic syringe	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Vagrancy -----	2	1	8	10	9	--	30
Vio. Chap. 490, Laws of 1885 ---	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Vio. Sec. 426, Penal Code -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Vio. Sec. 675, Penal Code -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Vio. Sec. 1141, Penal Code -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Vio. Sec. 1433, Penal Code -----	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Vio. Sec. 1897, Penal Code -----	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Vio. Sec. 1990, Penal Code -----	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Total -----	27	11	51	33	36	1	159





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**TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL**

**REPORT**

**of the**

**MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT**

**of the**

**Dannemora State Hospital**

**DANNEMORA, N. Y.**

**For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920**

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## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

### MANAGER

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,      *Superintendent of State Prisons*

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN R. ROSS, M. D.	<i>Medical Superintendent</i>
BLAKELY R. WEBSTER, M. D.	<i>First Assistant Physician</i>
HAROLD R. ROBERT, M. D.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician</i>
THEODORE D. REED, M. D.	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
VACANCY	<i>Medical Interne</i>

---

JAMES H. KURTZ,      *Steward*

### CONSULTING SURGEON

R. S. MACDONALD, M. D.      *Plattsburg, N. Y.*

### DENTIST

MILES S. BUCK, D. D. S.      *Dannemora, N. Y.*

# REPORT

DANDEMORA, N. Y., *July 1, 1920*

HON. CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,  
*Superintendent of State Prisons,  
Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—

I submit, in accordance with the statutory requirements, the twenty-first annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Dannemora State Hospital.

## *Commitments*

In last year's report a change was recommended in the method of commitment of inmates from the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries to the Dannemora State Hospital. An endeavor was made to have legislation enacted conforming to these suggestions, but the bill was introduced too late to receive the attention it deserved. I respectfully suggest that at the next session of the legislature the bill be reintroduced early and an effort made to have it become a law.

## *Field Work*

The appropriation requested last year to engage the services of a field worker was eliminated from the budget. It is difficult to convince those unfamiliar with mental diseases of the necessity of such an employee. Until some way is provided for visiting the homes and families of our patients, it will be impossible to obtain complete and accurate histories, or to verify statements which are thought to be delusional but which may have a basis of fact. Such histories are absolutely essential for a thorough understanding of the individual. Adequate and scientific treatment can only be instituted after a painstaking examination of all available data. There is no department of our work more important and so much neglected. This neglect is due to no fault of the hospital. We obtain as much information as is possible under the existing conditions. The fault is with the legislature which refuses to appropriate funds to employ a field worker. This subject was discussed in last year's report under the heading of Social Service.

## *Water Supply*

For years in the annual report of this hospital, attention has been called to the inadequate water supply. It would seem that the subject had been sufficiently emphasized. It is referred to

again because nothing has been done to remedy a condition that becomes more acute yearly. If the inconvenience and the unsanitary condition caused by lack of water are no argument, at least the protection against fire should have consideration. This institution represents many hundreds of thousands of dollars and at times during the year is absolutely without protection from fire except for the chemical tanks kept on the wards. An excellent fire fighting apparatus of standpipes and hose has been installed throughout the hospital, but for considerable periods of the year there is no water to use if a fire should start. A report recently received from the Department of Health has the following to say relative to our water supply:

"The Hospital has for some time had funds available for the purchase of a considerable tract of land, comprising about 1,000 acres, located on the mountain in the rear of the present property. The purchase has been delayed owing to the inability of the present owners of the land to convey mineral rights with the title. There is a possibility that if this land were purchased by the State it might be possible to develop a water supply on this property with suitable storage reservoirs sufficient to nearly if not entirely supply the quantity of water needed by the hospital, thus taking a considerable load from the prison system. The limitations of this investigation did not permit an examination of this watershed with this in view, but it is a project worthy of consideration among others for betterment of existing conditions. As a result of this investigation it was found that certain unsatisfactory conditions exist at the Clinton Prison and Dannemora State Hospital." Their report concluded with the following recommendations:

"(a) That at the earliest possible date a thorough investigation be undertaken of possible sources of a new or additional water supply of adequate quantity and satisfactory sanitary quality and that plans for such additional or new water supply be prepared by the State Architect and submitted to this department for approval.

(b) That steps be taken to properly protect the mines or shafts from pollution due to surface wash or that the use of water therefrom be discontinued entirely.

(c) That no water be used from the driven well until sources of pollution are removed or the safe quality of the water is assured."

With the exception of 156 acres, the title to this tract of land is clear, so I am informed. I would suggest that arrangements be made to acquire the land in separate parcels, paying for the land with the clear title and acquiring the rights on the other property.

#### *New Construction*

An appropriation of \$20,000 was asked to begin construction of a ward suitable for segregating our tubercular patients. It

was not allowed. The need for this ward was shown in last year's report and ultimately it will have to be built. I would respectfully suggest that the building be authorized and \$5,000 appropriated. With this amount we can quarry and continue the cutting of stone which will be ready when needed. In addition it will allow us to continue one of our most important industries, that of stone cutting. Many inmates have been taught this trade during their stay in the hospital and it has been of great value to them when they were released. This industry should go on without interruption.

### *Staff Buildings*

Suitable living quarters for the resident staff should be provided. The location of the Dannemora State Hospital does not make it a desirable place for the average physician. For the most part staff positions go begging. During the past three years, the position of interne has been vacant the greater part of the time. As recommended in my report of last year, I advocate the construction of two cottages. It is my opinion that suitable living quarters is the only remedy for vacancies on the staff.

### *Coal Pocket*

Conditions relative to the storing of coal have not been remedied. An appropriation should be allowed as soon as possible to build a suitable coal pocket.

### *Coal Trestle*

A coal pocket and trestle should be built at the railroad station to be used jointly by Clinton Prison and this Hospital. The style of construction of the modern coal car makes the shoveling of coal a difficult and laborious process. The saving in labor that would ensue from the building of such a trestle would soon pay for the construction.

### *Dairy Barn*

Our dairy barn is unsanitary and with the present make-shift proposition it is impossible to keep it otherwise. The report of the Health Department speaks of it as follows:

"The institution herd is housed in a barn neither modern nor fitted to be kept in a sanitary condition. The institution authorities have for some time asked for appropriations for a new barn. It would be possible with a new barn and with the addition of certain lands which it is contemplating buying, to supply a substantially larger portion of the milk required. It is recommended that the institution authorities continue to make every effort possible to procure an appropriation for the erection of a new and modern cow barn and to acquire sufficient additional pasturage to justify them in substantially increasing the herd."

*Farm and Garden*

More land suitable for cultivation in the vicinity of the hospital should be purchased. The profits on our farm and garden have always been such that the industry should be developed further. We could work more land to advantage.

*Employees*

During the greater part of the year we had a fairly full force of employees, but in the early spring for a time there was a shortage. At present conditions are satisfactory.

*Movements of Patients*

	Men	Women	Total
Hospital Census July 1, 1919 -----	530	-----	530
Admitted During the Year -----	65	-----	65
Whole Number Treated -----	595	-----	595
Discharged During the Year -----	75	-----	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Hospital Census June 30, 1920 ----	520	-----	520

The average daily population from July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 was 525.062 as compared with 534.896 for the previous year. There has been a slight decrease in the average daily population although our admission rate for the year ended June 30, 1920 was higher than for the year preceding.

SHOWING WHENCE PATIENTS WERE RECEIVED AND FORM OF INSANITY SHOWN ON ADMISSION FOR THE YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30, 1920

FROM	Senile Psychoses	General Paralysis	Psychoses with Cerebral Syphilis	Psychoses with Multiple Sclerosis	Alcoholic Psychoses	Psychoses with Disease of the Thyroid	Manic-depressive Psychoses	Dementia Praecox	Paranoia and Paranoid Condition	Epileptic Psychoses	Psychoses with Const. Psycho. Inf.	Psychoses with Mental Deficiency	TOTAL
Auburn Prison	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	10
Clinton Prison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	1	20
Great Meadow Prison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sing Sing Prison	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	12
N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6
Easton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	14
Total	1	7	1	1	2	1	7	26	2	2	14	1	65

Demenntia Praecox was the predominant form of insanity among the new admissions, 40 per cent. being afflicted with this condition. This is about the ratio that has existed in former years. Twenty-one per cent. of the new admissions were suffering with a psychosis accompanying a constitutional psychopathic make-up.

Thirty-two patients, or 49.23 per cent. of the total number admitted during the year were of foreign birth. The following tabulation shows their nativity:

Austria -----	3
Canada -----	1
Germany -----	3
Greece -----	1
Italy -----	14
Norway -----	1
Persia -----	1
Roumania -----	2
Russia -----	6
Total -----	32

Seventy-five patients were discharged during the year, and thirty-three, whose terms of sentence had expired, but who were not suitable cases to be given their liberty, were recommitted to the hospital according to law. The condition of those discharged was as follows:

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Recovered -----	45	--	45
Much Improved -----	6	--	6
Improved -----	5	--	5
Unimproved -----	6	--	6
Not Insane -----	0	--	0
Died -----	13	--	13
Total -----	75	--	75

The recovery rate based on the year's admissions was 68.4 per cent.; based on the whole number treated it was 7.39 per cent., and based on the average daily population it was 8.57 per cent. This recovery rate is somewhat higher than last year and the reason for it will be discussed later in the report.

The average period of residence in the hospital of those discharged recovered was 3 years, 2 months and 18 days; the average gain in weight was 7.35 lbs.

Thirty of the forty-five recovered patients, whose terms of sentence were not completed, were returned to penal institutions according to law; twenty-one to Clinton Prison, eight to the New York State Reformatory and one to the New York County Penitentiary. Fourteen, who had completed their terms of sentence, were unconditionally released, but in each case where it was possible to locate relatives, they were directed to proceed to the homes of such relatives. One of the forty-five recovered patients



was discharged to the custody of the parole officer of the New York State Reformatory and was repatriated to his home in the British West Indies.

Six patients were discharged as much improved; four to the custody of relatives, one to the parole officer of the New York State Reformatory, and one to the parole officer of the Jewish Welfare Association.

Of the five discharged as improved, two were placed on board ship for repatriation to their native country, one was transferred to a civil hospital, one was discharged to the custody of relatives in another State and one was allowed to go in care of his father, who was in a position to provide for him.

Six patients were discharged as unimproved and were transferred to civil State hospitals by order of the State Hospital Commission.

There were thirteen deaths during the year due to the following causes:	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -----	2	--	2
General Paralysis -----	2	--	2
Empyema following Influenza and Pulmonary Tuberculosis ----	1	--	1
Lobar Pneumonia -----	3	--	3
Tubercular Peritonitis -----	1	--	1
Acute Intestinal O b s t r u c t i o n Volvulus -----	1	--	1
Acute Parenchymatous Nephritis, engrafted upon Chronic Nephritis -----	1	--	1
Chronic Myocarditis -----	1	--	1
Cerebral Syphilis -----	1	--	1
Total -----	13	--	13

The death rate based on the whole number treated was 2.18 per cent.; based on the average daily population it was 2.45 per cent. Autopsies were obtained in seven cases, or 53 per cent.

#### *Medical Staff*

Dr. Blakely R. Webster was appointed first assistant physician to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Dexter. Dr. Webster was acting first assistant physician at the Matteawan State Hospital, and had there demonstrated his fitness for this position.

Dr. Charles L. Bailey was appointed assistant physician on August 15, 1919 for a period of one month.

Dr. Theodore D. Reed, assistant physician, was discharged from the military service of the United States and returned to take up his duties in the hospital on September 4, 1919.

Dr. Harold R. Robert, senior assistant physician, was discharged from the military service and returned to duty on November 18, 1919.

The position of medical interne has been vacant and, although strenuous efforts have been made to fill it, there seems little prospect of obtaining the services of a suitable physician.

*Out-Patient Work*

An out-patient clinic for nervous and mental diseases was established in connection with the State Hospital Commission at Plattsburg. Rooms were at first provided by the Red Cross and later the clinic was taken to the Champlain Valley Hospital. At this clinic free examination and advice were given to any suffering with nervous or mental diseases, who made application. In addition, under the direction of the Commission of Mental Defectives, mental tests were made on defective school children.

*Medical*

In the daily clinic 1,975 treatments were administred during the year. This does not include those for whom medicine was prescribed. There were thirteen cases which required surgical attention. The causes follow:

Fracture of the finger -----	1
Fracture of metacarpal bone -----	1
Fracture of the jaw -----	1
Dislocation of the left shoulder -----	1
Incision of abscesses -----	2
Removal of ingrowing toe nail -----	2
Paracentesis of ear drum -----	1
Mastitis operation -----	1
Orchidectomy, right -----	1
Operation for radical cure of hemorrhoids -----	2
Total -----	13

With the return to duty of Drs. Robert and Reed it has been possible to devote more time to the medical treatment of our inmates. Because of an insufficient number of physicians during the war, we were able to do little other than the routine work.

The treatment of all cases showing symptoms of syphilis either from laboratory findings or clinically has been undertaken. It is known that only prolonged and vigrous treatment offers any hope of a cure in this disease.

The State Department of Health offers salvarsan free of charge. Considering this, the use of that preparation or of neosalvarsan received much thought. After consulting the best authorities, neosalvarsan was adopted as the better drug for our use because of its ease in preparing and administering. It is quite apparent in treating the class of cases who are inmates of this hospital, these are important considerations.

Every patient admitted has a Wasserman test made on the blood. Each case that has a positive finding has a further Wasserman test made on the spinal fluid. In cases where a negative Wasserman is returned, but clinical manifestations of the dis-

ease are present, treatment is instituted as though a positive Wasserman had been obtained. While treatment is in progress, frequent Wasserman tests of blood and spinal fluid are made for control of treatment.

A record sheet of a case under treatment is inserted. We do not consider any case adequately treated unless all four courses shown in the record have been completed.

TERTIARY SYPHILIS

Name				No.			Ward				
Day of Treatment	Year	Month	Day	"914" indicated	"914" given	"806" given	Cyan. of Hg. given	Grey oil indicated	G. Oil given	S. S. K. I. M. given	Other t. i. d. Med.
1	--	--	--	0.45	----	----	----	0.10	----	10	
8	--	--	--	0.60	----	----	----	0.10	----	18	
15	--	--	--	.75	----	----	----	0.10	----	25	
22	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----	32	
29	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----		
				(1st Course)							
				Rest for thirty days. Then repeat. Take Wasserman.							
				(2nd Course)							
59	--	--	--	0.45	----	----	----	0.10	----	10	
66	--	--	--	0.60	----	----	----	0.10	----	18	
73	--	--	--	0.75	----	----	----	0.10	----	25	
80	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----	32	
87	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----		
				(3rd Course)							
				Rest for two and one-half months. Take Wasserman.							
				(4th Course)							
164	--	--	--	0.45	----	----	----	0.10	----	10	
171	--	--	--	0.60	----	----	----	0.10	----	18	
178	--	--	--	0.75	----	----	----	0.10	----	25	
185	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----	32	
192	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----		
				Rest for three months. Take Wasserman.							
				(4th Course)							
285	--	--	--	0.45	----	----	----	0.10	----	10	
292	--	--	--	0.60	----	----	----	0.10	----	18	
299	--	--	--	.75	----	----	----	0.10	----	25	
306	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----	32	
313	--	--	--	.90	----	----	----	0.10	----		

If both are negative, give no treatment. If either or both are positive, begin treatment again with Course II. At any rate, rest four months and take Wasserman. If positive start again with II. If negative Wasserman and complete serological in five months more.

It would be premature to make definite statements as to the results on the recovery rate because of the active treatment of our syphilitics. Unquestionably there has been a decided improvement in many of the cases suffering from psychoses other than general paresis and cerebral syphilis following the treatment. This has been particularly noticeable in some of the constitutional psychopaths whose difficulty seems to have been exaggerated by a general systemic syphilitic infection.

General paralysis of the insane is considered a hopeless condition from the standpoint of recovery. It is known that syphilis is the one and only cause of the disease. Although hopeless, nevertheless, we put these cases on treatment identical with the others. It is often difficult to distinguish clinically between general paralysis and cerebral syphilis of the meningitic type. This latter condition is amenable to treatment. We feel that the patient should be given the benefit of the doubt in every case. I have become convinced that treatment should be carried out in every case that is diagnosed general paralysis.

In addition to anti-syphilitic treatment in general paralysis, we have done spinal drainage in a number of cases. The number so treated has been insufficient to draw definite conclusions. Certainly following drainage there has been a very decided improvement both mentally and physically in two or three cases.

### *Physical Culture*

During the past winter basket ball and volley ball were introduced as a form of physical culture and recreation. Our hall is of such proportions that it offers an excellent court for these games. The inmates showed much enthusiasm and excellent teams were developed. In addition to playing games among themselves a team representing the hospital, composed entirely of patients, played outside teams. They made a splendid record and defeated some of the strong teams of this section of the country. The morale of the inmates during the winter months was improved to a marked degree. It has been noticed during the winter months that the inmates are as a rule more irritable. We have ascribed this to the insufficient exercise when it is impossible to use the airing courts because of the snow and the extreme cold. With the introduction of this form of amusement the irritability seemed to be lacking during the past winter. In my opinion these games have been of therapeutic value. Six inmates from the New York State Reformatory who had been diagnosed as constitutional psychopaths and who had been troublesome and faultfinding to an extreme degree, became tractable and cooperative. It was possible after some time to certify them as recovered from their psychosis and return them to the reformatory. I believe this form of recreation and development should be extended. It is our intention to obtain the services of a

trained man who can devote his entire time to directing athletics and conducting classes in calisthenics.

### *Dental Work*

A visiting dentist was employed throughout the year and gave one day a week to the treatment of our patients. The following dental work was done:

Cleanings -----	197
Extractions -----	205
Silver Fillings -----	194
Pyorrhea Scaling -----	13
Porcelain Fillings -----	9
Crowns Removed -----	1
Bridge Work (10 teeth) Treatments -----	29
Cement Fillings -----	9
Plates Repaired -----	3
Bridge Removed and Reset -----	1
Full Upper Plates -----	1
Examination of Fractured Jaw -----	1

### *Diet Kitchen*

A small diet kitchen has been established adjoining the sick ward for the preparation of special food for our sick cases. This demonstrated its value immediatly. Food adapted to the needs of the sick is prepared under the direction of a physician. It has made possible the concentration in one section of the hospital of all those cases in need of a special diet. Better diets have resulted with a saving in the quantity of food used.

### *Laboratory*

A room adjoining the loggia has been fitted as a laboratory. While it is not ideal, it is an improvement over what has existed. The usual routine work in the laboratory has been done. In addition, renal function tests have been made on all cases suffering from kidney conditions. The tests for alveolar air have been performed when necessary. It is our purpose to make our laboratory as complete as possible.

During the year eighty blood specimens and fifty spinal fluid specimens were obtained for the Wasserman tests. Thirty luetin tests were made. Two hundred injections of neosalvarsan and five hundred and twenty-five injections of mercury were administered. Spinal drainage was done on eight cases.

### *Entertainment*

Through the kindness of a number of moving picture firms, we have been able to have entertainments for our inmates twice

a week. The pictures are enjoyed and are of value as a disciplinary measure.

The Peck's Bad Boy Theatrical Company furnished a very enjoyable evening with their show. This was given free of charge and I take this opportunity to express our appreciation of their generosity.

The public school children of Dannemora staged a performance that was excellent.

### *Habeas Corpus*

There were six hearings during the year on writs of habeas corpus. In each case the writ was dismissed and the patient remanded to the custody of the hospital.

### *Visitations and Acknowledgments*

There have been the usual official inspections during the year. These have included the visits of yourself, the Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, the State Hospital Commission and its medical inspector, and representatives from the Architect's office.

The Prison Survey Committee conducted an investigation of this hospital and they visited the institution on July 4th, 5th, and 19th. Their report showed that the charges made were groundless. A copy of this report, I believe, has been filed in your office.

The religious welfare of our patients has been cared for throughout the year by the Rev. J. A. Hervieux, Rev. H. S. Rowe, and Rev. Claude V. Winch and Rabbi S. Judleson.

We are under deep obligations to a number of film companies, including the Fox, Paramount, Art Craft and the Rex Film Companies, for their contribution of moving pictures for our inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN R. ROSS,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

DANNEMORA, N. Y., *July 1, 1920.*

JOHN R. ROSS, M. D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

DEAR SIR:—

I respectfully submit the following report from the Steward's Department for the year ended June 30, 1920.

### *Maintenance*

An analysis of the accompanying comparative statement shows that the annual per capita costs exceeds that of the previous year \$37.183. Of this amount \$25.987 is due to the increased cost of Personal Service; \$8.717 to Food; \$4.717 to Clothing; \$.625 to Furniture, Furnishings and Household Supplies; \$0.72 to Farm and Garden; \$1.11 to Roads, Grounds and Walks; \$.44 to Office Expenses; \$.796 to Traveling Expenses and \$.233 to Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, Repairs and Replacements of Mechanical Equipment.

The additional cost is due to the higher prices of supplies rather than the use of larger quantities.

The per capita cost of Fuel, Light, Power and Water is the same as for the preceding year. Although prices were higher, no increase is shown for the reason that a smaller tonnage of coal was paid for than for the year preceding. The consumption of coal, however, was greater as the supply on hand at the end of the year was less by 237 tons than on July 30, 1919.

General Administration shows a per capita reduction of \$6.772. A motor truck was purchased during the previous year and, as no expenditure of a similar nature was necessary during the present year, the charge for this subdivision is less. It appears that the showing is as good as could be expected, considering the prevailing high prices.

### *New Construction, Extraordinary Repairs, Improvements and Industries*

Work has been continued on the northwest wing, and it will be completed during the coming winter and spring, with the exception of grading around the building. A contract has been made for the iron stairs and nearly all the material needed has been ordered.

A permanent entrance to the airing court from the basement of the isolation corridor has been constructed, replacing a temporary one. The cement walk in the airing court has been completed.

The removal of built-in gutters on the buildings has been started, and this work on the administration building is nearly finished. Concrete gutters are being laid around the building to take care of the water.



The room in the basement under the staff dining room has been made into a dining room for office employees.

A diet kitchen, equipped with small electric stove, dumb waiter and other necessary fixtures, has been installed off Ward 8. This provides special diet for infirm patients instead of having it sent from the main kitchen some distance away.

The outside woodwork on the superintendent's residence has been repainted. Galvanized iron gutters and conductor pipes have been placed on his residence.

A retaining wall 380 feet long, extending from the east side of the administration building to the north side of the kitchen building, has been constructed.

The cutting of stone for new buildings has been continued during the year.

The 25 K. W. generator has been repaired and re-installed.

Duplicate stop valves have been placed on each of the four boilers.

The ordinary repairs have been made as needed.

The engineering department has made the tin and galvanized iron ware used in the institution.

Inmates in the tailor shop, sewing room and shoe shop have made a large part of the clothing used, also various articles for general use about the institution.

The accompanying statements show the articles made in the tin shop, tailor shop, sewing room and shoe shop.

#### *Farm*

The farm statement shows a net operating profit for the year of \$1,751.07. Owing to the extremely dry weather during July and August, our vegetable crop was not such a success as the year previous. This explains the lessened profit.

The different departments show gains and losses evenly divided in numbers. We hope during the coming year that each department will show a profit.

A dairy barn should be built as it is impossible to employ modern methods in the present makeshift structure.

The farm statement following is for the calendar year ended December 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. H. KURTZ,

*Steward.*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITAS

CLASSIFICATION	1918-1919 re-classified		1919-1920	
	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita
Personal Service -----	\$96,542.66	\$180.829	\$108,591.13	\$206.816
Food -----	57,215.37	107.167	60,846.24	115.884
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	20,228.08	37.888	19,895.85	37.892
Clothing -----	7,393.74	13.849	9,748.37	18.566
Furniture, Furnishings & Household Supplies -----	8,295.60	15.538	8,486.38	16.163
Medical & Surgical Care, Supplies and Equipment --	790.03	1.480	815.09	1.552
Farm and Garden -----	3,802.52	7.122	4,992.81	9.509
Roads, Grounds and Walks -----	286.46	.503	322.16	.614
General Administration -----	5,876.60	11.007	2,223.78	4.235
Office Expenses -----	1,494.72	2.800	1,701.29	3.240
Traveling Expenses -----	407.91	.764	819.01	1.560
Fixed Charges & Contributions—General -----	5,341.60	10.005	5,183.11	9.871
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings, Repairs and Re- placements of Mechanical Equipment -----	4,903.30	9.184	4,944.36	9.417
Totals -----	\$212,560.59	\$398.136	\$228,569.58	\$435.319

Estimated Value of articles made in Tailor Shop, Sewing-Room and Shoe Shop during the year ended June 30, 1920.

109	Aprons (4-4 sheeting) -----	.32	34.88
120	Aprons (Ticking) -----	.60	72.00
18	Bandages -----	.05	.90
14	Camisoles (canvas) -----	1.50	21.00
1	Chair Upholstered (Fabricoid) -----	3.85	3.85
4	Chair Cushions (Fabricoid) -----	7.20	28.80
279	Coats (Blue Flannel) -----	7.65	2,134.35
20	Coats, white (6 oz. duck) -----	1.70	34.00
20	Combination Suits (6 oz. duck) -----	2.00	40.00
18	Combination Suits (8 oz. duck) -----	2.72	48.96
2	Coffins lined (sheeting 4-4) -----	1.00	2.00
2	Cushions (Fabricoid) -----	1.75	3.50
1	Cushion Cover for Bowling Alley (11 oz. duck) -----	2.25	2.25
1	Cushion for Couch (Fabricoid) -----	16.00	16.00
2	Davenport, upholstered (Tapestry) -----	49.12	98.24
6	Dish Cloths (Sheeting 4-4) -----	.20	1.20
18	Dish Cloths (Cheese Cloth) -----	.09	1.62
6	Extractor Covers (Duck) -----	.40	2.40
9	Holder (Ticking) -----	.10	.90
14	Ironing Board Covers (Canton Flannel) --	.80	11.20
14	Straight Jackets (12 oz. duck) -----	3.14	43.96
24	Jackets (Ticking) -----	1.50	36.00
14	Laundry Bags (Sheeting 6-4) -----	.45	6.30
6	Wash Bags (Sheeting 6-4) -----	.70	4.20
60	Mattresses (Ticking & Curled Hair) -----	5.00	300.00
31	Mattress Covers (Ticking) -----	2.54	78.74
1	Mattress Cover (11 oz. duck) -----	2.60	2.60
2	Mattress Protectors -----	5.00	10.00
1	Mail Bag -----	1.50	1.50
2	Medicine Balls (11 oz. duck) -----	1.00	2.00
14	Mittens, Bakery (Ticking) -----	.65	9.10
30	Night Shirts (Canton Flannel) -----	1.90	57.00
32	Night Shirts (Sheeting 4-4) -----	.85	27.20
12	Operating Gowns (Sheeting 4-4) -----	1.50	18.00
136	prs. Overalls (Ticking) -----	1.30	176.80
49	Pillow Slips (Tubing, bleached) -----	.55	26.95
490	Pillow Slips (Sheeting 4-4) -----	.30	147.00
111	Pillow Cases (Ticking) -----	.48	53.28
3	Pads for Basket Ball Court (Ticking) ----	3.00	9.00
4	Porch Cushions (Awning Cloth) -----	1.00	4.00
1	Porch Cover for Swing (Awning Cloth) --	6.00	6.00
4	Pressing Cloths (6 oz. duck) -----	.70	2.80
36	Rubber Sheets -----	1.70	61.20
642	Sheets, 2 5-6 yds. long (Sheeting 6-4) ----	1.25	802.50
4	Sheets, 2 1-2 yds. long (Sheeting 6-4) ----	1.10	4.40

## ANNUAL REPORT OF

8	Sheets, 2 1-4 yds. long (Sheeting 6-4) ----	1.00	8.00
709	Shirts, over (Shirting) -----	1.10	779.90
231	prs. Slippers -----	2.75	635.25
18	prs. Sneaks -----	.50	9.00
256	prs. Socks -----	1.60	409.60
72	prs. Suspenders -----	.09	6.48
72	Sausage Bags (Sheeting 4-4) -----	.03	2.16
23	Table Cloths (Linen) -----	3.00	69.00
438	Towels, 1 yd. long (Toweling No. 16) ----	.19	83.22
1,900	Towels, 1-2 yd. long (Toweling No. 16) ---	.095	180.50
300	Towels, 1-2 yd. long (Huck) -----	.16	48.00
50	Towels, 1 yd. long (Toweling No. 24) ----	.25	12.50
6	Towels, Roller, 2 yds. long (Toweling No. 16) -----	.35	2.10
522	prs. Trousers (R. O. Suiting) -----	2.50	1,305.00
10	prs. Trousers, white (8 oz. duck) -----	1.40	14.00
234	Vests (R. O. Suiting) -----	1.10	257.40
2	Window Screens (Cheese Cloth) -----	.15	.30
5	Window Shades (Shade Cloth) -----	1.40	7.00

## Repaired:

## Charges for Material used only.

1,380	Shoes and Slippers, heeled, soled and Counters repaired -----	.32	441.60
36	Coats repaired (Coat Lining & Silesia) --	.25	9.00
Total --- -----			8,728.59

Estimated Value of Articles made in the Tin Shop during  
the year ended June 30, 1920.

30	24 qt. Tin Milk Pails -----	1.00	30.00
6	6 gal. Tin Tea Cans -----	3.10	18.60
24	20 qt. Tin Dish Pans -----	1.10	26.40
1	8 qt. Tin Tea Kettle -----	1.00	1.00
18	14 qt. Tin Ration Pails -----	.80	14.40
36	1-2 pt. Tin Ration Dippers --- -----	.25	9.00
4	Tin Flour Scoops -----	.75	3.00
6	3 qt. Tin Dippers -----	.25	1.50
20	New Bottoms for Pails and Dish Pans ----	.25	5.00
48	20 qt. Galv. Iron Pails -----	.90	43.20
1	Galv. Iron Garbage Can -----	2.50	2.50
1	Galv. Iron Coal Box -----	3.00	3.00
1	Galv. Iron Ash Can -----	3.00	3.00
5	Galv. Iron Potato Steamers -----	1.75	8.75
1	Galv. Iron New Lining for Dish Washer --	15.00	15.00
2	Galv. Iron Door Casings for Isolation Door	7.00	14.00
12	Galv. Iron Dust Pans -----	2.25	doz 2.25
150	ft. O. G. Gutter -----	.25	37.50
75	ft. 4 inch Conductor Pipe -----	.15	11.25
12	ft. Standing Gutter, Copper -----	1.15	13.80
Total -----			263.15

FARM INVESTMENT

Inventory

	AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	AT END OF YEAR
Farm Land -----	2,874.25	2,939.25
Farm Buildings & Structures -----	5,450.00	5,533.88
Farm Teams -----	750.00	640.00
Dairy Herd -----	870.00	1,092.00
Poultry Flock -----	106.50	173.20
Swine -----	3,070.00	2,950.00
Farm Implements—		
Machinery, Tools and Appliances ----	989.29	970.44
Total Investment -----	\$14,110.04	\$14,298.77

Summary Statement of Farm Operation

DEPARTMENT	EXPENSE	INCOME	LOSS	GAIN
Dairy -----	3,076.14	3,774.76	-----	698.62
Poultry -----	1,765.36	1,479.50	285.86	-----
Swine -----	6,882.65	7,968.65	-----	1,086.00
Farm Teams -----	1,587.08	1,828.86	-----	241.78
Fruit -----	17.81	2.53	15.28	-----
Garden -----	1,366.30	1,161.36	204.94	-----
Field Crops -----	745.07	520.98	224.09	-----
Potatoes -----	652.72	1,107.56	-----	454.84
	\$16,093.13	\$17,844.20	\$730.17	\$2,481.24
Net Operating Profit	1,751.07		1,751.07	
	\$17,844.20	\$17,844.20	\$2,481.24	\$2,481.24

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS  
RAISED AND CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR

Garden Products

FRUITS:				
Apples		1-4 bu.	1.00	.25
Cantaloupes	36	lbs.	.05	1.80
Currants	4	qts.	.12	.48
				2.53
VEGETABLES:				
Asparagus	67	3-4 lbs.	.15	10.16
Beans, string	6,795	1-2 lbs.	.03	203.87
Beans, dried		57-60 bu.	4.50	4.28

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Beets	3,211	lbs.	.01	32.11
Beet greens	521	1-2 lbs.	.01	5.22
Brussel Sprouts	9	1-2 lbs.	.10	.95
Cabbage	9,417	1-4 lbs.	.0075	70.63
Carrots	17,232	1-2 lbs.	.01	172.33
Cauliflower	8	3-4 lbs.	.05	.44
Celery	2,875	lbs.	.05	143.75
Swiss Chard	1,560	lbs.	.01	15.60
Corn, sweet	4,578	lbs.	.0125	57.22
Cucumbers	649	1-2 lbs.	.03	19.48
Endive	3	lbs.	.08	.24
Horseradish	97	1-2 lbs.	.05	4.88
Lettuce	1,636	3-4 lbs.	.04	65.47
Onions	95	16-57 bu.	1.00	95.28
Onions, green	392	1-2 lbs.	.03	11.78
Peas, green	2,330	1-2 lbs.	.04	93.22
Peppers	13	lbs.	.10	1.30
Pumpkin	173	lbs.	.005	.86
Radish, tops on	426	1-4 lbs.	.025	10.65
Rhubarb	148	1-2 lbs.	.025	3.71
Spinach	344	lbs.	.03	10.32
Squash, Summer	522	lbs.	.005	2.61
Squash, Winter	711	lbs.	.015	10.67
Tomatoes	3,610	3-4 lbs.	.015	54.16
Turnips	5,969	1-2 lbs.	.01	59.69
Vegetable Oysters	16	lbs.	.03	.48

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1,161.36
*Farm Products*

## DAIRY :

Milk, whole	72,982	lbs.	.0329	2,401.11
Beef, dressed	1,231	lbs.	.15466	190.39
Veal	1,190	lbs.	.20277	241.30

---

2,832.80

## POULTRY :

Eggs, produced	585	doz.	.53889	315.25
Chicken, dressed	1,990	3-4 lbs.	.30	597.23
Turkey, dressed	231	1-7 lbs.	.35	80.90
Duck, dressed	15	lbs.	.30	4.50
Geese, dressed	26	1-2 lbs.	.25	6.62

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1,004.50

## SWINE :

Pork, produced	19,803	lbs.	.2137	4,232.01
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4,232.01

**FIELD:**

Corn Fodder, green	1.250	tons	4.00	4.82
Corn Fooder	6.375	tons	2.50	15.94
Hay, Timothy	2.334	tons	18.00	42.09
Hay, mixed	22.298	tons	16.00	356.76
Oat, Fodder	6.555	tons	14.00	91.77
Buckwheat	8	bu.	1.20	9.60
Potatoes	928 55-60	bu.		1,107.56
				<hr/> 1,528.54

**SALES:**

Hides	241	1-4 lbs.		66.22
Bones	1,275	lbs		9.56
				<hr/> 75.78

**GRAND TOTAL ----- \$10,837.52**

**INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY**

	AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	AT END OF YEAR
Cows -----	12	12
Heifers -----	2	4
Calves -----	5	2
Bulls -----	1	1
Brood Sows -----	9	8
Hogs -----	27	20
Boars -----	3	1
Shoats -----	72	89
Young Pigs -----	4	0
Horses -----	6	6
Hens & Roosters -----	125	195
Geese -----	5	1
Turkeys -----	0	1

**HOME PRODUCTS SALTED, CURED,  
CANNED AND PRESERVED****MEATS:**

Bacon, cured and smoked, lbs.-----	681
Ham, cured and smoked, lbs. -----	1,965
Pork, salted, lbs. -----	1,650

**VEGETABLES:**

Beets, qts. -----	60
Beans, qts. -----	92
Corn, qts. -----	50
Peas, qts. -----	48
Tomatoes, qts. -----	76

## PICKLES:

Cucumber Pickles, gals. -----	10
Chili Sauce, qts. -----	10
Picalilly, qts. -----	19
Pin Money Pickles, qts. -----	10
Tomato Ketchup, qts. -----	4
Tomato Pickles, gals. -----	160

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*Maintenance*

Balance on Hand July 1, 1919 -----	\$ 3,730.06
Received from Comptroller on Estimate -----	236,792.81
Proceeds of Sundry Sales, Chap. 223, Laws of 1916 --	256.36
Refund, January Voucher No. 95 -----	.32
	<hr/>
	\$240,779.55

*Expenditures*

Personal Service -----	108,591.13
Food -----	60,846.24
Fuel, Light, Power & Water -----	19,895.85
Clothing -----	9,748.37
Furniture, Furnishings & Household Supplies -----	8,486.38
Medical & Surgical Care, Supplies and Equipment --	815.09
Farm & Garden -----	4,992.81
Roads, Grounds & Walks -----	322.16
General Administration -----	2,223.78
Office Expenses -----	1,701.29
Traveling Expenses -----	819.01
Fixed Charges & Contributions, General -----	5,183.11
Repairs & Alterations to Buildings, Repairs and Re- placements of Mechanical Equipment -----	4,944.36
	<hr/>
	\$228,569.58
Remitted to Comptroller for Sundry Sales, Chap. 223, Laws of 1916 -----	256.36
Remitted to Comptroller to close Appropriation, Chap. 151, Laws of 1918 -----	1,716.62
Remitted to Comptroller to close Appropriation, Chap. 25, Laws of 1919 -----	93.64
Remitted to Comptroller to close Appropriation, Chap. 644, Laws of 1916 -----	46.33
	<hr/>
	\$230,682.53
Balance on Hand June 30, 1920 -----	10,097.02
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$240,779.55



SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS

Chapter 151, Laws of 1918, Part 3		
Construction of Northwest Wing -----	\$7,670.62	\$7,670.62
Repairs -----	149.95	149.95
Chapter 177, Laws of 1919, Part 3		
For Continuing Construction of Northwest Wing	280.50	280.50
Chapter 165, Laws of 1920, Part 5		
(Re-appropriated from Chap. 151, Laws of 1918)	463.34	463.34

*Showing the Total Average Annual Cost per Capita for each Year  
Since the opening of the Hospital, November 15, 1900.*

Year	Average Number present during year	Total Current expenditures	Total Cost per Capita
*1901 -----	111.423	\$32,400.82	\$290.791
1902 -----	154.250	39,827.54	258.200
1903 -----	206.250	45,358.21	219.913
1904 -----	227.320	48,296.47	212.460
1905 -----	246.680	56,808.75	230.293
1906 -----	270.720	60,574.30	223.752
1907 -----	302.910	69,923.57	230.839
1908 -----	326.250	73,896.36	226.500
1909 -----	355.276	79,475.64	223.701
†1910 -----	376.260	90,574.59	240.723
1911 -----	393.682	92,827.11	235.792
1912 -----	431.986	104,570.45	242.069
1913 -----	496.164	120,038.93	241.930
1914 -----	532.452	133,620.78	250.955
1915 -----	515.096	129,927.91	252.240
§1916 -----	528.602	113,831.25	215.340
1917 -----	546.044	152,314.52	278.942
1918 -----	550.364	184,682.40	335.564
1919 -----	533.896	212,560.59	398.130
1920 -----	525.062	228,569.58	435.320

\*For ten and one-half months.

†Includes Salaries and Wages for thirteen months.

§For nine months.

Officers' Salaries not included in maintenance until 1905.

**MONTHLY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1920 AND AVERAGE COST PER CAPITA  
IN EACH CLASSIFICATION**

Months	Personal Services	Food	Fuel, Light Power & Water	Clothing	Furniture, Furnishings and Household Supplies	Medical and Surgical Care, Supplies and Equipment	Farm and Garden	Roads, Grounds and Walks	General Administration	Office Expenses	Travelling Expenses	Fixed Charges and Contributions General	Repairs & Alterations to Buildings, Repairs & Replacements of Mechan- ical Equipment	Total.	Receipts
Month ending July 31, 1919	8893.82	3419.48	5097.93	989.76	740.34	32.87	311.97	.00	333.38	141.12	67.74	427.61	209.77	20715.79	27035.57
Month ending August 31, 1919	8961.02	4067.39	4900.11	510.99	667.50	37.19	381.18	.00	98.54	182.54	19.49	419.52	149.23	20344.70	21826.38
Month ending Sept. 30, 1919	8916.65	7116.17	1968.71	669.60	654.99	12.19	365.01	.00	600.34	110.34	40.23	393.08	47.49	20864.85	17708.49
Month ending Oct. 31, 1919	9028.51	4530.66	1112.97	356.81	549.08	4.45	396.30	3.63	116.28	68.23	44.98	405.15	478.68	17095.73	17328.14
Month ending Nov. 30, 1919	9033.16	3809.04	813.07	1490.55	537.43	188.95	429.57	8.33	200.83	127.71	83.62	418.43	1294.58	18440.27	21345.99
Month ending Dec. 31, 1919	9087.50	7960.33	1736.33	645.44	707.12	72.21	448.65	.00	97.99	156.88	53.06	462.26	202.81	21570.08	15945.66
Month ending Jan. 31, 1920	9073.36	3253.17	25.80	799.70	716.35	124.88	512.29	.00	86.93	174.46	34.87	399.51	163.29	15364.11	15778.41
Month ending Feb. 28, 1920	9241.94	3458.77	767.65	645.54	656.35	26.17	577.84	.00	100.56	55.29	.00	427.41	733.90	16691.32	19946.69
Month ending March 31, 1920	9200.52	5570.18	592.47	302.77	788.65	61.07	470.29	22.48	79.90	77.62	256.83	441.86	470.16	18334.32	18249.34
Month ending April 30, 1920	9076.31	8091.02	.00	1523.66	794.51	92.45	523.12	189.26	147.78	218.49	63.79	502.01	416.14	21638.54	22718.02
Month ending May 31, 1920	8942.63	2976.65	1143.44	1204.27	852.51	91.12	314.66	42.05	167.91	152.40	51.86	441.52	493.65	16874.72	18037.81
Month ending June 30, 1920	9130.76	6653.38	1767.87	609.28	821.55	71.54	281.93	56.41	143.34	286.71	102.99	444.75	234.64	20635.15	21377.31
Total	108591.13	60846.24	19895.85	9748.87	8486.38	815.09	4992.1	322.16	2223.78	1701.29	819.01	5183.11	4944.36	228569.53	236792.81
Average Weekly Per Capita Cost	3.956	2.216	.725	.355	.309	.029	.182	.012	.081	.062	.029	.189	.180	8.325	



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**REPORT**

**of the**

**BOARD OF PAROLE**

**for**

**STATE PRISONS**

**for the**

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920**

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# REPORT OF PAROLE BOARD

## RECAPITULATION

Initial applications during the year ending June 30, 1920	864
Re-applications during the year ending June 30, 1920	203
Total hearings	1,067
Total hearings since the establishment of the present system	19,778
Initial applications granted during the year ending June 30, 1920	840
Re-applications granted during the year ending June 30, 1920	171
Total granted during year	1,011
Total granted since the establishment of the present system	13,261
Number declared delinquent, including inmates paroled in previous fiscal years, during the year ending June 30, 1920	180
Number declared delinquent since the establishment of the present system	2,960
Number returned for violation of parole, including inmates paroled in previous fiscal years, during the year ending June 30, 1920	88
Number returned for violation of parole since the establishment of the present system	1,389
Complied with the conditions of parole and discharged during the year ending June 30, 1920	673
Complied with the conditions of parole and discharged since the establishment of the present system	8,835
At large and in good standing June 30, 1920	1,134
At large delinquent since the establishment of the present system	1,461
Total number at large	2,595

*Table showing number of applications considered by the Board during the year ending June 30, 1920, and action taken thereon*

PRISON	Hearings	Initial Appli- cations Granted	Re-Applica- tions Granted	Initial Appli- cations Denied	Re-Applica- tions Denied
Sing Sing	344	304	36	0	4
Auburn	254	193	39	13	9
Women's	23	17	6	0	0
Clinton	224	121	83	3	17
Great Meadow	222	205	7	8	2
Total	1,067	840	171	24	32

*Table showing action taken by the Board during the year ending June 30, 1920, on cases of inmates paroled during this or previous years*

PRISON	Declared Delinquent	Absolute Discharge	Returned
Sing Sing -----	51	221	47
Auburn -----	43	94	20
Women's -----	4	17	6
Clinton -----	48	123	11
Great Meadow -	34	218	4
Total -----	180	673	88

*Table showing status on June 30, 1920, of inmates paroled from the several institutions during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919*

PRISON	On Parole in Good Standing	Delinquent At Large	Delinquent Returned	Returned on New Sentence	Discharged	Total
Sing Sing -----	306	19	2	4	9	340
Auburn -----	198	15	5	2	12	232
Women's -----	20	1	1	0	1	23
Clinton -----	177	13	1	2	11	204
Great Meadow -	192	6	2	2	10	212
Total -----	893	54	11	10	43	1,011

From the above it will be noted that 88% of the inmates paroled during this year are making good.

*Table showing the principal Parole Custodians of inmates paroled from the several institutions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920*

PRISON	Catholic Protective Society	Prison Association	Jewish Protective And Aid Society	Salvation Army	Volunteers of Amer- ica and Other Societies And Individuals*	Paroled and Discharged	Total
Sing Sing -----	171	62	50	23	24	10	340
Auburn -----	70	5	10	52	77	18	232
Women's -----	4	4	4	2	8	1	23
Clinton -----	70	35	21	32	13	33	204
Great Meadow -	87	58	29	23	15	0	212
Total -----	402	164	114	132	137	62	1,011



\*Includes local and prison parole officers.

From the report it will appear that there were 13,261 paroles granted since the establishment of the parole system in 1907. Of these 2,960 were declared delinquent during that period, showing nearly 80 per cent. as having complied with the rules and receiving honorable discharges.

During the past year ending June 30, 1920, there were 1,011 paroled. Of this number 88 per cent. are in good standing. During the past three years there have been at least 85 per cent. of men paroled who have made good.

The following are the principal features of the New York State parole law:

*Board of parole for state prisons; parole officers.* There shall be a board of parole for state prisons of three members to consist of the superintendent of prisons, and two members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. It shall adopt a uniform system of marking prisoners by means of which shall be determined the number of marks or credit to be earned by each prisoner as a condition of release by parole, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. It shall also be its duty to make examination and report to the governor with its recommendations on all applications for pardon referred to it by the governor. The members shall hold office for a term of five years from the time of their appointment. In case of the absence or disability of the superintendent of prisons he may depute the deputy superintendent to represent and act for him at any meeting of said board. Each agent and warden shall appoint a parole officer for the prison of which he is in charge. It shall be the duty of such officers to aid paroled prisoners in securing employment and to visit and exercise supervision over them while on parole and they shall have such authority and perform such other duties as the board of parole may direct. The salary of each parole officer shall be payable from the maintenance fund of the prison to which he is assigned.

*Meetings of board; applications for parole or discharge.* A majority of the board of parole for state prisons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and they shall meet at each of said prisons ten times each year upon dates to be fixed by them and at such other times and places as they may deem necessary. Each prisoner confined in the state prisons may one month prior to the expiration of the minimum term of his sentence, as fixed by law or imposed by the court, make application to the board, in writing and in such form as they may prescribe, for his release upon parole or for an absolute discharge as hereinafter provided, and said board is hereby prohibited from entertaining any other form of application or petition for the release upon parole or absolute discharge of any prisoner. Where

the minimum term of a prisoner shall be further diminished on account of compensation earned, as provided by law, such prisoner may make such application either at the next meeting of the board after the prisoner has received notice of such diminution or at the first meeting of the board occurring after the expiration of ten days from the receipt of such notice.

*Biographical record of prisoners on indeterminate sentence.* The superintendent of state prisons shall cause to be kept, at each state prison, a full and accurate record of each prisoner therein confined upon an indeterminate sentence, which record shall include a biographical sketch covering such items as may indicate the causes of the criminal character or conduct of the prisoner, and also a record of the demeanor, education and labor of the prisoner while confined in such prison; and whenever such prisoner is transferred from one prison to another, a copy of such record or an abstract of the substance thereof, together with the certified copy of the sentence of such prisoner, shall be transmitted with such prisoner to the prison to which he shall be transferred.

*Release on parole of prisoners on indeterminate sentence.* If it shall appear to said board of parole for state prisons, upon an application by a convict for release on parole as hereinbefore provided, that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said board may authorize the release of such applicant upon parole, and such applicant shall thereupon be allowed to go upon parole outside of said prison walls and inclosure upon such terms and conditions as said board shall prescribe, but to remain, while so on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the agent and warden of the state prison from which he is so paroled, until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence as hereinbefore provided, or until his absolute discharge as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the parole board from paroling or discharging inmates subject to parole at any time and, as of any time after the expiration of any minimum term, upon such other conditions not incompatible with the welfare of society as they may deem advisable. The board of parole shall, in granting such parole, annex a condition to the effect that if any such convict shall, during the period between the date of his release by reason thereof and the date of the expiration of the maximum term for which he was sentenced, be convicted of any felony, committed in the interval as aforesaid, he shall, in addition to the sentence which may be imposed for such felony and before beginning the service of such sentence, be compelled to serve in the prison or penitentiary in which he may be confined for the felony for which he is so convicted, the remainder of the maximum term of his sentence, without commutation, unless sooner released on parole or absolutely dis-

charged by the board of parole of state prisons, but he may, however, earn compensation in reduction of the remainder of such term.

*Warrant for arrest of paroled prisoners.* If the agent and warden of the prison from which such prisoner was paroled, or said board or any member thereof, shall have reasonable cause to believe that the prisoner so on parole has violated his parole and has lapsed or is probably about to lapse into criminal ways or company, then such agent and warden or said board, or any member thereof, may issue his warrant for the retaking of such prisoner.

*Officer may arrest prisoner.* Any officer of said prison, any parole officer, or any officer authorized to serve criminal process within this state to whom such warrant shall be delivered is authorized and required to execute said warrant by taking said prisoner and returning him to said prison, within the time specified in said warrant therefor. Such officer other than an officer of the prison, or parole officer, shall be entitled to receive the same fees therefor as upon the execution of a warrant of arrest at the place where said prisoner shall be retaken, and as for transporting a convict from the place of arrest to the prison, in case such officer also transports said prisoner to the prison. Such fees of the officer other than a prison officer, or parole officer, and the expenses of a prison officer in executing such warrant shall be paid by the agent and warden of the prison out of the moneys standing to the credit of such paroled prisoner as hereinafter provided, if any or sufficient therefor, and otherwise out of the funds of the prison. The parole officers, for purposes of identification, may, within this state, measure, describe and photograph prisoners in accordance with the Bertillon system.

*Appearance of recaptured parole prisoners before board of parole; imprisonment after delinquency.* At the next meeting of the board of parole of state prisons, held at such prison, said board shall be notified thereof. If said prisoner shall have then been returned to said prison, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before said board, and the said board may after such opportunity has been given, or in case said prisoner has not yet been returned, declare said prisoner to be delinquent, and he shall whenever arrested be thereafter imprisoned in said prison for a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of sentence of such prisoner, at the time of such delinquency, unless sooner released on parole or absolutely discharged by the board of parole of state prisons.

*Absolute discharge of paroled prisoners.* If it shall appear to said board of parole that there is reasonable probability that any prisoner so on parole will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his absolute discharge from imprison-

ment is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then said board shall issue to said prisoner an absolute discharge from imprisonment upon such sentence, which shall be effective therefor.

Under the provisions of law each prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is entitled to earn compensation of ten days for each period of thirty days for willing and efficient work. If such time is earned, the minimum sentence as imposed by the court is reduced accordingly.

Reference to the law has been made in previous reports, but, in the light of certain criticisms which arise from time to time questioning acts of the Board performed entirely according to law, it is thought many are not familiar with the facts, results or provisions of the statute. It is a matter of history in connection with the care of prisoners, when it seems popular to let down the bars of all discipline in our prisons, for many to join in loud approval of the system, and when experience teaches laxity to be detrimental to the cause of reproof and reform of our unfortunates, the same persons join with the demand for more discipline and less sentimentality. Doubtless the wave of crime now raging in our country has turned many minds upon this subject, and they in turn have expressed their opposition to the system of parole, but the law quoted remains the same, and it, together with results obtained, has strengthened the belief of the Board in the soundness of the theory calling for intelligent, humane discipline in our prisons, followed by a full chance, when conduct warrants, for the man to be paroled under such supervision as will not be irksome, detrimental to his manhood or continuously reminding him and others of his unfortunate past. It is pertinent to note that a very small percentage of convictions in connection with the present so-called "wave of crime" is of men who have been granted parole.

There are those who believe the supervision of paroled men is at the present time insufficient in the lack of the number of officials appointed for that purpose. With this, of course, the Parole Board very emphatically disagrees. At the present time each prison has a parole officer. They, together with the various societies interested, are sufficient to guarantee a most intelligent and helpful assistance to every paroled prisoner. At the present time this costs the State of New York simply the salary and expenses of these officers. The societies now assisting to a great extent are the Prison Association of New York, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Catholic Protective Society, Jewish Protector and Aid Society, The National Lend-A-Hand Society and the Christian Science Prison Committee.

To provide official supervision equal to that now afforded by the various organizations would require the appointment of a great many more parole officers, with its consequent increase

in expense. While this is an important item to consider, yet it is not the chief one which has prompted the Board to utilize the assistance of the various units which are now engaged in the supervision of the paroled prisoner. It has been the experience of the Board that an excessive amount of official routine supervision is more harmful to the paroled man than a system which gives him every opportunity for advice and counsel and which looks after his family in an intelligent manner.

Under the present system the various associations above referred to afford the State of New York, free from any expense to it, an army of about 2,000 possible parole custodians to look after the interests of these men. It is estimated that the saving in expense to the State from this system of supervision is \$100,000. per annum. This has been referred to in our previous reports, and it is simply emphasized now as an indication of our more firm belief in its efficiency. As to the justification for this belief, we refer to the results accomplished as shown in the foregoing statistics.

In this connection, too much praise cannot be given to these various philanthropic organizations who are devoting so much time and energy in a constructive study and care of our unfortunates. This, it should be remembered, all being done at their own expense, the Parole Board would welcome and be glad of any action on the part of the State that would insure some official contribution to these various organizations for their work in this direction.

Criticism has arisen from time to time of the action of the Board in paroling prisoners after what may seem to be too short a period served in prison. It must be apparent to the student, particularly our judges and district attorneys, that the Board has no part in fixing the minimum sentence of any prisoner, and it would be in contravention with the intention of the present laws should the Board not recognize conduct, etc., of the inmate in considering his parole at the expiration of his minimum term. In fact, it is the story of nearly every prisoner sentenced for an indeterminate term that he was advised when receiving sentence that under the law, with good conduct in prison, he would naturally receive release upon parole at the expiration of the minimum term.

It has always been the desire of the Board of Parole to co-operate with the judges, district attorneys and police officials, and to follow their suggestions as far as possible, and while there may be honest contention that our present law is too lenient, the Parole Board does not feel that it could consistently take upon itself the prerogative of compelling a man to serve in prison a longer period than the law plainly contemplated. If it is the consensus of opinion that the prisoner should remain longer in prison before parole (in the opinion of the Board there



are many instances of this kind), the minimum sentence imposed by the court should be for a longer period. In a large majority of cases the prisoner has not received within a considerable period of time the limit which could have been imposed as a minimum sentence.

But, after all, in the case of any prisoner who has time to serve in prison under an indeterminate sentence, he must be released some time. This being so, is it not quibbling to go too far into the question of whether he is kept a few months more or less? The great objective should be to give him the chance; then, if he does not avail himself of the opportunity, there is plenty of provision for returning him for further correction.

There are many plans in vogue all over the world dealing with the question of paroling prisoners, some involving extensive routine regulations and red tape. Most of them are efficient and productive of good results, but in the final analysis the conduct of a parole system is a matter of common sense. Notwithstanding scientific, psychiatric and other tests as to whether or not certain inmates are liable to keep terms of parole, there will always be great surprises in results, as some who seem to be promising fail, while other, of whom the Board might reasonably be skeptical, avail themselves of the chance and make good. The system now in vogue in the State of New York is somewhat free from an extensive entanglement of unworkable theories and useless details. It has been in vogue since 1907, and from the foregoing report has been efficient to such an extent, at least, that it has been favorably commented upon by many of the other states in the Union, and, we are reliably informed, will be presented at the international convention of Salvation Army workers to be held in London, England, the coming year as the model system upon which their various workers all over the world will be asked to base their own methods.

The procedure of the Board in considering the various cases subject to parole is practically as follows:

When an inmate's minimum term is about to expire he makes application to the Board for consideration. The Board then collects all available information relative to the man before and during his incarceration, and obtains as much information as is possible as to what his future employment, environment and ideals might be. The prosecuting attorney is requested to furnish a statement as to the facts of the case upon which conviction was secured and to give any information as to why his application should not receive favorable consideration. References are received from former employers and people acquainted with the inmate before his incarceration. An offer of work is secured and the consent of some responsible person or society obtained to take the inmate under custody while he is on parole. The full

prison history is given by the various officials and their recommendations asked.

The clerk of the prison supplies the legal facts. The warden, principal keeper, chaplain and school teacher supply detailed information as to conduct, efficiency, etc. The prison physician supplies a complete history as to the man's physical and mental condition. If the case is acted upon favorably, he is released under the following conditions:

That he abstain from wrong-doing and lead an honest, upright and industrious life until the expiration of his maximum sentence or his absolute discharge by the Board of Parole.

That he proceed directly to the place to which he was paroled and report to his parole custodian, who countersigns a blank furnished the inmate upon his release and sends the same to the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

That he make a written report to the Superintendent of State Prisons each month upon a blank which is sent to him.

That he show his earnings and expenses for the month and give a full statement of his surroundings, occupation, recreation, his successes and failures, which report must be signed by his parole custodian and his employer.

That he abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors of any kind and not frequent places where they are sold.

That he shall not change his place of employment or residence, or leave the State of New York without permission of the Superintendent of State Prisons in writing.

That he shall avoid evil associations and disreputable resorts, and respect and cheerfully obey the laws and conduct himself at all times as a good citizen.

That in the event of sickness or loss of his position for any reason he shall immediately report the fact in writing to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

(Signed) GEORGE W. BENHAM,  
ELMER E. LARKIN,  
CHARLES F. RATTIGAN,

Albany, June 30, 1920.

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**TO**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF**

**STATE PRISONS**

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**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING**

**JUNE 30, 1920.**

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